

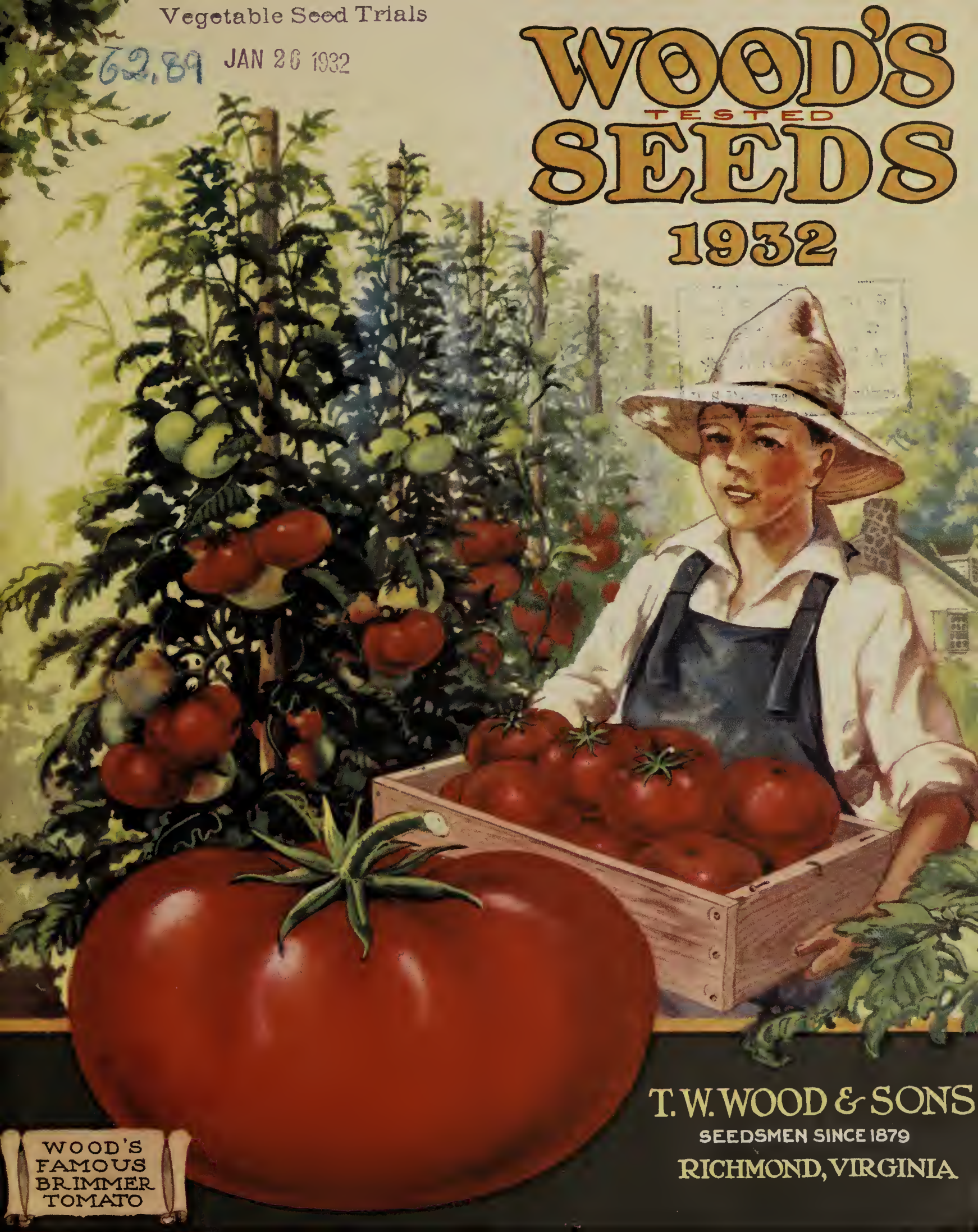
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Vegetable Seed Trials

62,89 JAN 26 1932

WOOD'S TESTED SEEDS 1932



WOOD'S
FAMOUS
BRIMMER
TOMATO

T. W. WOOD & SONS
SEEDSMEN SINCE 1879
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Wood's Lawn Grasses

To Make a Lawn

Start the lawn as early as possible to give the grass a chance to become well established before the spring growth of weeds.

Remember when making a lawn that it is to last for years and be an ornament to the home, so give plenty of time and care to preparation before the seeds are sown. Sow thickly to insure a good stand and to choke out weeds.

Plow or dig the soil deeply, break up the lumps and apply either 4 pounds of Vigoro (the complete plant food) to each 100 square feet, or Wood's High-Grade Sheep Manure at the rate of 10 pounds per 100 square feet. Work into the soil, raking and cross raking until the soil is finely pulverized. Do not use fresh stable manure as it adds to the abundant supply of weeds and coarse grasses already in the soil. Sow the seeds broadcast, half one way and half at right angles to give an even distribution. Do not cover the seeds too deeply.

Start cutting when the grass is about two inches high, and cut regularly through the season. Cutting helps the root growth, and untold quantities of weeds, the seeds of which are naturally in your soil, will be prevented from going to seed. This rids your lawn of annual weeds and weakens the biennial and perennial ones.

Some weeds and coarse grasses yield only to individual attention. Cut them out wherever they appear (they may be taken out with a lawn weeder—see page 89), and scatter a few grass seeds to occupy the bare spots.

Renewing Old Lawns

A lawn can be kept thick and flourishing if at intervals the soil is stirred with a sharp rake and more seeds sown. This should be done just after the grass has been cut, or during a rainy spell. If rolled immediately after sowing the seeds will be better covered. Every spring and fall fresh seeds should be sown over the lawn to fill in bare spots and thicken the growth.



Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass

1 lb. sows 200 square feet; 90 to 100 lbs. sow an acre

Our Evergreen Lawn Grass is a mixture of grasses that are adapted to lawn making, and contains none of the coarse grasses nor those that grow in tufts or clumps. No one grass makes an ideal lawn grass, so we have put into our Evergreen a well-balanced mixture of grasses that are at their best during different months of the year, will give a beautiful green growth at all seasons, and will make a rich, deep green, velvety lawn in as short a time as possible. For years we have experimented with various grasses and combinations of grasses that are suited to lawn making, and offer a lawn grass mixture that will give a thick and luxuriant turf, provided you follow the instructions given above and give your lawn the care and attention it deserves.

In Virginia and further north, in the westerly section of the Carolinas and further west, sow Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass; in other parts of the South Wood's Dixie Lawn Grass; will be found more satisfactory.

By mail postpaid: 1 lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.80; 10 lbs. \$3.35; 25 lbs. \$7.65; 50 lbs. \$14.75.

Not postpaid: 1 lb. 35 cts.; 5 to 24 lbs. 30 cts. per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 27 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 25 cts. per lb.

Shady Park Lawn Grass

Few grasses thrive in shade. Our mixture is composed of dwarf grasses especially adapted to shady places under trees and around the house.

By mail postpaid: 1 lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.80; 10 lbs. \$3.35; 25 lbs. \$7.65; 50 lbs. \$14.75.

Not postpaid: 1 lb. 35 cts.; 5 to 24 lbs. 30 cts. per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 27 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 25 cts. per lb.

Wood's Dixie Lawn Grass

1 lb. sows 200 square feet; 90 to 100 lbs. sow one acre

This mixture is the result of a close and intimate study of grasses suited to lawn making and such as are adapted to Southern soils and climate. In selecting grasses for this mixture we have taken only those that will give a velvety green lawn under the most trying conditions of summer heat and drought when lawns often become brown and parched. In the easterly section of the Carolinas, and throughout the other states of the far South, sow Wood's Dixie Lawn Grass; in Virginia and further north and in the westerly section of the Carolinas and further west sow Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass. By mail postpaid: 1 lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$3.10; 25 lbs. \$7.40; 50 lbs. \$14.25.

Not postpaid: 1 lb. 30 cts.; 5 to 24 lbs. 28 cts. per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 26 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 24 cts. per lb.

Wood's Emerald Park Lawn Grass

A blended mixture of fine quick growing grasses that are adapted to the Middle and South Atlantic States. It contains no Bermuda Grass, carpet grass, nor any of the coarse grasses, nor those that grow in tufts. It is a good, all-round, general purpose lawn grass mixture.

By mail postpaid: 1 lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.55; 10 lbs. \$2.85; 25 lbs. \$6.40; 50 lbs. \$12.25.

Not postpaid: 1 lb. 30 cts.; 5 to 24 lbs. 25 cts. per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 22 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 20 cts. per lb.

Fertilizers for the Lawn

Vigoro, Wood's High Grade Sheep Manure and Wood's Standard Bone Meal are the fertilizers recommended for lawns. All are described and quoted on page 81.

We could talk **PRICE . . .**

but . . . we would rather talk

QUALITY

Yes, we could talk price, for not in years have our prices been so low, but quality is our first concern. It makes no difference how good your land may be, how well you fertilize it, how thoroughly you cultivate it, your crop can be no better than the seeds you plant. Be fair to yourself and plant good seeds—Wood's Seeds—and grow good crops.

A Word About Prices The incomes of all classes, whether farmer, business, professional or working men, has been reduced; even capitalists are feeling the pinch of reduced incomes. This means that we must be thrifty and make our funds go as far as possible.

Last season it cost less to grow seeds than in many years. This lower cost we are passing on to you in lower prices. But be assured, the same high quality that made Wood's Seeds famous will continue. We will not sacrifice quality—it is too important, and absolutely necessary if good crops are to be grown. Remember, there is such a thing as "expensive cheapness."

WOOD'S CROP SPECIAL, issued regularly during the planting season, gives you, just at the right time, suggestions about what to plant, and keeps you informed about the current prices of field seeds. Write for it—it is free and we want you to have it.

We cordially thank our many friends for the splendid business with which they have favored us. We hope you will continue to favor us, and on our part promise prompt attention, fair treatment and seeds that will grow.

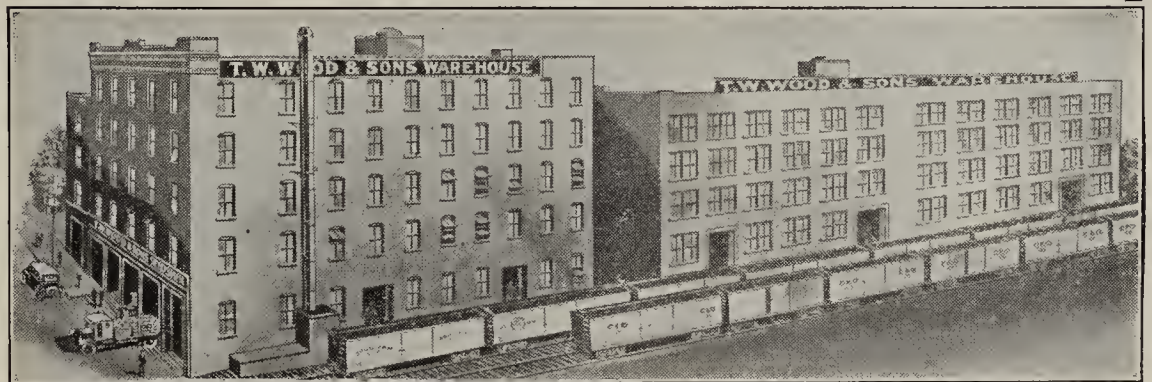
Very truly yours,

T. W. WOOD & SONS.

January 1, 1932.



Offices, Salesroom, Parcel Post and Express Department



Freight Shipping Department, Poultry Food Plant, and Seed Testing Laboratory

GENERAL INFORMATION AND TERMS OF SALE

How to Send Money —Money should be sent by **BANK CHECK, POSTOFFICE MONEY ORDER, EXPRESS MONEY ORDER OR REGISTERED LETTER**; in case they go astray in the mails they can be traced and duplicates secured. Always register letters containing currency. Postage stamps in small amounts are satisfactory. We prefer 5c, 10c and 20c denominations. Customers who have no regular account with us will kindly remit the amount with their orders, or name business references, as customary, before opening new accounts.

C. O. D. Shipments Shipping C. O. D. only adds to the cost, as the buyer pays the expense of collection. If you prefer shipment C. O. D. remit with your order one-half the amount of the bill. Under no circumstances will we ship plants and other perishable goods C. O. D.

Your Name and Address —Always be sure to give both; we have hundreds of orders, either unsigned or without address, awaiting identification. If you have not received the seeds you ordered probably yours is among them.

Fluctuation in Prices —Some time must necessarily elapse between the writing and printing of this catalog and the time it reaches you. In the meantime the market prices of some varieties, particularly field seeds, may have changed. As far as possible, these price changes will be printed in our **CROP SPECIAL**, a copy of which, quoting current prices, will be sent you free on request. At any time we will be glad to quote you firm prices, or we will fill your order at the lowest prevailing prices, whether higher or lower than as printed in this catalog. If prices are lower, you get the benefit of the decline; if higher, we will, of course, be compelled to charge the prevailing price at the time the order is received.

Bags —There is no extra charge for bags in which to ship anything offered in this catalog.

Postpaid Prices on Garden Seeds means that garden seeds so quoted will be delivered to your door if you live on an R. F. D. route, or at any postoffice in the United States at postpaid prices. This applies to all garden seeds that are quoted "postpaid." If you prefer, we will ship by express and prepay express charges. Shipment by express is safer than by parcel post.

Postpaid Prices on Field Seeds —Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J., and Penna. **Postage to Other States:** To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich., add 2c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis., add 4c per pound to postpaid prices.
To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb., add 6c per pound to postpaid prices.

EXAMPLE: If you live in South Carolina, the fourth zone from Richmond, you would add 2c per pound to our "postpaid" price. If your order is for 25 lbs. Dwarf Essex Rape, quoted at \$3.00 for 25 lbs. postpaid, you would add 50c to the price, making the cost \$3.50 for 25 lbs. delivered at your postoffice.

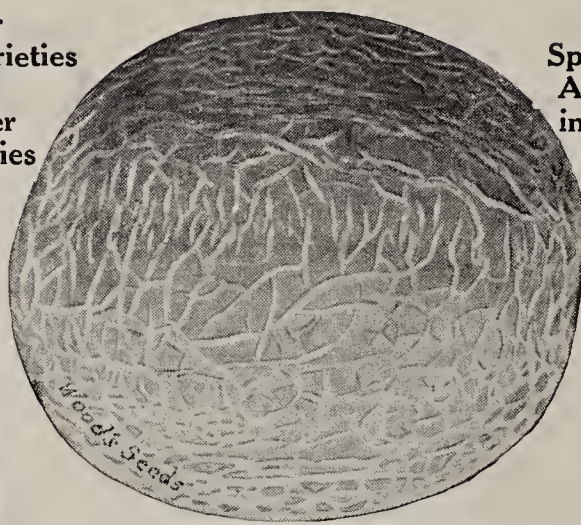
OUR GUARANTEE.—Wood's Seeds are thoroughly re-cleaned, tested and of the very highest quality. We guarantee them to be as represented in purity, germination, weed seed content and origin up to the full amount of purchase price. Owing to so many factors over which we have no control, such as weather, soil and seeding conditions, we cannot guarantee the crop.

We offer you the best seeds because it is the fair thing to do and because we want to stay in business and grow. But we cannot control planting and cultural methods and weather and soil conditions, all of which affect the outturn of crops.

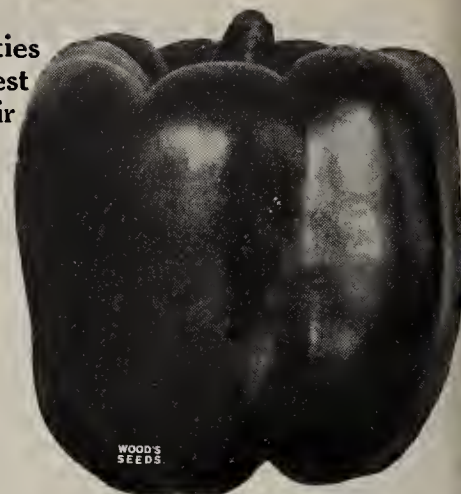
WOOD'S NEW VARIETIES AND SPECIALTIES



Our
New Varieties
Are
Better
Varieties



Our
Specialties
Are Best
in Their
Class



No. 427

Break o'Day Tomato

A Blight Resistant, Early Type
of Marglobe

Almost as early as Earliana, but a finer tomato, closely resembling Marglobe in shape, depth of fruit, thickness of wall and color, both inside and outside. The fruits are of medium size, deep, solid and almost seedless. Break o'Day is the latest development of Dr. Pritchard of the United States Department of Agriculture, and has just been released for general distribution. It is an important introduction for which a wonderful future is predicted. Our stock was grown from seeds supplied by Dr. Pritchard. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 45c; 2 ozs. 80c; ¼ lb. \$1.50; 1 lb. \$5.50; 2 lbs. \$10.15, postpaid.**

No. 407. Wood's Earliest Prolific Squash

You will need only about half as many squash plants in your garden if you plant Wood's Earliest Prolific because they will yield as many or more squashes, but each squash will contain about double as much flesh. They are thick from stem to blossom end, no depression around the stem and scarcely any between the scallops. This means more flesh, less waste and they are easier to prepare. These advantages will appeal to the home gardener, but its extreme earliness will appeal especially to those who grow for the early market. A Florida grower writes that he grew over 400 crates to the acre and that in every market to which he shipped, Wood's Earliest Prolific brought from 25c to 50c per crate more than other varieties. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.50; 2 lbs. \$2.65; 5 lbs. \$6.35; 10 lbs. \$11.70, postpaid.**

Wood's Superba Cantaloupe.

No. 256

Wood's Superba Cantaloupe

Our illustration shows the shape and coarse netting of this really outstanding melon, but does not, and cannot show the sugary, luscious flavor of the deep, thick, orange colored flesh. In this respect it is comparable only with our Hollybrook Luscious—no other melon we have ever grown is its equal in flavor and quality. It is fairly early and a heavy yielder, often as many as five to seven perfect fruits, larger than the Rocky Ford, are produced on a vine. Even if allowed to ripen on the vine it keeps perfectly for days. If you want something individual in taste and appearance, something worth while in any garden and on any table, plant Wood's Superba. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00; 2 lbs. \$3.50; 5 lbs. \$8.40, postpaid.**

California Wonder Pepper.

No. 357

California Wonder Pepper

In size it compares with Chinese Giant, about 4 inches across by 4½ to 5 inches long, but in thickness of flesh there is no other pepper to compare with it. With most of them the flesh is a quarter of an inch thick, but a thickness of three-eighths of an inch is quite common. This is its outstanding point of excellence, for such thickness of flesh is not found in any other pepper. It is medium early in maturity, but produces good sized green peppers nearly as early as the earliest. The quality is of the finest, being sweet, crisp, tender and never hot. A good bearer and a wonderful long distance shipper. Every home gardener and market grower should plant it. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c; 2 ozs. 90c; ¼ lb. \$1.65; 1 lb. \$6.00; 2 lbs. \$11.00, postpaid.**

No. 189

Wood's Earligreen Cucumber

Earligreen implies the two outstanding characteristics of this our latest cucumber introduction, earliness and dark green color. No other cucumber, except our Wood's Ideal, is as early; in its rich dark glossy emerald green color no cucumber is its equal, and it holds its color long after picking. The "cukes" run 9 inches or more in length, 2½ inches in diameter, perfectly straight, well filled at both ends and tapering slightly at the ends. In productiveness it is as large a yielder as any cucumber we have ever grown. The quality is extra good. We recommend it to every private gardener and especially to those who grow for distant markets. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00; 2 lbs. \$3.50; 5 lbs. \$8.40, postpaid.**



Wood's Earligreen Cucumber.

Collection No. 1

Free with an order for **packets and ounces** amounting to \$1.00 or more; one packet each of five separate varieties of easily grown annual flower seeds of our selection.

These collections are put up before our busy season opens and cannot be changed. Only one collection can be allowed with each order. Be sure to ask for our Flower Lovers' Planting Chart.

FREE FLOWER SEEDS

To encourage the growing of these home beautifiers, we will give free the following flower seeds with orders for seeds in packets and ounces received before May 1st, **provided you call for them with your order.** Please order by number.

Collection No. 2

Free with an order for **packets and ounces** amounting to \$2.00 or more; one packet each of twelve separate varieties of flower seeds of our selection. All of them are easy to grow and, as far as possible, will be in mixed colors.

THESE VARIETIES ARE WORTHY OF A PLACE IN YOUR GARDEN

WOOD'S NEW VARIETIES AND SPECIALTIES

*These Varieties are
Worthy of a
Place in
Your
Garden*



No. 291. Tendergreen
The All-Seasons Salad

If you like turnip salad kale, mustard and spinach you will doubtless like Tendergreen even better. The large thick succulent deep green leaves are very tender and make extra good greens. You can grow it almost the whole year round, even in hot summer, and it takes a hard freeze to kill it. In sections where the winter temperature does not fall too low it may be planted every month in the year. It grows quickly, being ready to cut in twenty-five to thirty days after planting, and remains tender even when the plants are fairly old. We suggest a planting every two weeks to have a continuous supply of delicious greens. Prepare for the table just as you would turnip salad and kale. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 70c; 2 lbs. \$1.20; 5 lbs. \$2.65, postpaid.**

Early Clarage Yellow Dent

This is the type of corn needed in the mountains, where to make a crop a very early corn must be planted. For altitudes of 2,000 feet or more above sealevel, Clarage is ideal because it matures in about 90 days and makes good corn. **By mail postpaid, quart 30c; ½ peck 75c; peck \$1.20; ½ bus. \$2.05; bus. \$3.75. Not postpaid, ½ peck 45c; peck 80c; ½ bus. \$1.35; bus. \$2.50; 5-bus. lots \$2.40.**

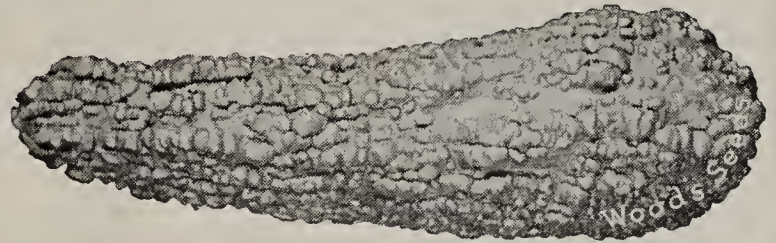
The highest types of thoroughbred livestock descend from certain parents whose good qualities were developed and fixed by close inbreeding. After years of research agricultural scientists have developed a method of inbreeding corn to eliminate inherited weaknesses, like barren or weak stalks, select our high-yielding strains and fix desirable qualities such as disease resistance and good root systems. The superior strains are then recombined and this crossed or hybrid corn considerably outyields standard varieties.

Prof. R. J. Garber, W. Va. University, says: "There were 30,000 acres of Hybrid corn grown in the United States last year, which yields about 10 per cent more, giving a potential increase of 130,000,000 added bushels, or 5 per cent of the present crop."

Wood's Hybrid Yellow Dent originated from inbreeding by hand for many years superior strains of yellow corn of the Reid's Yellow Dent type. All weak strains were discarded and

Wood's Sumptuous Peas

Last summer we distributed among some of our friends samples of this pea—we wanted their unbiased opinion. Nearly every report told of how early they were, how well they yielded, how easy they were to shell, but all told of their tenderness and delicious flavor. Many told us they were far superior to any they had ever used—no more Black Eye Peas if Wood's Sumptuous could be had. The vines grow about two feet high, and bear a generous crop of well filled pods, 8 to 9 inches long, that are borne at the top of the plant so that they can be picked in handfuls. The peas are larger than the Rice Pea, creamy white with yellow eye. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; pint 30c; quart 50c; ½ peck \$1.25; peck \$2.25; ½ bushel \$4.00; bushel \$7.40. Not postpaid, ½ peck \$1.00; peck \$1.75; ½ bushel \$3.25; bushel \$6.00.**



No. 416. Giant Summer Straightneck Squash

Just like the Golden Summer Crookneck, out of which it was bred, except that the neck is straight, but thicker and contains much more flesh. It has the same rich flavor as the Crookneck, has the same deep orange color, is as heavily warted, but the objectionable crooked neck has been practically bred out of it. The plants are of the bush type, are strong growers and very productive. The squashes measure 15 to 18 inches long and about 5 inches in diameter at the large end. It still produces a few of the crookneck type, but about 90 per cent are the true straightneck type. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50; 2 lbs. \$2.65; 5 lbs. \$6.35; 10 lbs. \$11.70, postpaid.**



Early Clarage Yellow Dent.

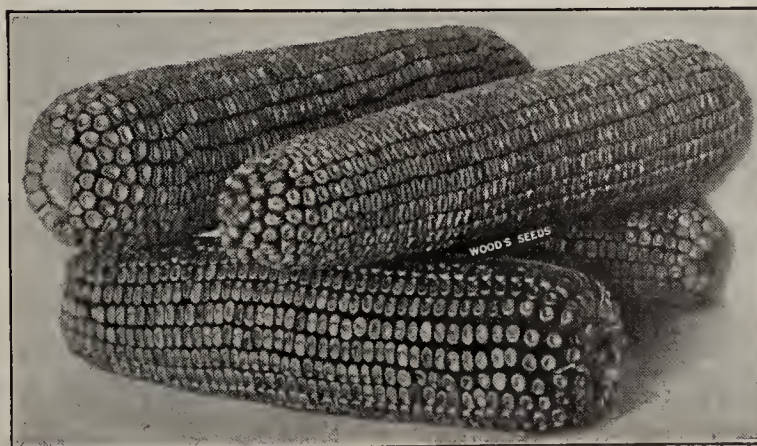
TWO FINE EARLY CORNS for THE MOUNTAINS

Golden Queen

For altitudes of from 1,000 to 2,500 feet above sealevel Golden Queen has proved a high yielding yellow corn that matures sound corn in about 100 days. **By mail postpaid, quart 30c; ½ peck 70c; peck \$1.15; ½ bus. \$1.95; bus. \$3.50. Not postpaid, ½ peck 45c; peck 75c; ½ bus. \$1.25; bus. \$2.25; 5-bus. lots \$2.15.**

Wood's Hybrid Yellow Dent Corn

Highest Bred Corn for Highlands or North



the outstanding lines recrossed. Every ear is from a stalk that was detasseled by hand and pollinated by a plant of another outstanding strain. The ears are eight inches long, solid, deep grains close together on a small sound cob.

Every stalk has a uniform large ear held at the same height with no barren stalks. The stalks are short and sturdy with a strong root system and are disease resistant. It makes a good yield during droughts and on poor land. On rich land, planted close in the row, there is no corn of this same maturity date that will outyield it.

It is about ten days earlier than Reid's and 10 days later than Clarage. It is cold resistant and is the ideal corn for mountain sections like Southwest Virginia, or West Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania.

By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; qt. 35c; ½ peck \$1.00; peck \$1.80; ½ bus. \$3.35; bus. \$6.25. Not postpaid, qt. 25c; ½ peck 75c; peck \$1.40; ½ bus. \$2.65; bus. \$5.00.

THE PLANTER'S TIME TABLE

THERE IS SOMETHING TO PLANT EVERY MONTH IN THE YEAR.

Variety	When to Plant	Quantity For 100 Feet.	Quantity For an Acre.	Distance Between Rows.	Distance Apart in the Row.	Depth to Plant.	Pounds to the Bushel.
IN THE GARDEN							
ASPARAGUS ROOTS.....	Spring and Fall.	50 to 65 roots.	5,000 to 7,000.	4 to 6 feet.	18 to 24 ins.	4 inches.	.....
BEANS, DWARF SNAP.....	April to Aug. 15.	1½ lbs.	75 lbs.	2 to 3 feet.	3 inches.	2 inches.	60 lbs.
“ POLE.....	May and June.	1 lb.	30 lbs.	4 feet.	3 to 4 feet.	2 inches.	60 lbs.
“ DWARF LIMA.....	May, June, July.	1 to 1½ lbs.	30 to 60 lbs.	3 feet.	15 to 18 ins.	1½ inches.	60 lbs.
BEET, GARDEN.....	March to August.	2 ozs.	6 to 8 lbs.	15 to 18 ins.	4 inches.	1 inch.	.....
“ STOCK.....	April, May, June.	2 ozs.	6 to 8 lbs.	2 to 2½ feet.	8 inches.	1 inch.	.....
BRUSSELS SPROUTS.....	March to July.	1 oz.	¼ lb.	2½ to 3 feet.	18 inches.	½ inch.	.....
CABBAGE, EARLY.....	Jan. to June., Sept., Oct.	1 oz.	6 to 8 ozs.	2½ to 3 feet.	18 inches.	½ inch.	.....
“ LATE.....	April to July.	1 oz.	6 to 8 ozs.	3 feet.	2 feet.	½ inch.	.....
CARROT.....	March to August.	1 oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	12 to 24 ins.	3 to 4 ins.	½ inch.	.....
CELERY.....	Feb., Mar. and April.	½ oz.	3 lbs.	2 to 4 feet.	6 to 8 ins.	½ inch.	.....
COLLARDS.....	March to August.	1 oz.	½ lb.	2½ to 3 feet.	2 feet.	½ inch.	.....
CORN, GARDEN.....	April to early August.	Lb., 100 hills.	10 to 12 lbs.	3 feet.	12 to 18 ins.	1 to 2 ins.	.....
CUCUMBER.....	April to July.	Oz., 50 hills.	2 lbs.	4 feet.	4 feet.	1 inch.	.....
EGG PLANT.....	Feb., Mar., April.	½ oz.	6 ozs.	3 feet.	3 feet.	¼ inch.	.....
ENDIVE.....	March to Sept.	½ oz.	1 lb.	18 inches.	1 foot.	¼ inch.	.....
KALE, SPRING.....	Feb. to Apr., Aug. to Oct.	2 oz.	8 lbs.	18 to 24 ins.	6 inches.	½ inch.	.....
“ WINTER.....	Feb., Mar., Aug. to Oct.	1 to 2 ozs.	4 to 7 lbs.	18 inches.	6 inches.	½ inch.	.....
KOHL RABI.....	March to May, Aug., Sept.	1 oz.	1 lb.	18 inches.	5 to 6 inches.	½ inch.	.....
LETTUCE.....	Feb. to May, July to Oct.	1 oz.	2 lbs.	18 inches.	8 to 12 ins.	¼ inch.	.....
LEEK.....	Feb., March, Sept.	1 oz.	5 to 6 lbs.	18 ins.	4 to 6 ins.	½ inch.	.....
MUSTARD.....	Feb., Mar., Apr., Sept., Oct.	1 oz.	5 to 6 lbs.	12 to 18 ins.	3 to 4 ins.	½ inch.	.....
MELON, MUSK or CANTALOUPE.....	May and June.	Oz., 50 hills.	2 lbs.	4 to 6 feet.	4 to 6 feet.	¾ to 1 inch.	.....
MELON, WATER.....	May and June.	Oz., 30 hills.	3 lbs.	8 to 10 feet.	8 to 10 feet.	1 inch.	.....
OKRA.....	April, May, June.	3 ozs.	8 to 10 lbs.	3 feet.	1 foot.	1 inch.	.....
ONION.....	Feb. to April—Aug., Sept.	1 oz.	5 to 6 lbs.	12 to 18 ins.	3 to 4 ins.	½ inch.	.....
PARSLEY.....	Feb., Mar.—Aug., Sept.	1 oz.	4 to 5 lbs.	12 to 18 ins.	2 to 3 ins.	½ inch.	.....
PARSNIP.....	March to July.	4 ozs.	5 lbs.	18 inches.	4 to 6 ins.	½ inch.	.....
PEAS, GARDEN.....	Feb. to May—Aug.	2 lbs.	90 lbs.	2½ to 3 feet.	3 to 4 ins.	2 to 3 ins.	56 to 60 lbs.
PEPPER.....	Feb. to July.	Oz., 1200 plts.	½ to ¾ lb.	2 to 3 feet.	18 inches.	¼ inch.	.....
POTATOES, EARLY.....	March, April.	½ peck.	10 to 12 bus.	3 feet.	15 inches.	4 inches.	60 lbs.
“ LATE.....	June, July.	½ peck.	10 to 12 bus.	3 feet.	15 inches.	4 inches.	60 lbs.
PUMPKIN.....	May and June.	Oz., 20 hills.	3 lbs.	8 to 10 feet.	8 to 10 feet.	1 inch.	.....
RADISH.....	Feb. to May, Aug. and Sept.	2 ozs.	8 to 10 lbs.	18 to 24 ins.	4 to 6 ins.	½ inch.	.....
RHUBARB.....	March and April.	1 oz.	8 to 10 lbs.	Trans. 4 feet.	4 feet.	½ inch.	.....
SALSIFY.....	March to July.	2 ozs.	6 to 8 lbs.	18 inches.	4 to 6 ins.	½ inch.	.....
SPINACH.....	Feb. to Apr., Aug. to Dec.	2 ozs.	12 to 15 lbs.	1½ to 2 feet.	4 to 6 ins.	1 inch.	.....
SQUASH.....	April to July.	2 ozs. (hills).	3 to 4 lbs.	3 to 4 feet.	3 to 4 feet.	1 inch.	.....
TOMATO.....	Jan. to July.	1 oz., 1500 plts.	4 ozs.	4 feet.	3 feet.	¼ inch.	.....
TURNIP.....	Feb., July to Sept. 15.	1 oz.	1½ to 2 lbs.	2 feet.	4 inches.	½ inch.	.....
ON THE FARM							
ALFALFA.....	Mar., April—Aug., Sept.	Broadcast.	20 to 30 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	¾ to 1 inch.	60 lbs.
BEANS, NAVY.....	June and July.	1 lb.	15 lbs.	3 feet.	1 foot.	2 inches.	60 lbs.
“ SOY or SOJA.....	April, May, June.	1 lb.	15 lbs.	2½ to 3 feet.	6 inches.	1 inch.	60 lbs.
“ VELVET.....	May and June.	.....	¼ to ½ bu.	5 feet.	2½ to 3 feet.	3 to 4 ins.	60 lbs.
BROOM CORN.....	May and June.	2 ozs.	6 lbs.	3½ feet.	8 to 10 ins.	1 inch.	48 lbs.
CHUFAS.....	April to July.	1 lb.	1 to 1½ pks.	2½ to 3 feet.	15 to 18 ins.	2 inches.	40 lbs.
CLOVER, BURR.....	July to November.	Broadcast.	20 to 25 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	½ inch.	.....
“ CRIMSON.....	July to October.	Broadcast.	15 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	½ inch.	60 lbs.
“ JAPAN.....	Feb., Mar. and April.	Broadcast.	20 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	¼ inch.	25 lbs.
“ SWEET.....	April, May—Aug. to Nov.	Broadcast.	20 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	¼ inch.	.....
“ OTHER KINDS.....	Feb., Mar.—Aug. to Nov.	Broadcast.	12 to 15 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	½ inch.	60 lbs.
CORN, FIELD.....	April to July.	Lb., 100 hills.	10 to 12 lbs.	3½ to 4 feet.	12 to 18 ins.	2 inches.	56 lbs.
MILLET.....	May, June, July.	Broadcast.	1 bus.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	½ inch.	50 lbs.
OATS.....	Feb. to Apr., Sept., Oct.	Broadcast.	2 to 3 bus.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	1 to 2 ins.	32 lbs.
PEANUTS.....	May and June.	1 lb.	35 to 40 lbs.	2½ to 3 feet.	8 to 10 ins.	1 to 2 ins.	22 lbs.
PEAS, COW.....	May, June, July.	Broadcast.	1 to 1½ bus.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	2 inches.	60 lbs.
“ CANADA FIELD.....	Jan., Feb., March.	Broadcast.	1½ bus.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	4 inches.	60 lbs.
RAPE.....	Feb. to Apr. 15, Aug. to No.	2 ozs.	6 to 8 lbs.	1½ to 2 feet.	4 to 6 ins.	½ inch.	.....
SORGHUM.....	May and June.	4 ozs.	5 to 8 lbs.	3½ to 4 feet.	4 to 6 ins.	½ to 1 inch.	50 lbs.
TEOSINTE.....	May and June.	1 oz.	2 to 3 lbs.	3½ to 4 feet.	4 to 6 ins.	1 inch.	.....
TOBACCO.....	February.	.....	1 to 2 oz.	3½ to 4 feet.	3 feet.	1-16 inch.	.....
VETCH.....	Feb., Mar.—July to Nov.	Broadcast.	25 to 30 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	2 inches.	.....

BEGIN RIGHT — PLANT WOOD'S SEEDS — END RIGHT

WOOD'S HIGH-GRADE GARDEN SEEDS

"By Mail Postpaid" and "Not Postpaid"

GARDEN SEEDS quoted "by mail postpaid" in this catalog will be delivered, all transportation charges prepaid, to any post office in the United States. Or, if you prefer, we will ship by express and prepay charges.

FIELD SEEDS quoted "by mail postpaid" will be delivered to any post office in Virginia, North Carolina, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. On the field seed pages will be found under the heading "Postpaid Prices," the amounts to be added for postage on orders to other states, making it easy to tell exactly what Wood's Seeds will cost you delivered at your door.

When quoted "**NOT POSTPAID**" we deliver at our expense to the express office or freight depot in Richmond, you to pay transportation charges.

ASPARAGUS

Plant in March.

Asparagus succeeds well in any good rich soil, but prefers a light warm soil. Soak the seeds for 24 hours; plant 2 inches deep in drills 2 feet apart. When well up, thin out to 3 inches apart and give frequent and thorough cultivation. The roots can be transplanted, either at one or two years old, either in the fall or spring. After the cutting season is over spray with bordeaux mixture to control rust; put into the spray mixture arsenate of lead to kill the asparagus beetles.

An ounce will plant a row 50 feet long; 2 pounds will make enough roots to set an acre.

No. 3. WASHINGTON RUST-RESISTANT.—A heavy yielding, rust-resistant asparagus developed by the United States Department of Agriculture; produces extra large, straight, luscious stalks with firm tips. The color is rich deep green slightly tinted with purple at the tips. No other variety is as free from rust. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.10; 2 lbs. \$1.90; 5 lbs. \$4.50 postpaid.

No. 5. GIANT ARGENTEUIL.—In earliness and size of stalk this is a most superior asparagus. Very tender whether grown either as green or white asparagus. A vigorous grower and large yielder of fine, thick, tender stalks. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$4.00 postpaid.

No. 4. PALMETTO.—A very early and prolific variety, producing an abundance of large, thick, very tender stalks. The deep green stalks are of the best quality. Palmetto has for many years been the old reliable standby with asparagus growers. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.90 postpaid.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Set Out in February and March.

CULTURE.—Dig or plow cut a trench 15 to 18 inches deep, put in plenty of well-rotted manure, covering it with a few inches of soil, then set the roots 1½ to 2 feet apart and cover with 4 inches of soil. In the fall, cut off and burn the top growth, plow or throw down the earth and give a good application of stable manure. Early in the spring fork this in and apply ground animal bone. If white asparagus is wanted draw earth around the stalks as they grow. Do not continue cutting too long, as this exhausts the plants. 100 roots plant about 15x50 feet; 5,000 to 7,000 will plant an acre.

WASHINGTON RUST-RESISTANT.—Two-year-old roots. By mail postpaid, 35c per dozen; 50 for \$1.15; \$2.00 per 100. Not postpaid, 30c per dozen; 50 for \$1.00; \$1.75 per 100; \$10.00 per 1,000.

GIANT ARGENTEUIL AND PALMETTO.—Two-year-old roots. By mail postpaid, 30c per dozen; 50 for 95c; \$1.65 per 100. Not postpaid, 25c per dozen; 50 for 80c; \$1.40 per 100; \$9.00 per 1,000.

ARTICHOKE Plant in Feb. in Hot-Bed. Plant Outside in April.

Plant in hot-beds in February and transplant in May; or plant outside in April in rows 15 inches apart, 1 inch deep; thin out to 4 inches and transplant the following spring 2 feet apart in 3 foot rows. Protect in winter with litter or manure.

No. 1. GREEN GLOBE.—Grown for the undeveloped flowerheads which are cooked like asparagus. Hardy in Virginia and further south; should be largely grown; lasts for years. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00 postpaid.



Green Globe Artichoke

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE ROOTS.—See page 77.

BROCCOLI Plant in Jan. and Feb.

No. 85. EARLY WHITE CAPE.—Similar to cauliflower, but taller, the heads more divided, hardier and stands greater extremes of temperatures. If you have not been successful with cauliflower, try broccoli. Cultivate like cauliflower. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; 2 ozs. 75c; ¼ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$5.00.

No. 86. CALABRESE GREEN SPROUTING ITALIAN.—Clusters of sprouts are produced which should be cut when fully developed. It will then continue to produce sprouts throughout a long season. These should be cut regularly. It may be planted from spring till fall; is easy to grow and will yield an abundance of greens for a long time. Distinct from White Cape, but requires the same culture and is served like it. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c; oz. 65c; 2 ozs. \$1.20; ¼ lb. \$2.00; lb. \$7.00.



Italian Salad Broccoli.

No. 84. ITALIAN SALAD BROCCOLI.—This is the type generally grown in Delaware, Maryland and the Eastern Shore of Virginia. Yields an abundance of a most excellent salad that you are sure to like. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS Plant from March Till July.

On the stalks are produced small cabbage-like heads that are as great a delicacy as cauliflower. Plant from March to July, transplanting 1½ feet apart, and cultivate like cabbage. In the fall break off the leaves to give the heads more room. After hard frosts the flavor and delicacy are greatly improved. If you have never grown Brussels Sprouts be sure to try some; you will be surprised how easily they can be grown and what a delicious dish they make. 1 ounce produces 2,000 plants.

No. 87. LONG ISLAND IMPROVED.—Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.25; 2 lbs. \$4.00 postpaid.



Brussels Sprouts.

BUSH OR SNAP BEANS

Beans are sensitive to both cold and wet, so do not plant till the ground is warm. To have a continuous supply plant every two weeks till the middle of August; further South they may be planted even later. Make the rows 2 to 3 feet apart, drop the beans 3 inches apart and cover 1½ to 2 inches deep. Give frequent but shallow cultivation up to blossoming time, not afterward, and never when the plants are wet. Plant in a light loamy soil that warms up quickly. One pound plants 60 feet; 75 lbs. will plant an acre.

No. 12. Full Measure —We think Full Measure has every qualification required of a really first-class bean. It has earliness; it is one of the most abundant bearers, and bears for a long season; it is entirely stringless, and the round 6-inch pods are very fleshy, firm and tender. For the home garden, as well as for market, it is hard to imagine a finer bean.

No. 10. Extra Early Red Valentine —No bean will stand adverse weather conditions better than Red Valentine. In unfavorable seasons it is more certain to make a crop than most any other green podded bean. For generations it has been the standard bean among Southern gardeners, but is now a better bean than ever it was, for it has been constantly improved. The full meaty pods are round, tender and of really fine quality.

No. 11. Black Valentine —The hardest of all beans; will stand more frost than any other sort. On this account particularly recommended for market growers. The pods are long, straight, very handsome; are produced very profusely and present a very attractive appearance. Not recommended for the private garden.

KING OF THE EARLIES.—Same as Black Valentine.

No. 14. Giant Stringless Green Pod —If you once grow Giant Stringless it is quite likely you will always grow them, for in our opinion no other bean excels them in quality. They are almost as early as the earliest; the handsome, meaty round pods are about 6 inches long, perfectly stringless, brittle and of as fine tender quality as anyone could wish. We have never known Giant Stringless to disappoint in either quality or productiveness.

No. 15. Burpee's Stringless Green Pod

—The name Stringless Green Pod will describe it, for it is really stringless. In earliness it ranks among the first earlies; it is as prolific as any bean we have grown, and in quality it ranks with the best. The pods are 5½ to 6 inches long, round, entirely stringless, tender and brittle.

No. 19. Tennessee Green Pod or Brown Bunch.—A favorite wherever grown and in some parts of the South preferred to all other kinds. Yields the longest and largest pods of any bush bean, often 6 to 7 inches long, flat and somewhat irregular in shape but of exceptionally fine flavor and the very best quality.

No. 17. Refugee, or 1,000 to 1 —Probably the most prolific of all beans. Round podded; the pods are five to six inches long, are of good flavor, stringless when young, and are fine for canning and pickling. Refugee is a good bean for planting both early and late, but they are more generally planted for a late crop.

No. 13. Bountiful or Early Six Weeks

—In our judgment there isn't a better early flat-podded green stringless bean than Bountiful, whether grown for home use or for market. The rich green pods are 5 to 6 inches long, broad, thick, meaty, meltingly tender and with scarcely a trace of string. One of the hardest beans, and if left to ripen makes a fine winter bean.

No. 20. Dwarf Horticultural Also known as **Cranberry and Dwarf October.**—Here is a bean that can be used three ways: as a snap bean while they are young; about two weeks later they make a fine green bean for shelling; when ripe there is no bean better for baking, and they also make a splendid dry winter bean. The broad, thick pods are about 5½ to 6 ins. long.

Plant from April
Till August.

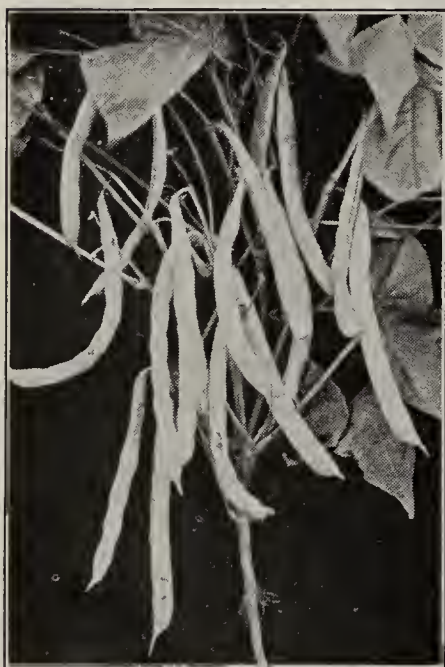
Fifty Pounds May
Be Ordered at the 100-lb.
Price.



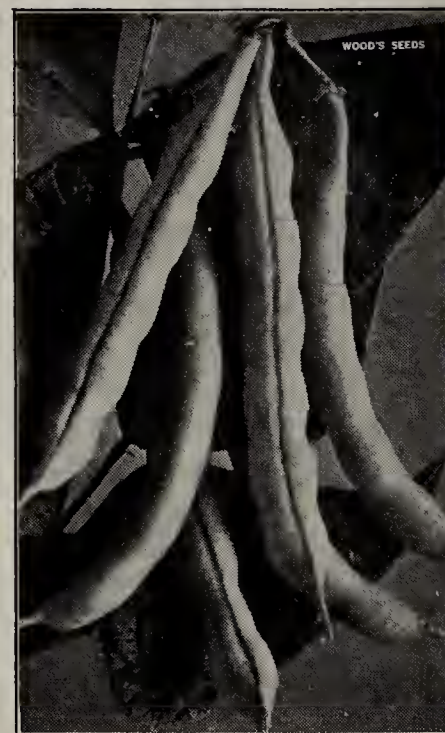
Red Valentine.



Full Measure Beans.



Bountiful or Early Six Weeks Beans



Stringless Green Pod Beans

PRICES

		BY MAIL POSTPAID						NOT POSTPAID				
		Pkt.	½ lb.	Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
No. 10.	Extra Early Red Valentine	10c.	20c.	35c.	55c.	\$1.15	\$1.95	25c.	40c.	\$.90	\$1.60	\$14.00
No. 11.	Black Valentine	10c.	20c.	35c.	55c.	1.05	1.75	25c.	40c.	.80	1.40	12.00
No. 12.	Full Measure	10c.	20c.	35c.	55c.	1.15	1.95	25c.	40c.	.90	1.60	14.00
No. 13.	Bountiful or Early Six Weeks	10c.	20c.	35c.	55c.	1.15	1.95	25c.	40c.	.90	1.60	14.00
No. 14.	Giant Stringless Green Pod	10c.	20c.	35c.	55c.	1.15	1.95	25c.	40c.	.90	1.60	14.00
No. 15.	Burpee's Stringless Green Pod	10c.	20c.	35c.	55c.	1.15	1.95	25c.	40c.	.90	1.60	14.00
No. 17.	Refugee, or 1,000 to 1	10c.	20c.	35c.	55c.	1.05	1.75	25c.	40c.	.80	1.40	12.00
No. 19.	Tennessee Green Pod	10c.	20c.	35c.	60c.	1.20	2.05	25c.	45c.	.95	1.70	15.00
No. 20.	Dwarf Horticultural	10c.	20c.	35c.	60c.	1.25	2.15	25c.	45c.	1.00	1.80	16.00

BUSH OR SNAP BEANS

Yellow or Wax Podded Varieties

Plant from April
Till August

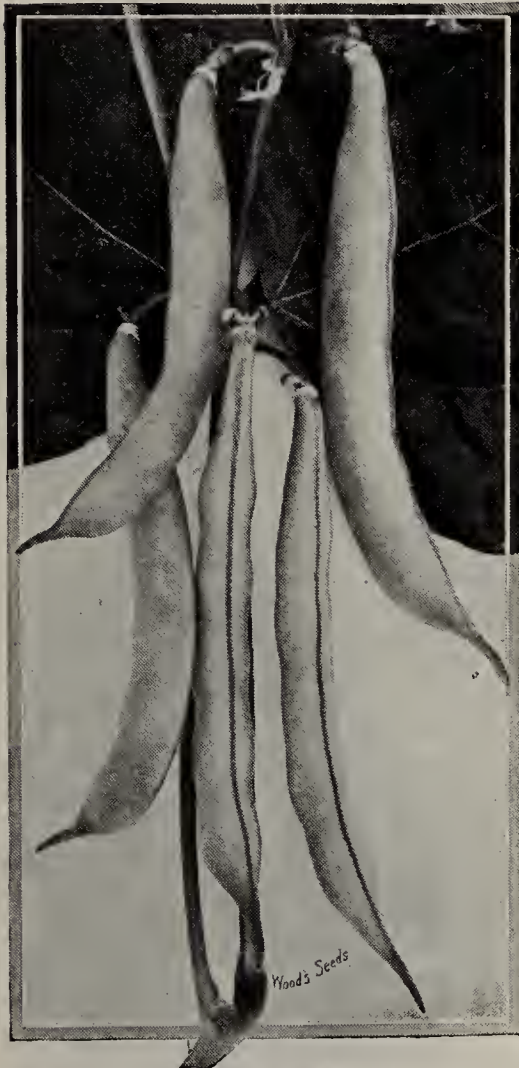
Fifty pounds may
be ordered at the
100-pound price

No. 26. Rustless Golden Wax

A vigorous wonderfully productive bean of excellent quality. Its unusual vigor of growth causes it to throw out long tendrils which at first give it the appearance of a running bean, but it later assumes the true bush form. This vigorous growth also accounts for its wonderful yield and its long bearing season. The handsome pods are uniformly large, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long, strictly stringless, free of fibre, fleshy, very brittle and tender, also makes a good bean to dry for winter use.

No. 30. Currie's Rust Proof Wax

An abundant bearer of crisp, tender, stringless almost rust proof pods, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long, straight and of a beautiful golden color; comes early and presents a most attractive appearance. A vigorous grower, very hardy and unusually productive. A favorite with market growers.



Pencil Pod Black Wax.

No. 33. Surecrop Stringless Wax

Resembles Currie's Rust Proof but even **hardier, more rust proof, and stringless** at practically all stages of growth. The rich, yellow, thick and meaty pods measure 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, more than half an inch wide and nearly as thick, and are produced in great abundance. Very early; the vines are strong and vigorous. Productiveness is one of its strongest points. Surecrop Stringless Wax is one of the biggest yielding of all the wax beans, and has the advantage of being very early. In hardness it probably excels all other wax beans, a distinct advantage where early planting is practiced. In many respects Surecrop Stringless Wax ranks among the best of the wax podded varieties.

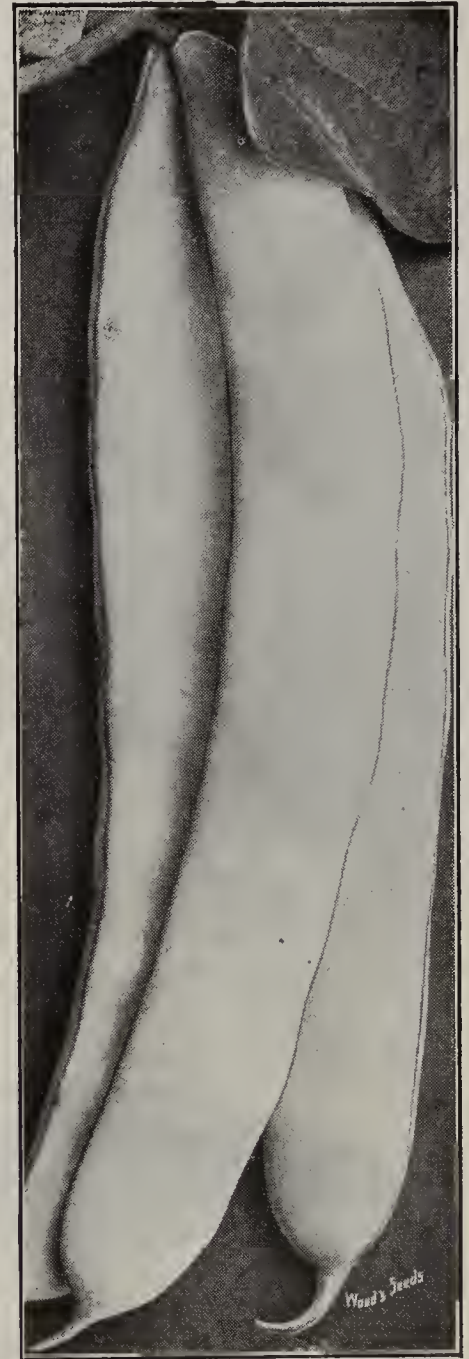


Surecrop Stringless Wax

No. 29. Round Pod Brittle Wax

If splendid quality made a bean popular this should be our best seller among wax beans. It is a handsome midseason wax bean; a profuse bearer of meaty, stringless, tender round pods $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long; a fine bean in every way for the home garden and for home canning. Quite hardy and very prolific; it would be hard to imagine a more thoroughly satisfactory entirely stringless wax bean for the private garden.

No. 28. Pencil Pod Black Wax—The best strain of black wax beans and has all the good qualities that go to make a first-class bean for the home garden and nearby market. The pods are 6 to 7 inches long, round and of a uniform rich yellow color; tender, absolutely stringless, very brittle, fleshy, exceedingly fine grained and without fibre. It is the finest strain of Black Wax yet introduced and of the very best quality. They come in quite early, bear profusely and throughout a long season.



Rustless Golden Wax.

PRICES

No. 26—Rustless Golden Wax	10c....20c....35c....60c....\$1.20....\$2.05
No. 28—Pencil Pod Black Wax	10c....20c....35c....60c....1.20....2.05
No. 29—Round Pod Brittle Wax	10c....20c....35c....65c....1.30....2.25
No. 30—Currie's Rust Proof Wax	10c....20c....35c....55c....1.15....1.95
No. 33—Surecrop Stringless Wax	10c....20c....35c....60c....1.20....2.05

BY MAIL POSTPAID

Pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	1 lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
10c....	20c....	35c....	60c....	\$1.20....	\$2.05
10c....	20c....	35c....	60c....	1.20....	2.05
10c....	20c....	35c....	65c....	1.30....	2.25
10c....	20c....	35c....	55c....	1.15....	1.95
10c....	20c....	35c....	60c....	1.20....	2.05

NOT PREPAID

1 lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
25c....	45c....	.95....	\$1.70....	\$15.00
25c....	45c....	.95....	1.70....	15.00
25c....	50c....	1.05....	1.90....	17.00
25c....	40c....	.90....	1.60....	14.00
25c....	45c....	.95....	1.70....	15.00

DWARF OR BUSH LIMA AND BUTTER BEANS



Wood's Prolific Bush Lima Beans

Lima beans are not as hardy as snap beans and should not be planted before the ground is warm and frost is over. Plant bush limas in 3-foot rows, dropping three beans 15 inches apart in the row, eyes downward. For the tall varieties, set 6 to 8-foot poles firmly in the center of the hills 3 feet apart in 4-foot rows before the seeds are planted. Cover the beans 1½ inches deep; cultivate only when the vines are dry. One pound of the large seeded varieties plants 60 hills; 60 pounds to the acre. One pound of the small seeded varieties plants 100 hills; 30 pounds to the acre.

Small Seeded or Butter Bean Varieties

No. 37. Wood's Prolific Bush Lima —Since we introduced this fine bean several years ago, it has so rapidly grown in popular favor that our sales far exceed all other bush lima varieties. It is a distinct and valuable improvement over the original bush lima, the beans being larger and thicker and there are more beans to the pod; makes a larger growth—so much so that at first it seems as if it would put out runners. It is, however, of the true bush form. It is a larger yielder than other bush limas, being practically loaded down with pods, which are borne from early in the season continuously till frost. Also valuable as a shell bean for winter use. We do not hesitate to recommend it as in every way the **best and most prolific of all the bush lima varieties.**

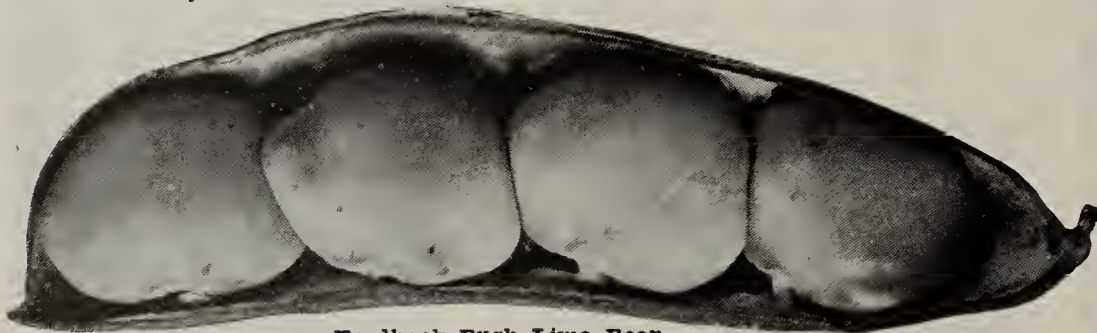
No. 38. Henderson's Bush Lima —The original dwarf or bush butter bean, a dwarf type of the Small Pole Lima or Butter Bean. Valuable for its extreme earliness, yet it continues to set pods right up to frost. Of the true bush type, growing 18 to 20 inches high; very productive and a sure cropper; a fine bean to dry for winter use. This is the bean so popularly known throughout the South as "bush butter beans."

No. 42. Jackson Wonder Bush Lima —Also known as Florida Bush Butter Bean, Calico Bean and Speckled Bush Butter Bean. This bean originated in the South where many gardeners prefer it to all other kinds of bush limas, claiming that it is the best bearer of them all, and that in dry seasons it is practically drought proof. The plants grow about 2 feet high and carry quite a load of pods that contain 3 to 4 beans each. It begins bearing early and continues till killed by frost.

Large Seeded Bush Limas

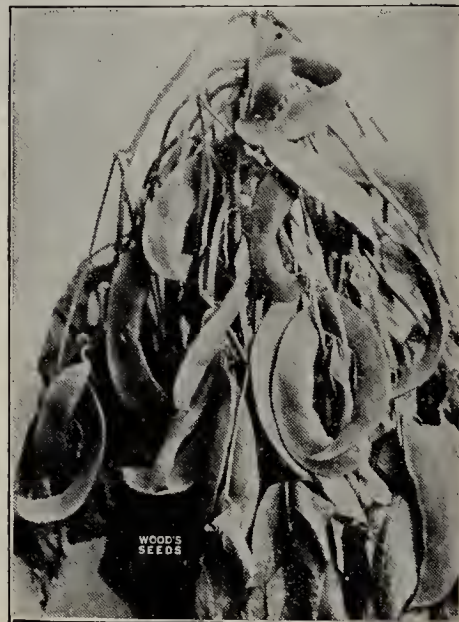
No. 41. Wilson Bush Lima —The Wilson is the very latest improvement in the large type of bush lima beans. We have reproduced a photograph of a single plant to show how wonderfully it yields, more than 20 pods can be counted on one side of the plant. These pods will average more than five inches long and are filled with large, buttery beans that for flavor are not surpassed by any large lima beans. The plant is strong and holds the pods well off the ground, preventing rotting during wet weather. In the trial grounds, when grown alongside other large bush limas, it was ready for picking nearly ten days earlier than any other, yet it continued in bearing for a long season. In earliness, abundance of yield and long bearing season, the Wilson is not equalled by any other large bush lima, and in quality none is better.

No. 40. Burpee's Bush Lima —The bush type of the well-known large white pole lima and of equally good quality. The plants are uniformly dwarf and erect, branch vigorously and are immense yielders, the pods carrying three to five large beans. The pods are well filled with very large beans identical in size and buttery, luscious flavor that has made the large white pole lima so universally popular. It is ready for the table about a week earlier than the large pole limas.



Fordhook Bush Lima Bean

No. 39. Fordhook Bush Lima —The dwarf form of the popular "potato lima." The bush is of erect growth, holding the pods off the ground, so that they are not injured by being beaten to the ground by the wind or rain. Very prolific, the pods, which are produced in clusters, each contain four or five large, fat beans of exceptionally fine quality. They are packed so closely together in the pods that they are flattened on the ends, and are very easily shelled. The green beans, even when full size, are tender, juicy and sweet. They may be used either green or dried; either way they are tender, rich and buttery, with the real lima bean flavor.



Wilson Bush Lima

PRICES

	BY MAIL POSTPAID				
	Pkt.	½ lb.	Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs. 10 lbs.
No. 37. Wood's Prolific Bush Lima.....	10c...	25c...	40c...	65c...	\$1.35...\$2.35
No. 38. Henderson's Bush Lima.....	10c...	20c...	35c...	60c...	1.20... 2.05
No. 39. Fordhook Bush Lima.....	10c...	25c...	45c...	75c...	1.65... 2.95
No. 40. Burpee's Bush Lima.....	10c...	25c...	40c...	70c...	1.45... 2.55
No. 41. Wilson Bush Lima.....	10c...	25c...	40c...	70c...	1.55... 2.75
No. 42. Jackson Wonder Bush Lima.....	10c...	20c...	35c...	60c...	1.25... 2.15

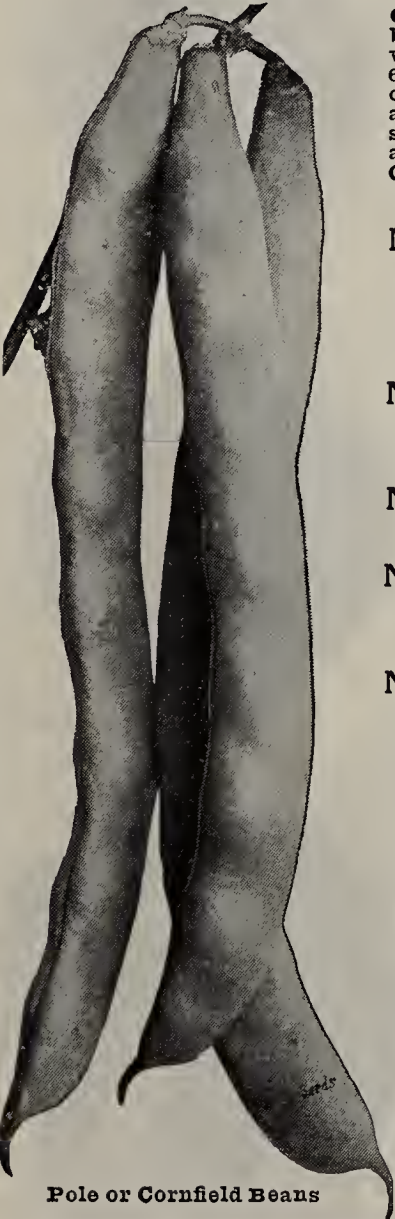
NOT PREPAID

Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
30c...	50c...	\$1.10...	\$2.00...	\$18.00
25c...	45c...	.95...	1.70...	15.00
35c...	60c...	1.40...	2.60...	24.00
30c...	55c...	1.20...	2.20...	20.00
30c...	55c...	1.30...	2.40...	22.00
25c...	45c...	1.00...	1.80...	16.00

POLE LIMA AND BUTTER BEANS

- No. 57. Wood's Improved Pole Lima (Butter Bean)**—This improved variety is of the same type as the Small Lima, but the beans are larger and it is earlier than any of the other pole sorts, remarkably prolific, a continuous bearer and easy to shell. The pods are produced in clusters, and it is not uncommon to find clusters of pods ready to pull at one time. We strongly recommend it as a distinct and valuable improvement in pole butter beans.
- No. 58. Small Pole Lima or Butter Beans (Sieva or Carolina).**—Earlier, hardier and more prolific than the large lima kinds. The "butter bean" of the South, and more generally grown than any other variety.
- No. 59. Florida Speckled Butter Bean —Calico Bean.** A sure cropper and bears throughout the season. It can be depended upon to bear even in adverse seasons when other varieties would fail. The beans are like the Small or Sieva except that they are speckled.
- No. 61. Carpinteria Large Pole Lima** —Has been called "The most perfect pole lima bean." In productiveness it excels all other large pole lima varieties. Produces a great abundance of large pods, closely filled with large, plump beans. The color is distinctive, having a decided greenish tint, an indication of the finest quality. The beans are thin-skinned, extremely tender and of exceptionally fine flavor.
- No. 60. Ford's Mammoth Podded Pole Lima** —A strong grower and uniformly large podded. It is one of the large yielders among the pole limas, as well as being fine flavored. The pods are unusually large, each containing four or five beans of the finest quality. The vines set the pods early at the foot of the pole, and continue bearing till frost.
- No. 62. Large White Pole Lima** —The old reliable and well-known variety. A favorite for the home garden. The pods are five to six inches long, big and broad, and the beans are large and of superior quality.

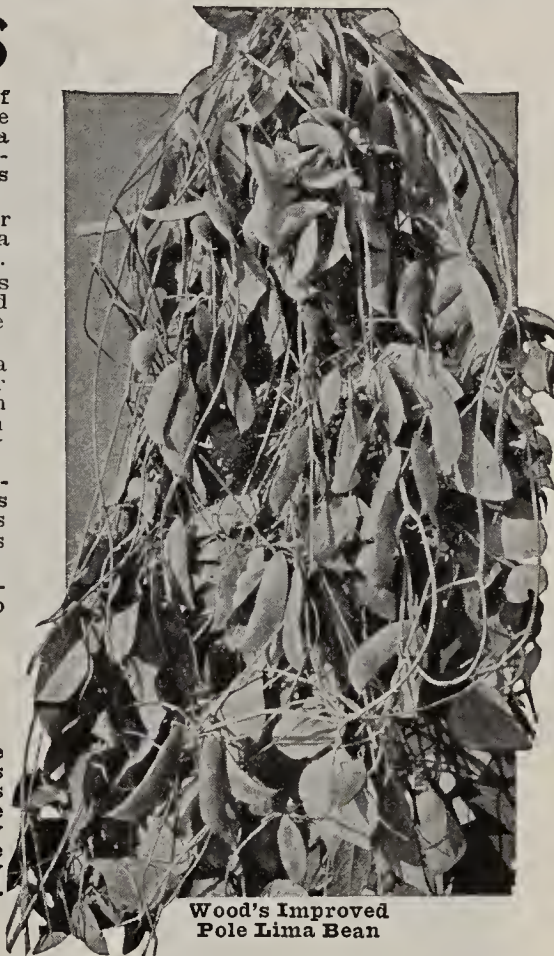
POLE OR CORNFIELD BEANS



Pole or Cornfield Beans

CULTURE.—Pole beans are more sensitive to cold than the bush kinds, and should not be planted before the ground is warm—two to three weeks later than bush beans. Set poles 6 to 8 feet long, 3 to 4 feet apart, in 4-foot rows and plant five or six beans two inches deep around each pole. They may also be planted in the cornfield and allowed to run up the stalk. More troublesome to grow than bush beans, but they are of better quality and bear longer and more profusely. One pound will plant 100 hills; 30 pounds to the acre.

- No. 45. Nancy Davis or Striped Creaseback** —A vigorous and productive bean that bears quantities of fat, round, fleshy pods nearly eight inches long. A fine bean for either the home garden or market, particularly for growing in corn. Of extra good quality and stays in condition as snaps longer than any pole bean.
- No. 48. Fat Horse or White Creaseback** —One of the earliest and yet one of the most productive pole beans, bearing round, fleshy pods in large clusters. The seeds are pure white.
- No. 49. McCaslan** —A heavy bearer of large, well-filled, deep green, meaty stringless snaps of delicious flavor. Bears all the season if closely picked.
- No. 50. Cut Short or Cornfield** —May be used as snaps, shelled green or dried for winter use. The meaty pods are 4 inches long and crowded with beans. A good bean for the small garden.
- No. 51. Lazy Wife** —One of the most popular either for snaps, shell beans, or dry beans for winter use. The pods (5 to 7 inches long) are borne in large clusters, long, broad, thick, fleshy and entirely stringless. Flavor rich and buttery.



Wood's Improved Pole Lima Bean

- No. 46. October or Horticultural (Wren's Egg or Speckled Cranberry).**—The pods are 5½ to 6 inches long and when young are stringless; one of the most generally grown pole beans for snaps, for shelling when green, and for drying for winter. A splendid bean for baking. A good yielder of fine pods of rich flavor.
- No. 47. Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead** The long pods, often 9 or 10 inches long, are borne in large clusters from the top to the bottom of the pole. Nearly round, crisp and tender. If gathered as they mature they continue bearing throughout the season.
- No. 52. Golden Cluster Wax** —Medium early and hardy and continues in bearing for a long season. Pods, 6 to 8 inches long, are borne in clusters, are broad, thick, fleshy, tender and of the best flavor. The beans are white and make an excellent dry bean for winter.
- No. 53. Scarlet Runners** —Useful as a vegetable and for ornamental purposes, producing sprays of bright scarlet flowers.

PRICES

BY MAIL POSTPAID

POLE LIMA and BUTTER BEANS

	Pkt.	½ lb.	Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
No. 57. Wood's Improved	10c.	25c.	40c.	65c.	\$1.35	\$2.35
No. 58. Small Pole Lima	10c.	20c.	35c.	60c.	1.20	2.05
No. 59. Florida Speckled	10c.	20c.	35c.	60c.	1.25	2.15
No. 60. Ford's Mammoth	10c.	25c.	40c.	65c.	1.35	2.35
No. 61. Carpinteria	10c.	25c.	40c.	65c.	1.35	2.35
No. 62. Large White	10c.	25c.	40c.	65c.	1.35	2.35

POLE or CORNFIELD BEANS

No. 45. Nancy Davis	10c.	20c.	35c.	60c.	1.20	2.05
No. 46. October or Horticultural	10c.	20c.	35c.	60c.	1.20	2.05
No. 47. Kentucky Wonder	10c.	20c.	30c.	55c.	1.15	1.95
No. 48. White Creaseback	10c.	20c.	35c.	60c.	1.20	2.05
No. 49. McCaslan	10c.	20c.	35c.	60c.	1.20	2.05
No. 50. Cut Short	10c.	20c.	35c.	60c.	1.20	2.05
No. 51. Lazy Wife	10c.	20c.	35c.	60c.	1.25	2.15
No. 52. Golden Cluster Wax	10c.	25c.	40c.	65c.	1.35	2.35
No. 53. Scarlet Runners	10c.	25c.	40c.	70c.	1.55	2.75

NOT PREPAID

Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
30c.	50c.	\$1.10	\$2.00	\$18.00
25c.	45c.	.95	1.70	15.00
25c.	45c.	1.00	1.80	16.00
30c.	50c.	1.10	2.00	18.00
30c.	50c.	1.10	2.00	18.00
25c.	45c.	.95	1.70	15.00
25c.	45c.	.95	1.70	15.00
25c.	45c.	.90	1.60	14.00
25c.	45c.	.95	1.70	15.00
25c.	45c.	.95	1.70	15.00
25c.	45c.	1.00	1.80	16.00
30c.	50c.	1.10	2.00	18.00
30c.	55c.	1.30	2.40	22.00

GARDEN BEETS

Plant from
March Till
August.

For the earliest beets plant in a hot bed and transplant. For early outdoor crop plant in March and make successive plantings till the end of July; the late plantings are to make beets for winter use and the seeds should be well soaked before planting. Beets thrive best in a light, clean, deeply worked soil that has been previously well manured; smooth roots cannot be had if fresh manure is used. Plant in rows 15 to 16 inches apart, cover one inch and thin to 4 inches apart. Store as recommended on page 15 for storing carrots. One ounce will plant 50 feet of row; 6 to 8 lbs. one acre.



Wood's
Early
Wonder

No. 67. Wood's Early Wonder —If earliness is desired, Early Wonder, but you have most excellent quality as well. It is of the blood turnip type, uniform in size, shape and color, always smooth, never stringy, and a good keeper. The flesh is a deep rich red, sweet, crisp and tender. Although bred primarily for market growers, its many fine qualities commend it highly to the home gardener. This is a fine beet to plant during the summer to grow a supply to put away for next winter. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$4.00; 10 lbs. \$7.35.**

No. 73. Detroit Dark Red —Here is a beet you will like, whether you grow it for home use or market. Almost globe shaped with small tops and taproot, very smooth and of dark blood-red color without light rings. A good beet for both early and late planting. The quality is fine. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c; 2 lbs. \$1.45; 5 lbs. \$3.40; 10 lbs. \$6.15.**



Detroit Dark Red.

No. 71. Extra Early Egyptian —In earliness no beet can compete with Extra Early Egyptian, its earliness adapting it for first early crop and for forcing. It is about ten days earlier than the Early Blood Turnip, makes fine, smooth, almost flat, very dark-red beets about two inches in diameter; firm, crisp and tender; has very small tops. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.90; 10 lbs. \$5.35.**

No. 68. Wood's Crimson Globe —If asked to name the ideal beet for the home garden we would unhesitatingly name Crimson Globe. That it has made many fast friends is proved by the fact that fully three-fourths of our general orders call for the Crimson Globe in varying quantities. The shape is nearly a perfect globe about 10 inches around with smooth skin free from rootlets; the flesh is a rich blood red, nicely ringed, never stringy, and always tender and sweet. Plant it for your main crop and again in June or July to have beets for next winter. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.90; 10 lbs. \$5.35.**

No. 72. Extra Early Eclipse —An especially desirable, very early beet, making handsome, smooth, round roots with small top and small taproot, and nearly as early as the Extra Early Egyptian. Color, bright deep red, flesh fine grained, sweet and tender, especially when young, but holds these good qualities well as it gets older. A fine beet for the earliest home garden, but also does splendidly when planted late to make beets for putting away for winter. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.90; 10 lbs. \$5.35.**

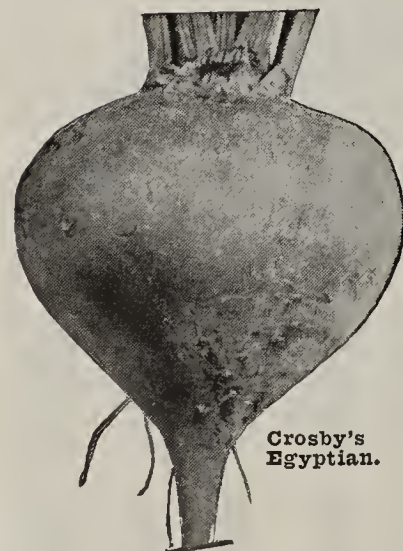
No. 69. Crosby's Egyptian —We recommend Crosby's Egyptian as a combination of earliness, good shape, good color and good quality. The color is bright red with bright vermillion-red flesh, very sweet and tender. We have a splendidly bred pedigreed stock that is early, has fine shape and color and we believe cannot be surpassed for quality. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c; 2 lbs. \$1.45; 5 lbs. \$3.40; 10 lbs. \$6.15.**

No. 70. Improved Early Blood —If you are in doubt about what beet to plant, you will not go wrong in planting the Improved Early Blood Turnip. The consistent, steady demand shows that it has given unvarying satisfaction and has the indorsement of a large majority of our customers. Not as early as the Extra Early Egyptian, but superior in quality. Of uniform size, with smooth skin free from fibrous roots. Color rich dark red. Tender, sweet and crisp. Ideal for planting in May, June and July to make beets for winter. A fine keeper. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.90; 10 lbs. \$5.35.**

No. 76. Swiss Chard SPINACH BEET or SEA KALE. —A real cut-and-come again salad, for after cutting it quickly makes a new growth. It prefers a light soil, but grows anywhere, and does not shoot to seed in hot weather. Plant from early in the spring till July. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.90; 10 lbs. \$5.35.**



Wood's
Crimson
Globe.



Crosby's
Egyptian.

No. 74. Edmand's Blood Turnip —Although quite early, and much used for early planting, the Edmand's is generally grown for main crop and for putting away for winter, for which purpose it is particularly good. The beets are nearly round, smooth and excellent keepers. Skin and flesh deep red; crisp and sweet. We recommend Edmand's for quality. It is a particularly fine beet for the home garden. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.90; 10 lbs. \$5.35.**



Edmand's Blood Turnip

STOCK BEETS OR MANGELS

Plant from
April Till
June 15th.

CULTURE.—Plantings should be made beginning at corn planting time till the middle of June, soaking the seeds for twenty-four hours before planting. Make the rows 2 to 2½ feet apart, the drills one inch deep on lands that have plenty of moisture in the subsoil; on dry and sandy soil they should be planted deeper. Shallow plantings germinate better and give a larger proportion of vigorous plants. Thin out to stand 8 inches apart in the row; young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. Cultivate as soon after planting as possible. As soon as frosts occur, dig the roots, cut off the tops and pile on a well drained situation, covering with straw or corn stalks and an inch of earth. As it gets colder increase the covering to prevent freezing. Gradual covering prevents heating. They are acrid when first dug, but if kept till January they will be sweet and succulent. Always feed with some dry roughage. They should have a fertilizer containing a good per cent of potash. 6 to 8 lbs. will plant an acre.

Mammoth Prize
Long Red Mangel



No. 80. Mammoth Prize Long Red —No other mangel can compare with this variety in yield. Crops of forty to fifty tons per acre have been made on good land and under thorough cultivation. The roots often weigh twenty to twenty-five pounds each. It grows well above ground, is easily pulled; the deep red roots are straight, well formed and solid. A fine keeper and, at a low cost, will supply an abundance of succulent green food for stock of all kinds and for poultry. Especially adapted to deep soils. **Oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c; 2 lbs. \$1.00; 5 lbs. \$2.25; 10 lbs. \$4.10; 25 lbs. \$9.25 postpaid.**

No. 82. Golden Tankard —The best known and most largely grown yellow mangel, and especially recommended for the dairyman on account of its milk producing properties and the richer quality of the milk. The flesh is firm and solid, rich golden yellow color. On account of its peculiar shape they can be grown closer in the rows than most mangels, increasing the yield per acre considerably. Grows well above ground and easily pulled. Yields particularly well on light soils. **Oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c; 2 lbs. \$1.00; 5 lbs. \$2.25; 10 lbs. \$4.10; 25 lbs. \$9.25 postpaid.**

No. 83. Silesian Sugar —The tonnage per acre is not as great as from other stock beets, but the feeding value, pound for pound, is fully 50 per cent greater because of its high sugar content. Grows partly out of the ground and is easily harvested. Especially fine for fattening cattle but equally as good as other stock beets for general feeding. **Oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c; 2 lbs. \$1.00; 5 lbs. \$2.25; 10 lbs. \$4.10; 25 lbs. \$9.25, postpaid.**

FACTS ABOUT MANGELS OR STOCK BEETS

They make a splendid winter feed for cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry.

They increase the milk flow of dairy cows.

They yield larger crops than turnips and rutabagas and are higher in feeding value.

They keep stock and poultry in fine healthy condition.

They produce an immense yield of succulent and healthy food at low cost.

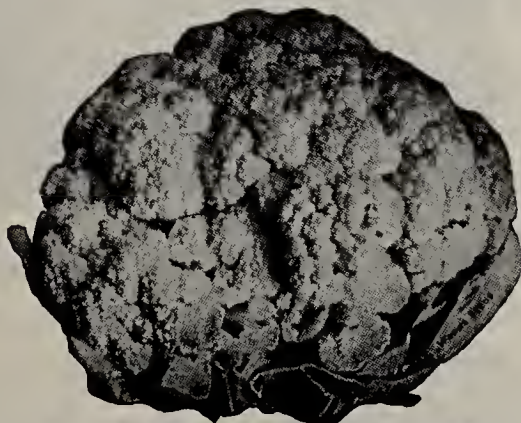
When fed in combination with grain, mangels are worth almost as much, pound for pound, as grain, for they aid digestion and assimilation.

They increase the value of other feeds when fed in combination, besides the nutritive value of the roots themselves.

CAULIFLOWER

CULTURE.—Cauliflower requires the same treatment and cultivation as cabbage and can be grown both early and late. Not as hardy as cabbage in resistance to either hot and dry or cold weather. They should have an abundance of water in the summer and protection during cold weather.

Plant the early varieties half an inch deep in a hot-bed in January or February and transplant when proper size and when freezing weather is past; they will stand a light frost. For late crop, plant Autumn Giant in May or June and treat exactly like late cabbage. Set the plants 15 to 18 inches apart in 3-foot rows. The soil in the seed-bed should not be richer than that to which they are transplanted. When the heads are about 2 inches across, tie up the outer leaves to blanch the head and protect them from the sun and weather; this prevents them becoming bitter and discolored. This may also be done by breaking the ribs of inside leaves and allowing them to cover the heads. Time your plantings so as to have them head before hot summer comes on, and during the cooler weather of the fall. Allow 90 to 100 days for the early kinds, 120 to 130 days for the late. Be sure to transplant to a rich, well-fertilized, moist soil, or give plenty of water, good and frequent cultivation, and cut when the head is hard and compact, as when the heads open the quality is impaired.



Wood's Earliest Snowball Cauliflower.

No. 128. Wood's Earliest Snowball —There is no better cauliflower for Southern growers and our strain is as fine as can be had at any price. It is a remarkably sure header, making large, solid, pure white heads of the finest quality. We recommend it also for the late summer and fall crops. As well adapted for forcing as for growing out of doors. **Pkt. 20c; ¼ oz. 65c; ½ oz. \$1.25; oz. \$2.00; ¼ lb. \$7.00; lb. \$25.00, postpaid.**

No. 129. Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt —A first-class cauliflower, ranking next to our Snowball. Produces large, white, close, firm heads of fine quality. It is extra early and a sure header. **Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 55c; ½ oz. \$1.00; oz. \$1.75; ¼ lb. \$6.00; lb. \$22.00 postpaid.**

No. 130. Autumn Giant —Admirably adapted for growing for fall heading. The heads are large and white and remain long fit for use. Plant in May or June and grow like late cabbage. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; 2 ozs. 70c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50, postpaid.**

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS.—Ready January, February and March. 50 for 75 cts.; \$1.25 per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 for 65 cts.; \$1.10 per 100; \$9.00 per 1,000.

For complete list of Vegetable Plants, see page 38.

Free Flower Seeds

To encourage the growing of these home beautifiers, we will give free the following flower seeds with orders for seeds in packets and ounces received before May 1st, provided you call for them with your order. Please order by number.

COLLECTION No. 1.—Free with an order for packets and ounces amounting to \$1.00 or more: one packet each of five separate varieties of easily grown annual flower seeds of our selection.

COLLECTION No. 2.—Free with an order for packets and ounces amounting to \$2.00 or more: one packet each of twelve separate varieties of flower seeds of our selection.

These collections are put up before our busy season opens and cannot be changed. Only one collection can be allowed with each order.

BE SURE TO ASK FOR OUR FLOWER SEED PLANTING CHART

WOOD'S HIGH-GRADE CABBAGE

PLANTING DATES (For the Vicinity of Richmond.)

Spring Planting.—Plant the early varieties in boxes indoors or in hot bed in January, February or March; for a summer crop plant the early varieties outside from April to June.

Winter Cabbage.—Plant the late varieties in April, May or June and transplant when large enough.

FOR CABBAGE WORMS.—A mixture of equal parts of arsenate of lead and hydrated or air-slaked lime dusted on the cabbage at intervals as the heads are forming will kill the worm and will not impair the cabbage for human food.

CULTURE.—When transplanting cabbage plants from the seed bed, set them in good rich soil that has been deeply dug and well manured and apply a fertilizer containing plenty of ammonia. The soil in the seed bed should not be richer than the soil where the plants are to grow, otherwise the growth will be checked. Set the plants as deep as the first leaf stems, give frequent and deep cultivation, drawing the earth to the plants at each working. Set the early varieties 18 inches apart in 2½ to 3 foot rows; the late varieties should be set 2 feet apart in 3 foot rows.

One ounce will plant 100 feet of row and produce about 2,000 plants; 6 to 8 ounces will make enough plants to set an acre.

No. 91 Copenhagen Market Golden Acre Strain

The Earliest of All the Round-Headed Cabbages

Our stock was imported direct from Denmark, where it originated, and where the finest strains are grown.



A round headed cabbage as early as Charleston Wakefield was unheard of until Copenhagen Market was introduced. In addition to earliness it has remarkable size for so early a cabbage, the heads averaging 8 to 10 lbs.; solid and compact, with few outside leaves, allowing close planting. Nearly round,

tightly folded, and short stemmed. The quality is equal to that of any early cabbage, fine-grained and tender; the hearts are pure white. Ours is the Golden Acre Strain. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 2 ozs. 50c; ¼ lb. 90c; 1 lb. \$3.00; 2 lbs. \$5.40; 5 lbs. \$13.10 postpaid.**



No. 90 Wood's Extra Early

The Earliest of All Cabbages

—Whether you grow for home use or for market, you should have Wood's Extra Early, for it is the earliest cabbage in cultivation and in every way one of the most desirable extra early varieties. Although pre-eminently an early cabbage it has size, for it is larger than the Jersey Wakefield, though not quite so solid, but fully a week earlier. The quality is good, has few loose leaves, and nearly every plant forms a head. Hardy, resisting cold and unfavorable conditions that often attend early plantings. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 2 ozs. 50c; ¼ lb. 90c; 1 lb. \$3.00; 2 lbs. \$5.40; 5 lbs. \$13.10 postpaid.**



No. 93 Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield

Extra Early, Sureheading and Solid

More Than 100,000 Satisfied Planters Can Testify to the Fine Quality of Our Well-Bred Wakefield

Earliness, hardiness, solidity, good size, uniformity, fine quality—these characteristics go to make Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield the most universally planted of all early cabbages. It is grown in nearly every garden in the South, and among market growers is planted almost entirely for the first early market. This universal popularity demands that more than ordinary attention be given to the selection of plants for breeding purposes, having in mind earliness, sureness to head, solidity and uniformity of growth and maturity. In our Wakefields this careful selection has been critical and continued through many years, and we believe we have as good and uniform a strain as can be had. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 2 ozs. 45c; ¼ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.50; 2 lbs. \$4.50; 5 lbs. \$10.75; 10 lbs. \$20.50 postpaid.**



No. 94 Wood's Charleston Wakefield

Fine Size, Fine Quality, Uniform

Sometimes called Long Island Wakefield.—Every gardener enjoys a feeling of security when he plants our selected Charleston Wakefield, for it is a thoroughbred. About a week later than our Selected Jersey Wakefield, but considerably larger and heavier, just as solid, with less pointed and thicker heads. It has earliness, hardiness, fine size and fine quality. These are the outstanding traits of character that have made our Selected Charleston Wakefield so popular with Southern gardeners. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 2 ozs. 45c; ¼ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.50; 2 lbs. \$4.50; 5 lbs. \$10.75; 10 lbs. \$20.50 postpaid.**



All Head Early.



Short Stemmed Danish Ballhead.



All Seasons

No. 96. All Head Early

A Fine Cabbage to Follow Wakefield.—All Head is a thoroughbred and leads all the second early varieties in size. It is the earliest of the large heading cabbages; considering its earliness we would call it extra large. It makes a deep flat head, solid and uniform in shape, size and color, is a dependable header, is compact, with few outside leaves, and in quality is extra fine. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 2 lbs. \$3.50; 5 lbs. \$8.40.**

No. 98. Henderson's Early Summer

—Although introduced a number of years ago, it still holds its place as an ideal second early cabbage. Forms a large, flat, round, solid head weighing 8 to 10 lbs., is a sure and reliable header and an excellent second early cabbage. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 2 lbs. \$3.50; 5 lbs. \$8.40.**

No. 95. Early Flat Dutch

—For a second early to follow Jersey Wakefield this is in every way satisfactory. A sure header, makes large, flat, solid heads that in point of quality are the equal of any. Has comparatively few outside leaves, the heads being large for the size of the plant. Plant it again in April or May for a summer crop. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 2 lbs. \$3.50; 5 lbs. \$8.40.**

No. 104 Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch

This is beyond question the finest strain of Late Flat Dutch to be had anywhere and at any price. We have taken great pains in selecting and breeding up our stock to maintain a high standard. It is a thoroughbred, and will meet every demand for a first-class sure-heading, hard-heading, long-keeping cabbage of the very highest quality. It has all the good qualities that go to make the finest type of winter cabbage. We do not believe a better late cabbage was ever offered to our Southern gardeners. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 2 ozs. 40c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50; 2 lbs. \$4.50; 5 lbs. \$10.75; 10 lbs. \$20.50, postpaid.**

No. 106 Short Stemmed Danish Ballhead

Originator's Strain—Grown in Denmark.

One of the strong points about our strain of Short-Stemmed Danish Ballhead is its wonderful keeping quality, for the heads may be stored almost as safely as potatoes, and furnish a supply from fall till spring. They usually come out of storage as fine and solid as when put away. The almost perfectly round heads are solid, hard, tight and surprisingly heavy, so heavy that our Ballheads weigh about one-fourth more than other cabbages of the same size. It is unfortunate that Ballhead is not adapted for growing in all parts of the South, but for the mountain districts, even our Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch cannot equal it in solidity, weight and tightness of head and really wonderful keeping quality. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 2 ozs. 50c; ¼ lb. 80c; lb. \$2.75; 2 lbs. \$4.90; 5 lbs. \$11.50; 10 lbs. \$21.50, postpaid.**



Wood's Prize Head
Late Flat Dutch.



Surehead Cabbage.

No. 97. All Seasons

—One of the very best, either for early or late planting. Heads very large and round. Very solid, and of the best quality, keeping as well as winter sorts. The plant is very vigorous and sure-heading. Remarkable for its ability to withstand hot sun and dry weather; an excellent keeper. This cabbage deserves a place in every garden. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 2 lbs. \$3.50; 5 lbs. \$8.40.**

No. 100. Henderson's

Succession —A splendid sort whether grown for medium early, mid-summer or the late crop, and keeps well for winter use. Heads deep and solid and of the finest quality. The heads become solid before they are fully matured. One of the surest headers among the mid-season varieties. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 2 lbs. \$3.50; 5 lbs. \$8.40.**

No. 105. Large Late

Drumhead —A favorite winter cabbage recommended for its fine, large, deep, heavy and solid, long-keeping heads. It has few outside leaves; a sure header. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 2 lbs. \$3.50; 5 lbs. \$8.40.**

No. 102. Surehead

—As its name indicates, this is a sure header and one of the most reliable main crop and late cabbages. Heads are large, thick, somewhat flattened, very uniform in size and color, firm and solid, keeps well and makes a splendid shipper. Heads ordinarily weigh 10 to 12 pounds each, and of the finest quality. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 2 lbs. \$3.50; 5 lbs. \$8.40.**

No. 103. Large Late Flat

Dutch —A good strain of this popular winter cabbage. Makes good, large, solid, flat heads that keep well into the winter. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 2 lbs. \$3.50; 5 lbs. \$8.40.**

CABBAGE — Continued

No. 107. Perfection Drumhead Savoy



Should be grown in every garden. No other winter cabbage can compare with it in flavor, particularly after it has been touched by frost when it is equal to cauliflower. If you grow them once you will never want to be without them. To have the finest solid hard heads do not plant till May, June or early in July, as it will not head up hard during very hot weather. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 2 ozs. 45c; ¼ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.50; 2 lbs. \$4.50; 5 lbs. \$10.75, postpaid.**

No. 108. Red Mammoth —The largest and surest heading red cabbage and the best for pickling. The heads are large, round, very solid and attractive. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 2 ozs. 50c; ¼ lb. 85c; 1 lb. \$3.00; 2 lbs. \$5.40 postpaid.**

Cabbage Plants —Jersey Wakefield; ready February till June. 50c per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 40c per 100; \$3.50 per 1,000.

Late Varieties.—Ready from June till September. 45c per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 35c per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.

Chinese Petsai or Celery Cabbage

A wonderful salad plant, growing 15 or 16 inches high, somewhat resembling cos lettuce or probably more like swiss chard. It yields an unusual amount of most excellent salad. Cut up like cabbage and served with mayonnaise or French dressing, it makes a splendid cole-slaw. Can be boiled like cabbage if cooked quickly and served with cream sauce, but is without the strong flavor and odor of cabbage. The hearts blanch to a crystalline white; whiter than lettuce and more beautiful than cabbage—every leaf, including the outside ones, is delicate and tender.

Be sure to plant some just to know how good it is.

Plant early in the spring and again in July and August, transplanting 18 inches apart in 2½-foot rows. Time your spring planting so it will head before hot weather; it heads in 80 to 90 days.



Chinese Petsai.

No. 114. Wong Bok —This we regard as the most desirable of all the petsais. The rich creamy white heads are tightly folded. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 2 ozs. 40c; ¼ lb. 65c; 1 lb. \$2.25; 2 lbs. \$4.00; 5 lbs. \$9.80, postpaid.**

COLLARDS

Plant March
Till August.

One of the most popular Southern vegetables; largely used in place of cabbage. It is hardier and easier to grow than cabbage, can be grown on poorer soil and withstands insect attacks better. Although often planted during the spring and summer, the principal plantings are made in June, July and August, transplanted 2 feet apart in the row and given frequent cultivation. A most excellent vegetable for the late fall, winter and early spring. The flavor is improved by frost. Cultivate like late cabbage.



No. 143. NORTH CAROLINA SHORT STEM.—A decided improvement, and has proved very popular wherever grown. Has short stem, large spreading leaves, very hardy, withstanding drought in summer and cold in winter. Its flavor is fine. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.90, postpaid.**

No. 145. WHITE, or CABBAGE COLLARD.—Called cabbage-collard because of its bunching habit and general resemblance to a cabbage. Extremely hardy and grows on the poorest soils. As white and crisp as a cabbage. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.10; 5 lbs. \$2.40, postpaid.**

No. 144. GEORGIA or SOUTHERN.—Stands cold weather and adverse conditions splendidly and grows on land too poor to make a crop of cabbage. Most Southern gardeners would not feel that their garden was complete without it. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c; 2 lbs. \$1.00; 5 lbs. \$2.25, postpaid.**

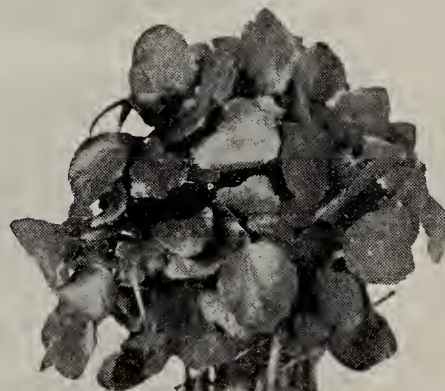
COLLARD PLANTS—Ready June, July and August. 40c per 100 postpaid. Not postpaid, 30c per 100; \$2.50 per 1,000.

CORN SALAD or FETTICUS

A very delightful salad that can be served like lettuce or cooked like spinach. For summer use plant from early spring until April; fall plantings during August and September to produce salad during the fall. Make the drills a foot apart, cover the seeds half an inch, press the soil firmly and give it the same cultivation as for spinach. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$2.20 postpaid.**



Corn Salad.



Water Cress.

CRESS

No. 187. WATER CRESS.—Sow in the spring along the edges of creeks or ponds. Only one sowing is necessary, as it increases rapidly. May also be sown in seed bed in a damp location, and the young plants transplanted to edges of streams or ponds. It not only makes a desirable and attractive plant, but purifies the water. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; 2 ozs. 60c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50 postpaid.**

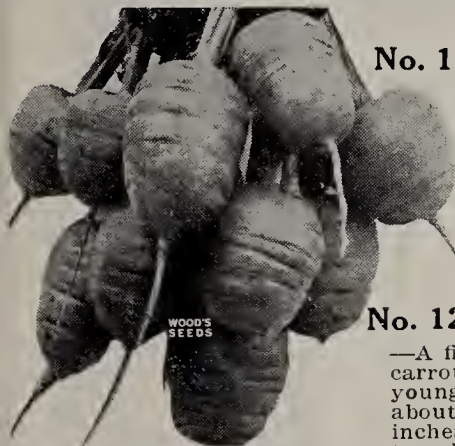
No. 188. CURLED CRESS.—Can be sown either in the spring or fall. The plants are cut and tied in bunches in the same manner as water cress. Sow in drills one foot apart. One ounce will sow about 200 feet of drill. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 85c; 2 lbs. \$1.45 postpaid.**

TURN TO PAGE 89.—There, and on the pages that follow, you will find a number of items that will add to the pleasure of gardening and lighten the labor. On pages 87 and 88 are recommended insecticides, and poultry supplies and baby chicks on pages 82 to 86.

CARROTS

Plant from
March Till
August.

Plant in a light, rich, deeply-worked soil as early as you can work the ground, in drills 12 inches apart and ½ inch deep; press the soil firmly after planting and when well up thin out to 3 or 4 inches apart in the row. For field culture, make the drills 18 to 24 inches apart; later plantings should be made in July and August for a late crop to store for winter. In dry weather soak the seeds before planting. To store for winter, pack in dry earth or sand in the cellar or put them outside on a well-drained situation, covering with a few inches of straw and 6 to 8 inches of earth to protect from frost. One ounce will plant 100 feet of drill; 3 to 4 pounds to the acre.



Early Scarlet Horn

No. 117. Early Scarlet Horn —Not only the earliest variety in our list, but the earliest real good carrot. The roots are 3 to 3½ inches long, 1½ inches thick at the shoulder, tapering to 1 inch at the bottom. It has scarcely any core, is fine grained and sweet flavored. Color, bright orange scarlet. Has small tops. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c; 2 lbs. \$1.50; 5 lbs. \$3.65; 10 lbs. \$6.35, postpaid.**

No. 122. Chantenay or Model

—A fine, handsome, medium early carrot that can be used while quite young. When full grown, they are about 5½ to 6 inches long, 2 to 2½ inches across at the top, tapering to a blunt end. They are smooth, crisp, sugary and tender, fine-grained and without the heavy core so objectionable in many carrots. It is a good yielder, easy to harvest, and in every way a first-class carrot, one that you will like. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c; 2 lbs. \$1.45; 5 lbs. \$3.40; 10 lbs. \$6.15, postpaid.**



Chantenay
or Model

No. 118. Oxheart or Guerande

—One of the heaviest yielders and the best for stiff and heavy soils. 4½ to 5 inches long, about 3½ to 4 inches thick at top; nearly oval shape; flesh bright orange, fine grained and sweet. Of the finest table quality and equally good for stock. A particularly productive variety and easy to pull. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c; 2 lbs. \$1.45; 5 lbs. \$3.40; 10 lbs. \$6.15, postpaid.**



Oxheart or
Guerande

No. 123. Improved Long Orange

—Especially fine for light soils, making long, smooth, tapering roots of a deep orange color, free from side roots and superior in every respect; medium late, but can be used before attaining full size. A fine winter sort for table, market and stock. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 80c; 2 lbs. \$1.35; 5 lbs. \$3.15; 10 lbs. \$5.75, postpaid.**

No. 119. Wood's Scarlet Intermediate

The Carrot That Should Be in Every Garden.

The finest carrot for all purposes. Not as early as Early Scarlet Horn, being classed as medium early, but makes the size and type of root generally in demand; smooth and handsome, six to seven inches long, 1½ inches thick, holding its thickness to the small tap root, and has that rich, bright orange colored flesh so much preferred. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 30c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$2.20; 5 lbs. \$5.20; 10 lbs. \$9.50, postpaid.**



Wood's Scarlet
Intermediate.



Danvers
Half Long

No. 120. Danvers Half Long

—There is hardly a class of soil in the South that will not grow a good crop of Danvers carrot, for it thrives on a greater variety of soils than any other variety, and is one of the most productive. The roots are about 7 inches long, smooth and handsome; deep orange color; medium length, tapering to a point. Sweet, crisp and tender. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c; 2 lbs. \$1.45; 5 lbs. \$3.40; 10 lbs. \$6.15, postpaid.**

Stock-Feeding Carrots

Plant in
March, April
and May.

Carrots make a fine alternative food for horses, cattle and hogs. They are rich in sugar and starch, and make a wholesome addition when fed with corn and fodder. Plant in March, April and May in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart. Three to 4 pounds will plant an acre.

No. 124. Large Yellow Belgian —A good keeper and large yielder. Makes long roots, a foot or more in length; yellow flesh and yellow skin. Yellow carrots are preferred by many who claim they are more nutritious. Easily pulled, makes an excellent stock food and is a heavy cropper. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.90; 10 lbs. \$5.50.**

No. 125. Improved White Belgian —A big yielder, averaging one foot or more in length, but is easily pulled, as about a third of its length grows above ground. Holds its size well throughout its length, tapering gradually at base. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 70c; 2 lbs. \$1.20; 5 lbs. \$2.75; 10 lbs. \$5.20.**



Improved Long Orange

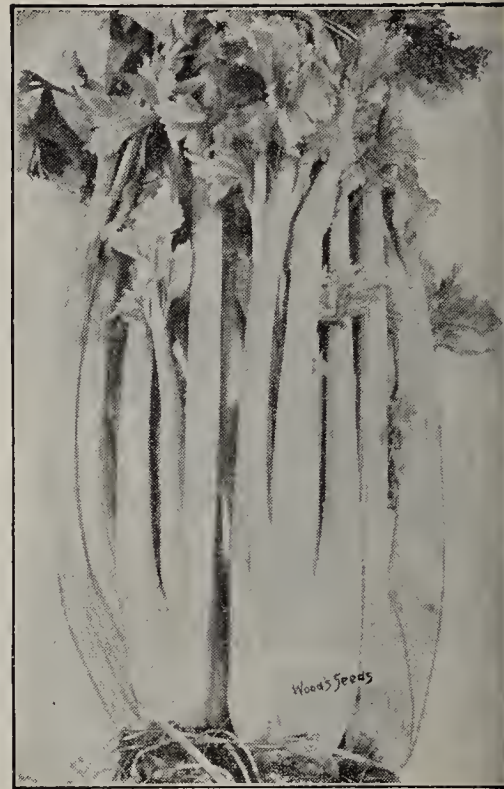
CELERY

Plant in February, March or beginning of April, in drills 8 to 10 inches apart, either in boxes indoors or in a bed of fine, rich soil, barely covering seeds. If the soil is dry, press earth after covering, and keep clear of weeds, or the young plants will be smothered. Be sure the seed bed is kept thoroughly moist until the seeds have germinated. When four inches high cut off the tops to make the plants stocky. Transplant from July to October. August and September settings succeed excellently and require less labor than if set out earlier. To prepare a bed, dig trenches 6 inches deep and put in 3 or 4 inches of well-rotted manure, dig in well and cover with fine soil. Set the plants 6 to 8 inches apart, press the soil firmly and earth up as they grow, but do not let the earth get into the heart of the plant. When severe weather comes on, cover gradually with leaves, hay or straw, and place boards on top; water-proof felt paper is also used. Celeriac Celery seeds germinate



Golden Self-Blanching Celery.

needs no earthing up, and may be planted in rows 18 inches apart. Celery seeds germinate slowly; soak for 24 to 36 hours before planting.



White Plume Celery.

Self-Blanching Celeries

They grow quickly and blanch easily. The ease with which they are grown should give them a place in every home garden. Plant the self-blanching kinds for earliest use, and the winter varieties for general use later.

No. 138. Golden Self-Blanching

—Tender crispness, delicious nutty flavor, and absence of strings make our Golden Self-Blanching a real table delicacy. The stalks are broad, thick and heavy, and easily blanch to a rich, appetizing golden yellow. It is one of the easiest celeries to grow, for it blanches with much less earthing up than most celeries. Golden Self-Blanching deserves a place in your garden. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 45c; 2 ozs. 80c; ¼ lb. \$1.50; 1 lb. \$5.00; 2 lbs. \$9.20, postpaid.

No. 137. Improved White Plume

—The earliest celery and the easiest to grow as, being self-blanching, it blanches naturally and requires but little earthing up. It has a full heart that blanches pure white, the solid stalks are thick and crisp and have a rich and delicious nutty flavor. A fine celery for late summer and early fall use. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 2 ozs. 45c; ¼ lb. 80c; 1 lb. \$3.00; 2 lbs. \$5.40; 5 lbs. \$13.10, postpaid.

Winter Celeries

Of firmer texture, more compact and solid than the self-blanching kinds, and consequently better keepers. For late summer and early fall use we recommend that a portion of your planting be one of the early kinds like White Plume and Golden Self-Blanching, but for general use during the winter that one of the winter varieties be planted. The varieties described below are not surpassed by any winter celery.

No. 136. Giant Pascal

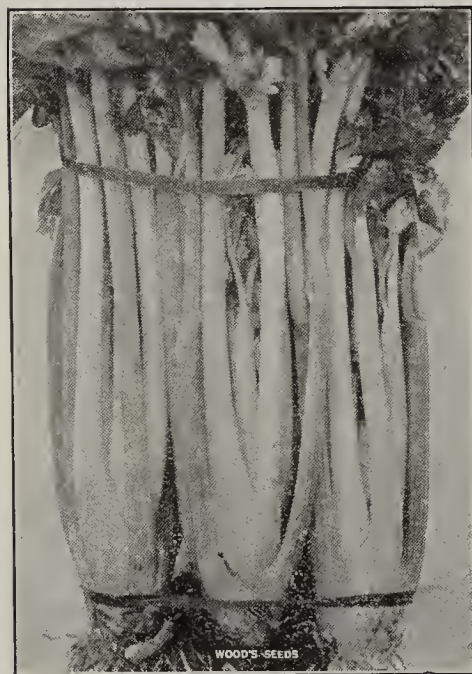
—The large, thick stalks are solid, crisp and of rich, nutty flavor and blanch easily and quickly. The heart is creamy yellow. It is an ideal celery for late fall and winter and keeps splendidly. It is a selection from Golden Self-Blanching and inherits many of its fine qualities and keeps better. It blanches easily, makes large, extra heavy stalks with very large hearts. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 2 ozs. 40c; ¼ lb. 70c; 1 lb. \$2.50; 2 lbs. \$4.50; 5 lbs. \$10.75, postpaid.

No. 135. Winter Queen

—A splendid winter celery with an unusual amount of heart. It makes a beautiful, compact plant with perfectly solid ribs and blanches creamy white, crisp and brittle, and the flavor is particularly attractive. Hardy and a splendid keeper. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 2 ozs. 40c; ¼ lb. 70c; 1 lb. \$2.50; 2 lbs. \$4.50; 5 lbs. \$10.75, postpaid.

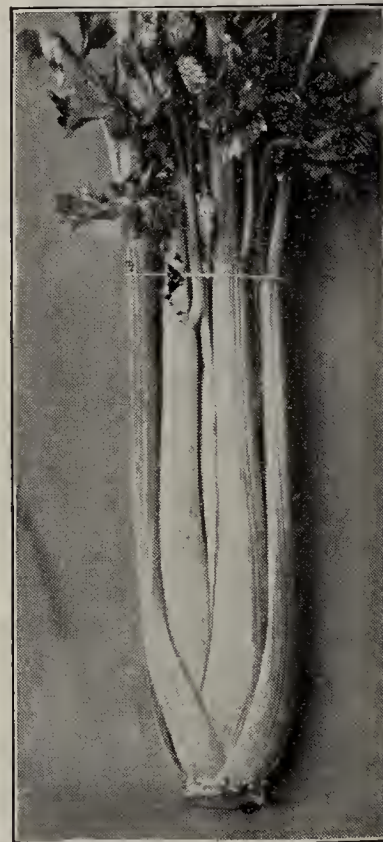
No. 141. Celeriac or Turnip Rooted Celery

—Grown exclusively for its roots, which are fine for soups and stews or cooked and sliced as a salad. The roots keep all winter if packed in damp sand or put into kilns like beets, carrots and turnips. Plant and cultivate like celery except it does not require earthing up. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 2 ozs. 40c; ¼ lb. 70c; 1 lb. \$2.50; 2 lbs. \$4.50; 5 lbs. \$10.75, postpaid.



Winter Queen Celery
Free Flower Seeds

Don't overlook our Free Flower Seed Offer on page 3, and be sure to ask for our Flower Seed Planting Chart. We would like for every flower lover to have a copy.



Giant Pascal Celery.

CELERY PLANTS

Giant Pascal, Winter Queen and White Plume. Ready June, July and August. By mail postpaid, 75c per 100. Not prepaid, 60c per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000.



Wood's
Seeds

Wood's Ideal.

No. 193. Klondike—Deep green and holds its color well. 8 inches long, uniform in shape and size; hardly affected by hot sun; very prolific. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 90c; 2 lbs. \$1.50; 5 lbs. \$3.65, postpaid.**

No. 199. Everbearing—Although very early, it continues to bear till frost. The vines bear fruits at every stage of growth as well as blossoms; the small, perfectly shaped fruits make fine pickles. Desirable for the home garden; enormously prolific. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$4.00; 10 lbs. \$7.50, postpaid.**

No. 197. Green Prolific or **EARLY SHORT GREEN**.—An early and very prolific cucumber grown principally for pickling. Fruits 4 to 5 inches long when in table condition; dark green and of fine quality. Will bear through a long season if kept gathered. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 90c; 2 lbs. \$1.50; 5 lbs. \$3.65, postpaid.**



Early Fortune Cucumber

No. 194. Early Fortune—No cucumber holds its dark green color better; it does not yellow till almost dead ripe. It is decidedly early, makes fruits about 9 inches long, and is crisp and tender; a fine yielder. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$4.00; 10 lbs. \$7.50, postpaid.**

No. 200. Woodruff's Hybrid—Both are popular with market growers. Long, straight, good shape, rich dark green. **Lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$2.20; 5 lbs. \$5.00; 10 lbs. \$9.50, postpaid.**

No. 202. Imperator

CUCUMBER

Plant
April to
July

CULTURE.—To have the earliest cucumbers, start in pots, small paper boxes, berry boxes or on pieces of sod, grass side down so that they can be readily transplanted without checking the growth. For the general crop, plant in the open ground as soon as the weather becomes settled warm, about the end of April or during May, not over an inch deep, in hills about four feet apart each way. The hills should be previously prepared by mixing well-rotted manure with the soil. Put about ten seeds in each hill, and when all danger of insects is past thin out to four plants, and give frequent but shallow cultivation. The fruit should be gathered whether wanted or not, for if left to ripen on the vine it destroys its productiveness. For pickling, plant in June or July. One ounce will plant 50 hills; two pounds one acre.

Wood's Earligreen—Read on page 2 the description of this unusual, early cucumber. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 2 lbs. \$3.50; 5 lbs. \$8.40, postpaid.**

No. 190. Wood's Ideal—An outstandingly fine cucumber whether grown in the private garden or for shipping to market. It is early, prolific and produces a continuous crop of long, symmetrical fruits of an intense rich deep green color shading lighter toward the tip. It holds its color well, is ideal for slicing, and is affected by the hot sun less than any we have ever grown. It is ideal for slicing; firm, cool and crisp; the flavor is refreshing and delightful. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 30c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50; 2 lbs. \$2.65; 5 lbs. \$6.35, postpaid.**



No. 191. Early White Spine Arlington Strain.—An extra fine table cucumber, very prolific, bears fruits 8 to 9 inches long, smooth and of a deep, rich color; a cool and refreshing cucumber for slicing. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c; 2 lbs. \$1.45; 5 lbs. \$3.40, postpaid.**



Staygreen Cucumber

No. 192. Staygreen—The earliest white spine variety; a heavy yielder of uniformly handsome fruits 7 to 8 inches long that are a beautiful dark green color from end to end; earliness, productiveness, fine color and uniform shape are its strong points. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.10; 2 lbs. \$1.90; 5 lbs. \$4.50; 10 lbs. \$8.35, postpaid.**

No. 198. Early Green Cluster—Very early, bearing in clusters of two and three. If kept gathered, the vines will continue to set fruit through a long season. The cucumbers are bright green, short and thick—just the right size and shape for pickles. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 90c; 2 lbs. \$1.50; 5 lbs. \$3.65, postpaid.**



No. 195. Davis Perfect—A handsome, extra long, intensely dark green cucumber with almost transparent flesh and deliciously cool, refreshing flavor. The vine growth is vigorous, it is a generous yielder and is one of the best blight resisters. It holds its fine color till almost dead ripe. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$4.00; 10 lbs. \$7.50, postpaid.**



No. 196. Improved Long Green (London Long Green)—We have a very fine strain that produces uniformly slender dark green fruits about 12 inches long. The young fruits are just right for pickles, the larger ones for slicing; the ripe fruits make the best sweet pickles. Firm and crisp and has a distinctly fine flavor. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$2.20; 5 lbs. \$5.00 postpaid.**

No. 201. Gherkin or **BURR**.—Grown exclusively for pickling and for stuffing with relish. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 30c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75; 2 lbs. \$3.10 postpaid.**

1 qt. is about 2 lbs.
 2½ qts. is about 5 lbs.
 10 lbs. is about 2-3 peck.
 15 lbs. is about 1 peck.
 Order 50 lbs. at 100-lb. rates.

GARDEN CORN

Plant from
 April till August.

The varieties on this page are not sugar corns. They are hardier and can be planted earlier than the sugar corns and make excellent roasting ears before the sugar corns are ready.

CULTURE.—Corn prefers a rich, warm, well-manured soil, but excellent garden corn may be raised on any good soil that has been deeply and thoroughly worked before planting. Plant the early varieties the last of March or early in April; **SWEET CORNS ARE TENDER** and should not be planted till the ground is thoroughly warm, otherwise they are liable to rot. Give frequent and thorough but shallow cultivation, and continue plantings at intervals of about two weeks till July or early in August for a succession of roasting ears throughout the season. Plant during July or early in August for late roasting ears. One pound will plant 100 hills; 10 to 12 pounds plants an acre.

No. 150. Bland's Extra Early

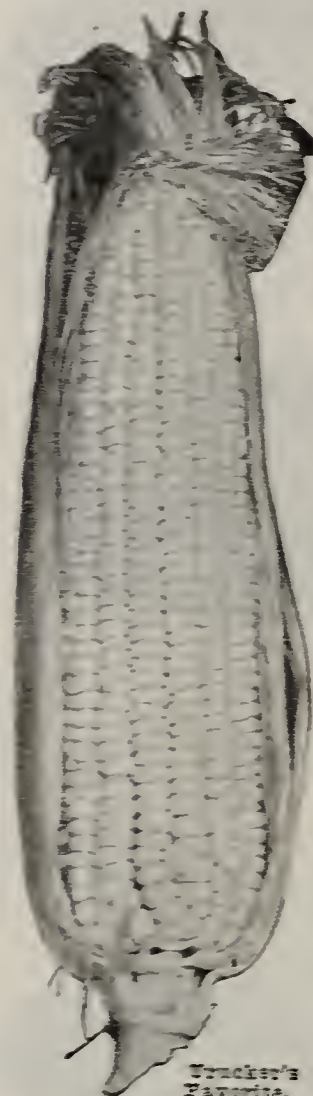
If you want the first roasting ears in your neighborhood, you must plant Bland's.

Bland's is pre-eminently the earliest of all garden corns, fully a week earlier than Extra Early Adams. No corn we have ever offered has had such constant and growing demand; practically every general order calls for Bland's Extra Early. It makes an attractive ear of good size and fine quality; the grains are pearly white, plump, milky and tender. If you are like most gardeners and take a pride in having the earliest garden in your neighborhood, you will have to plant Bland's. We recommend it not only to the private gardener, but to those who grow for market, for in earliness it is ahead of any garden corn in cultivation and the size and appearance of the ear should make it a ready seller.

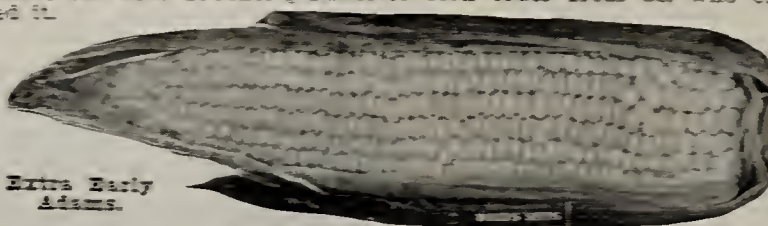
No. 151. Trucker's Favorite

Make a planting of Trucker's Favorite to make bigger ears to come in after Bland's Extra Early.

There is no early garden corn so extensively grown in the South as Trucker's Favorite. It makes an attractive ear about 14 inches long, with a good depth of plump, tender, sweet grains that many prefer to sugar corn. It is much harder than any sugar corn and can be planted weeks earlier, and is ready for the table or market in about 65 days. Unfortunately, since we introduced Trucker's Favorite the name seems to have appealed to many seedsmen as a good one, and it has been applied to many other corns. If you order Trucker's Favorite from half a dozen seed houses you would probably get a different corn from each. To have the real Trucker's Favorite corn order from us, who originated it.



Trucker's
 Favorite.



Extra Early
 Adams.



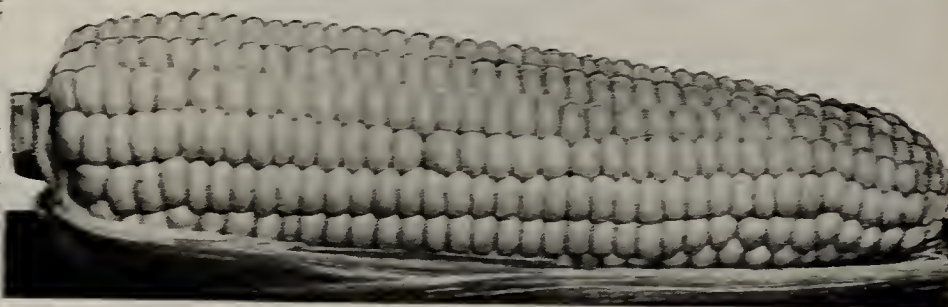
Bland's Extra Early

No. 155. Norfolk Market —Not as early as Ideal or Big Early Adams, but makes a larger ear averaging about 8 inches long. The grains are fairly deep, and when at roasting ear stage are tender and milky. It is harder than any of the sugar corns, withstands cold ground better and can be planted much earlier. A good early corn, but not as highly regarded as Trucker's Favorite. If not used for roasting ears it makes a good yielding corn for feeding.

No. 152. Extra Early Adams —The earliest white corn in cultivation except Bland's Extra Early; makes a small ear and stalk, and can be planted close together. The grains are white and smooth; very hardy and can be planted earlier than any of the sugar corns. It is ready for the table in about six weeks after planting.

No. 154. Ideal or Big Early Adams

—Intermediate as to earliness and size of ear, between Bland's Extra Early and Trucker's Favorite. It is harder than any of the sugar corns and can be planted earlier. The ears measure 6 to 8 inches long, with 11 or more rows of round white grains to the ear. Grows about 4 feet high, allowing close planting, early and hardy, allowing early planting. This is a good corn to come in after Bland's Extra Early and before the bigger-eared Trucker's Favorite.



Ideal or Big Early Adams

PRICES

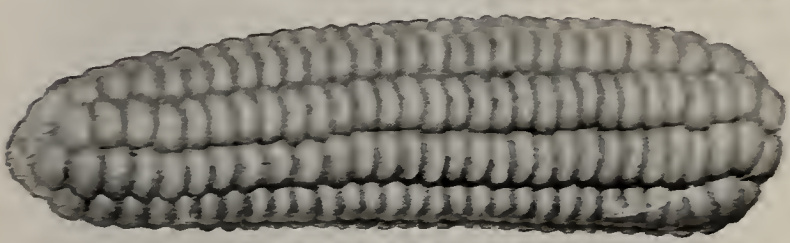
		BY MAIL POSTPAID						NOT POSTPAID					
		Pk.	½ lb.	1 lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	1 lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	100 lbs.	
No. 150.	Bland's Extra Early	10c	20c	35c	55c	\$1.15	\$1.95	25c	40c	90c	\$1.60	\$14.00	
No. 151.	Trucker's Favorite	10c	20c	30c	50c	95c	1.55	20c	35c	70c	1.20	10.00	
No. 152.	Extra Early Adams	10c	20c	30c	50c	1.05	1.75	20c	35c	80c	1.40	12.00	
No. 154.	Ideal or Big Early Adams	10c	20c	30c	45c	95c	1.50	20c	30c	70c	1.15	9.50	
No. 155.	Norfolk Market	10c	20c	30c	45c	95c	1.50	20c	30c	70c	1.15	9.50	

1 1/4 lbs. is a heaped quart.
5 lbs. is about 1/2 peck.
Order 50 lbs. at 100-lb. rate.

SWEET OR SUGAR CORNS

Plant
May Till
August

Do Not Plant Sweet Corn Till the Ground Is Thoroughly Warm



Golden Bantam Corn.

No. 162. Black Mexican —Although the ripe grains are bluish-black, they are remarkably white in roasting ear state. In tenderness and fine quality none can surpass it. The ears, usually eight rowed, are about eight inches long and are less subject to attack by worms than most early sweet corns. For family use we recommend it highly to follow the first early varieties.

No. 163. Golden or Bantam Evergreen

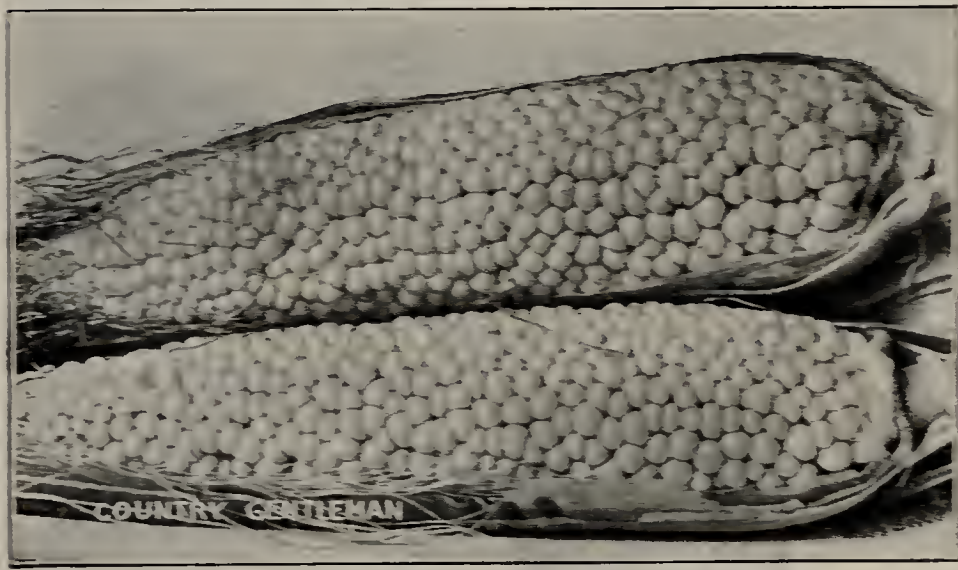
—The well-known Golden Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen were crossed and gave a complete blend that combined the best characteristics of each—a corn that has the color and deliciously sweet flavor of the Golden Bantam and the evergreen habit and tenderness of the Stowell's Evergreen. The ears are larger than Golden Bantam with 12 to 14 rows of deep, sugary, rich yellow grains. If you plant Golden Evergreen we are sure you will like it, for it has both size and quality.

No. 159. Golden Giant

—Golden Giant is a cross of Golden Bantam and Howling Mob, and has all the fine qualities of its parents with the additional advantages of being about double the size of Golden Bantam and only a few days later. The cob is small and carries 14 to 16 straight rows of long, deep, thick orange colored grains that cover the entire cob. The husk covers the tip completely, protecting the ear from worms and birds.



Golden or Bantam Evergreen Corn.



COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

No. 158. Premo Extra Early —The Earliest of all Sweet Corns, as early as Extra Early Adams. Remarkably hardy for a sweet corn, and can be planted earlier than most other sweet varieties. Considering its extreme earliness, the ears are remarkably large, usually two to the stalk. In quality and sweetness it is all that can be desired.

No. 160. Golden Bantam —The earliest and the sweetest yellow-grained sugar corn. Although the ears are not large, this is more than made up by its deliciously sweet flavor and tenderness. The ears are about 4 inches long, and usually two ears are borne on each stalk. Like Premo Extra Early it can be planted earlier than most other sugar corns.

No. 161. Howling Mob —Not extra early but extra good and sweet. This is a fine second early corn to come in after the extra early kinds like Premo Extra Early and Golden Bantam. The ears are quite large, 5 to 6 inches long, with 12 to 14 rows of tender, pure white grains that are deliciously sweet. Usually two ears are borne to the stalk.

No. 164. Country Gentleman —One of the richest flavored late sweet corns. Makes a good sized ear, with a small cob, densely covered with irregular rows of very long, slender pearly white grains of the best quality. The ears are eight to nine inches long, are usually borne two or more to the stalk, and will keep tender and fit for use for a long season. It is sometimes called "Shoe Peg" because of its long, deep grains. The practically unanimous opinion among gardeners is that Country Gentleman ranks among the sweetest and most satisfactory of the later varieties.

No. 166. Stowell's Evergreen —A favorite late use, market and canning. Aside from the size of the ears, which are large and well filled, its strong point is that it remains in the green stage for such a long season. Grains are deep and sugary.

POP CORNS

Plant a few rows to have plenty of tender, delicious pop corn for next winter.

No. 180. QUEEN'S GOLDEN. —A large-eared and handsome yellow pop corn, grains large, pop perfectly white and are exceedingly tender.

No. 182. RICE. —Probably the most popular of all pop corns. It pops pure white, the quality is excellent.

PRICES

		BY MAIL POSTPAID						NOT PREPAID					
		Pkt.	1 lb.	2 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.		1 lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	20 lbs.	
No. 158.	Premo Extra Early	10c	20c	35c	60c	\$1.25	\$2.15	25c	45c	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.50	
No. 159.	Golden Giant	10c	20c	35c	60c	1.25	2.15	25c	45c	1.00	1.50	2.50	
No. 160.	Golden Bantam	10c	20c	35c	60c	1.20	2.05	25c	45c	95c	1.70	2.50	
No. 161.	Howling Mob	10c	20c	35c	60c	1.20	2.05	25c	45c	95c	1.70	2.50	
No. 162.	Black Mexican	10c	20c	35c	60c	1.20	2.05	25c	45c	95c	1.70	2.50	
No. 163.	Golden or Bantam Evergreen	10c	20c	35c	60c	1.20	2.05	25c	45c	95c	1.70	2.50	
No. 164.	Country Gentleman	10c	20c	35c	60c	1.25	2.15	25c	45c	1.00	1.50	2.50	
No. 166.	Stowell's Evergreen	10c	20c	35c	60c	1.15	1.95	25c	40c	90c	1.50	2.40	
POP CORNS													
No. 180.	Queen's Golden	10c	20c	30c	50c	95c	1.55	20c	35c	70c	1.20	10.00	
No. 182.	Rice	10c	20c	30c	50c	95c	1.55	20c	35c	70c	1.20	10.00	

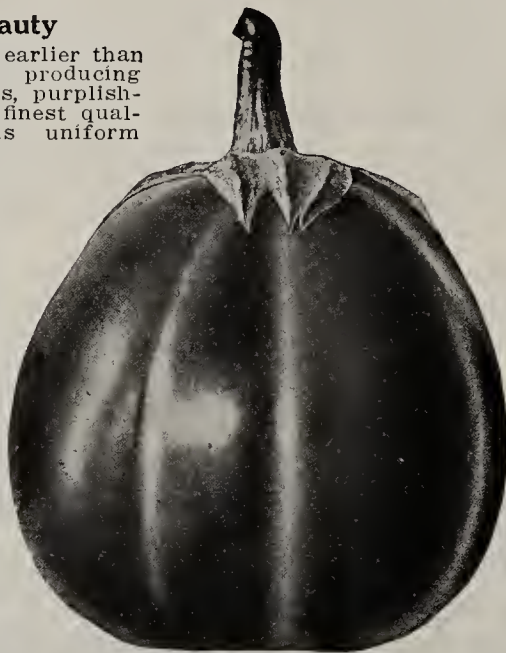
EGG PLANT

Plant February
March and
April.

CULTURE.—Plant in hotbed in February or March and keep well protected so that the growth be rapid and not checked. When 2 inches high, transplant to pots, boxes or in the beds 3 to 4 inches apart, and when frost is past, set out 3 feet apart in a deep, rich loamy soil. Seeds germinate slowly. One ounce produces about 1,000 plants.

No. 206. Black Beauty

—Nearly two weeks earlier than any other variety, producing large, thick, lustrous, purplish-black fruits of the finest quality. The color is uniform over the entire fruit. The fruits set freely and develop quickly. It holds its color exceptionally well. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; 2 ozs. 75c; ¼ lb. \$1.35; lb. \$5.00; 2 lbs. \$9.20; 5 lbs. \$22.00 postpaid.



Black Beauty Egg Plant.

base, reducing toward the stem. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; 2 ozs. 70c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50; 2 lbs. \$8.15; 5 lbs. \$19.50, postpaid.

EGG PLANTS.—Ready May 1st till July. 30c per dozen; 50 for 80c; \$1.40 per 100 postpaid. Not postpaid, 25c per dozen; 50 for 70c; \$1.25 per 100. For complete list of vegetable plants, see page 38.

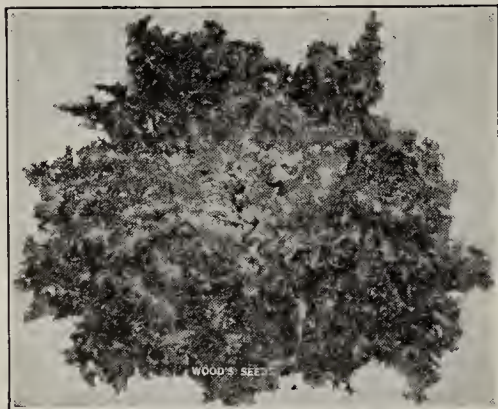
ENDIVE

Plant March, April
May, August and
September.

An appetizing and delicious salad that should be in every garden.

CULTURE.—Beginning in March make a planting each month till September. Plant shallow in 18-inch drills and thin out to one foot apart. When nearly grown, tie up the outer leaves to blanch the heart, but do it when the plants are dry. In dry seasons give plenty of water.

No. 210. **GREEN CURLED.** The preferred variety. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$2.25 postpaid.



Green Curled Endive.

GOURDS

Plant May and
June.

Plant in hills after frost is past and cultivate like squash. Leave 3 or 4 plants to the hill.

No. 216. **DIPPER.**—For making dippers. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c.

No. 214. **NEST-EGG.**—A good nest-egg; lasts for years. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c.

No. 217. **MIXED GOURDS.**—Many varieties mixed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c.

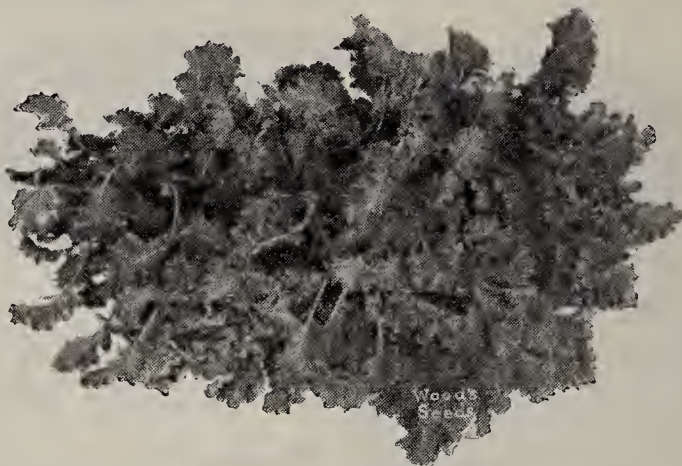
HORSE RADISH ROOTS

Ready November 1st till June. 40 cts. per doz.; 50 for 85 cts.; \$1.50 per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 35 cts. per doz.; 50 for 75 cts.; \$1.40 per 100; 500 for \$6.50; \$12.00 per 1,000.

KALE

Plant February,
March and
April.

An ounce plants 100 feet of drill; 8 lbs. to the acre broadcast, 4 to 5 lbs. in drills.



Early Curled Siberian Kale.

No. 219. Early Curled Siberian **—BLUE KALE or DWARF GERMAN GREENS.**—A

hardy, vigorous, spreading green kale, with a distinctive bluish tinge. The leaves are beautifully curled all around the edges and retain their crisp, fresh appearance long after cutting. It is hardy enough to stand zero weather. Slow to run to seed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.90; 10 lbs. \$5.35, postpaid.

No. 221. Dwarf Curled Scotch or Norfolk

The most beautiful and densely curled variety. Hardier than cabbage, standing almost zero temperature and is improved by frost; curled like curled parsley. It is low growing and spreading, about a foot high; the leaves are bright green. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c; 2 lbs. \$1.50; 5 lbs. \$3.65; 10 lbs. \$6.35, postpaid.

No. 222. Spring Kale **—SPRING SPROUTS or HANOVER SALAD.**—Sometimes called Hanover

Kale. A hardy, quick-growing, smooth-leaved variety. Sow at intervals of ten days, so as always to have it young and tender. Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 10c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.15, postpaid.

KOHL RABI

Plant March
to May,
Aug. & Sept.

The edible part is the turnip-shaped bulb that grows above ground. Combines the flavors of the cabbage and turnip and makes a splendid dish if used when 2 to 3 inches thick. Sow in drills as early as the ground can be worked, thinning out to stand 5 to 6 inches in the row. For a succession, sow every two weeks till end of April. For fall use, plant in August or early September. Kohl rabi should be more generally grown.



Kohl Rabi.

No. 225. **EARLY WHITE VIENNA.**—

The best and earliest variety; flesh white and very tender; the quality and flavor are excellent. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75; 2 lbs. \$3.10.

LEEK

Plant Feb.,
March & Sept.

CULTURE.—Superior to onions for soup flavoring, etc. Sow early in the spring in a light, rich, moist soil in drills half an inch deep. When 6 or 8 inches high, trim off the tops and roots and transplant 4 to 6 inches apart in one-foot rows setting the plants in the ground up to their center leaves, and earth up to blanch the necks. Sowings should also be made in September, and transplanted outside in the fall or early spring. One ounce will sow about 100 feet of drill.

No. 227. **LARGE FLAG.**—Hardy, productive and of the best quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 2 lbs. \$3.50.



Large Flag Leek.

LETTUCE Plant February to May, July to October.

Lettuce requires rich moist soil, clean and thorough cultivation and plenty of water. Make your first plantings in boxes or hotbeds and harden by exposure; later plant outside and transplant 6 to 8 inches apart in 18-inch rows; or plant in 18-inch rows and thin out. The curled varieties planted thickly make a beautiful border, the rows being thinned out by pulling as wanted. For a constant supply plant every three weeks—lettuce may be had all seasons of the year. An ounce will produce about 1,500 plants; 2 pounds will make plants enough for an acre.

No. 230 Wood's Cabbage Lettuce

If asked to name the most satisfactory all-round lettuce we would unhesitatingly name Wood's Cabbage. For more than thirty years it has stood the test, and in the meantime we have not found a more all-season lettuce. It may be planted in the early spring, in the late summer, in the fall and it is fine for forcing in hotbed, making a medium large firm head that blanches nicely. The quality is excellent, the flavor sweet and buttery. You will like it. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 30c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75; 2 lbs. \$3.10; 5 lbs. \$7.40; 10 lbs. \$13.65.**

No. 232. New York No. 12 Wonderful or Los Angeles.—A big head lettuce as solid and crisp as a cabbage. The heart is creamy white, sweet and tender, with no trace of bitterness. It is a hot-weather lettuce for spring, summer and early fall planting; but for fall planting we prefer our Wood's Cabbage. A sure and reliable header and slow to shoot to seed. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 30c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75; 2 lbs. \$3.10; 5 lbs. \$7.40; 10 lbs. \$13.65.**

No. 238. Grand Rapids —Among the loose leaved lettuces there is nothing handsomer. It makes a quick growth, is hardy and holds its crispness for days after being cut. Forms large, compact clusters finely crimped around the edges. Crisp, tender and sweet. It will stand more neglect than any other lettuce. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$2.20; 5 lbs. \$5.20; 10 lbs. \$9.50.**



Summer Allheart Lettuce.

No. 236. Improved Hanson —One of the best summer lettuces. It makes a large solid, compact head, exceedingly crisp, tender and sweet, and blanches well; extremely slow to shoot to seed. A sure and reliable header and keeps better than most heading varieties. Very much like Iceberg, except that it is larger and the green color is slightly lighter. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$2.20; 5 lbs. \$5.20; 10 lbs. \$9.50.**

No. 237. Summer Allheart —No lettuce can compete with Allheart for heading in hot weather and make such large compact, finely blanched heads; nor is there a summer lettuce of better quality. Its ability to head in almost any weather places it in a class by itself. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 30c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75; 2 lbs. \$3.10; 5 lbs. \$7.40; 10 lbs. \$13.65.**

No. 233. California Cream Butter —Does well everywhere and in all seasons. Very hardy and especially recommended for outdoor growing. Particularly well suited for summer. One of the most buttery flavored. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$2.20; 5 lbs. \$5.20; 10 lbs. \$9.50.**

No. 239. Crisp-as-Ice —Neither extra early nor extra large, but a fine lettuce for the private garden, heading even in hot weather. In delicate flavor and tenderness no other is superior. It is so crisp and brittle as to fully justify the name. The heads are hard with rich, creamy yellow hearts that are exceedingly tender and sweet; delicate flavor. Slow to start to seed. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 30c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75; 2 lbs. \$3.10; 5 lbs. \$7.40; 10 lbs. \$13.65.**

No. 234. Black Seeded Simpson —A fine lettuce to plant outside to make a tender, semi-solid, crisp head. It is the easiest lettuce to grow; reliable and heat-resistant. If you have not been successful with head lettuce, try Black Seeded Simpson. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$2.20; 5 lbs. \$5.20; 10 lbs. \$9.50.**

No. 235. Early Curled Simpson —A sure cropper even under adverse conditions. Makes a well-blanched, curly, loose head; early, crisp and tender. Especially adapted for sowing thickly in rows and cutting when young. Should be grown in every home garden. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$2.20; 5 lbs. \$5.20; 10 lbs. \$9.50.**



Iceberg Lettuce.

No. 242. Iceberg —No lettuce is more crisp, especially the large ribs, which are like celery stalks. A sure and reliable header even in summer. Forms a large, compact head, very white inside; the quality is fine, being sweet, crisp and delicious. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 30c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50; 2 lbs. \$2.65; 5 lbs. \$6.35; 10 lbs. \$11.70.**

No. 231. Wood's Improved Big Boston —Too much praise cannot be given our grand strain of this splendid lettuce. May be grown in the open ground for summer and fall use, or under canvas, and always makes large, buttery heads with thoroughly blanched hearts. The heads are extra large, firm and solid, brittle and buttery; the hearts are crisp and beautifully blanched. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$2.20; 5 lbs. \$5.20; 10 lbs. \$9.50.**

No. 240. Cos or Romaine —Dark green strain Has no equal for quality. Forms long, conical heads which, if tied up, blanch a pure white, and as crisp as celery. Makes fine heads even in hot weather. Very sweet and has a distinct quality that makes a pleasant change from other varieties. Try it to convince yourself how well it merits a place in your garden. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.35; 2 lbs. \$2.40; 5 lbs. \$5.65; 10 lbs. \$10.35.**

No. 241. Chicken Lettuce —Unlike any lettuce you have ever grown, one that will yield more chicken feed than any plant grown for greens. Three to four feet high, loaded with leaves that may be pulled like kale. After cutting it keeps on growing. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$2.20; 5 lbs. \$5.20; 10 lbs. \$9.50.**

LETTUCE PLANTS

Wood's Cabbage and Big Boston.—Ready February, March, April, September and October. 45c per 100, postpaid. Not prepaid, 35c per 100, \$3.00 per 1,000.

CANTALOUPE OR MUSKMELON Plant in May and June.

CULTURE.—Prepare hills, 4 to 6 feet apart, in a rich, moderately dry sandy soil, using well-rotted manure. When frost is over, plant 10 to 12 seeds in each hill about one inch deep, and when well up, thin out, leaving four strong plants to the hill. Pinch off the ends of the vines when about a foot long; this will make them strong and bear more freely. Give frequent but shallow cultivation till the vines cover the ground. Do not grow near cucumbers, squashes, etc. One ounce plants 50 hills; two pounds to the acre.

No 256. Wood's Superba —The "last word" in delicious cantaloupes. Read the description on page 2. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 2 lbs. \$3.50; 5 lbs. \$8.40, postpaid.



Extra Early Hanover

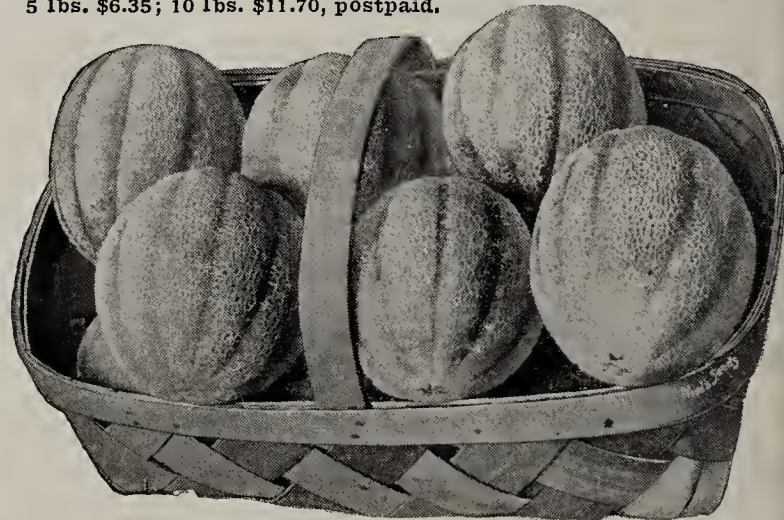
60c; lb. \$2.00; 2 lbs. \$3.50; 5 lbs. \$8.40 postpaid.

No. 247. Extra Early Hanover

—The earliest cantaloupe in cultivation, ripening fully ten days ahead of the Rocky Ford. Notwithstanding its extreme earliness, it makes a large melon, round, slightly flattened at the ends and well netted. See illustration photographed from nature. The flesh is green, thick and can be eaten to the very thin skin. This is one of our exclusive introductions, and has attained an immense popularity. In earliness, Extra Hanover is without a competitor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 2 lbs. \$3.50; 5 lbs. \$8.40 postpaid.



No. 250. Wood's Early Rocky Ford —A strain of Rocky Ford selected for earliness. It is a week to ten days earlier than Rocky Ford, is like it in shape, but a little larger. The melons are heavily netted, have small seed cavity, firm and thick green flesh, and are attractive in both shape and color. The flavor is deliciously sweet and spicy. It is early, prolific and of fine quality. This is just the melon to follow our Extra Early Hanover. It has that spicy flavor found only in the best cantaloupes and that fairly "melts in the mouth." Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50; 2 lbs. \$2.65; 5 lbs. \$6.35; 10 lbs. \$11.70, postpaid.



Wood's Early Knight Cantaloupe.

No. 260. Hale's

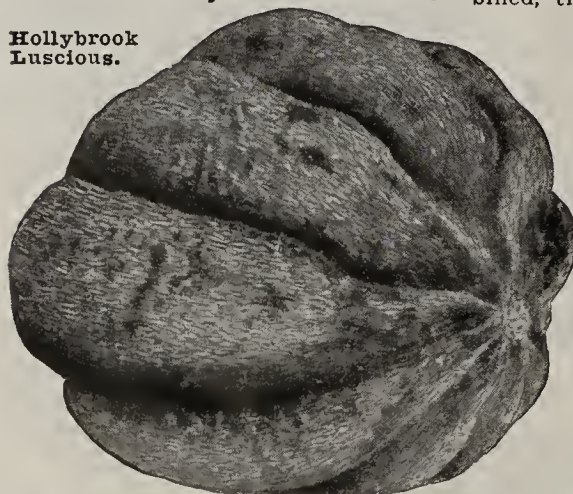
Best —A salmon fleshed melon of the Rocky Ford type; about ten days later and larger than Wood's Early Rocky Ford. Heavily netted with scarcely any rib. The quality is deliciously sweet and spicy. On the Richmond market they bring top prices. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40; 2 lbs. \$2.50; 5 lbs. \$5.90 postpaid.



Hale's Best

No. 261. Hollybrook Luscious

Hollybrook Luscious.

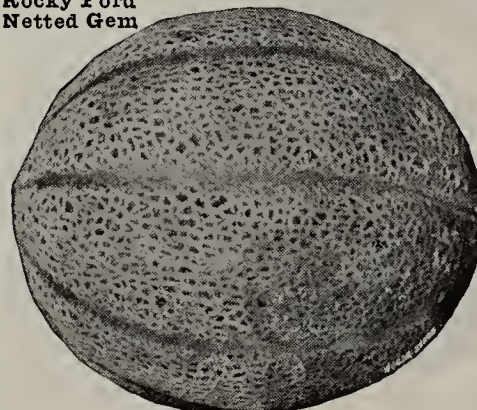


Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 2 lbs. \$3.50; 5 lbs. \$8.40 postpaid.

—For flavor and size combined, this is the king of all melons. Too large to be profitable for market—they often weigh 15 to 20 lbs.—they are ideal for home use; one melon is enough for a family. The flavor is equal to that of a Honey Dew melon. Continues bearing till cold weather and holds its splendid quality up to the very last. No melon could be more highly recommended for the home garden.

No. 249. Wood's Early Knight (Maryland or Sweet Air.) —In earliness Knight ranks next to our Extra Early Hanover and Early Rocky Ford. It is a happy combination of earliness, productiveness and quality. The melons are nearly oval shaped, densely netted, of good size with thick bright green flesh that is very luscious and ripens close to the skin. Uniform in size, averaging 7 to 8 inches long, 5 to 6 inches across. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$2.20; 5 lbs. \$5.00; 10 lbs. \$9.50, postpaid.

Rocky Ford Netted Gem



No. 252. Rocky Ford Netted Gem

—The standard of excellence among green-fleshed melons. The flesh is thick, with a small cavity; has that spicy flavor that makes a cantaloupe so delicious. Slightly ribbed, well covered with fine netting and uniform in size and shape. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.60; 5 lbs. \$3.75; 10 lbs. \$6.85, postpaid.

No. 253. Gold Lined Rocky Ford

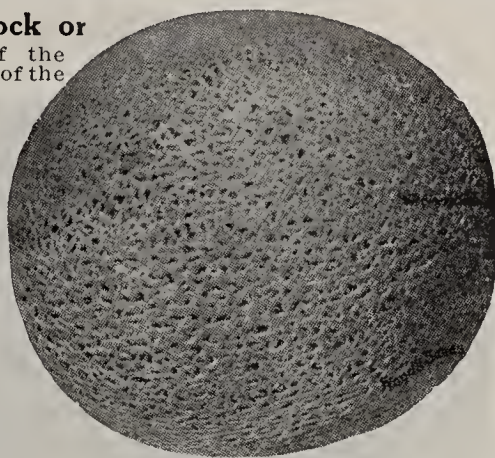
—In delicious flavor Gold Lined far exceeds the ordinary type of Rocky Ford. It is slightly longer and a few days later. The rich golden meat is thick, fine grained, and deliciously sweet and juicy and can be eaten right down to the rind. The melons are covered with a closely laced gray netting except a narrow stripe between the ribs. We recommend it to every lover of delicious cantaloupes. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.10; 2 lbs. \$1.90; 5 lbs. \$4.50, postpaid.**



Gold Lined Rocky Ford

No. 251. Netted Rock or Eden Gem

—One of the meatiest of the Rocky Ford type melons; of uniform standard size, covered with a beautiful gray lace-like netting with hardly a trace of ribbing, which, with the small seed cavity are the most essential points in shipping and keeping qualities. The flesh is green tinged with a delicious salmon pink around the seed cavity. The flesh is firm, but not tough or stringy; sweet, luscious, melting and superb flavor. A heavy yielder. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.10; 2 lbs. \$1.90; 5 lbs. \$4.50; 10 lbs. \$8.35, postpaid.**



Netted Rock or Eden Gem.



Tip Top Cantaloupe

No. 257. Tip-Top

—Rightly named, for it is one of the most delicious melons in existence. The fruits are of good size, quite well netted, evenly ribbed, have thick orange flesh, sweet, juicy and of the finest spicy flavor, even close to the rind. It is the sort of melon that if you grow it once you will always give it a place in your garden. All through the season the early melons and the late ones are good. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$2.20; 5 lbs. \$5.20 postpaid.**

No. 254. Extra Early Hackensack

—Similar to Large Hackensack, but not so large, nearly two weeks earlier and has the same deliciously sweet and sugary flavor. The netting is heavy, the flesh thick, juicy and sweet. The flesh is light green.

Fine for the home garden and nearby market; too large to suit for shipping, but always of good size. A dependable melon for the home garden. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$4.00; 10 lbs. \$7.50, postpaid.**

No. 259. Large Hackensack

or **TURK'S CAP.**—This is the type of melon once called muskmelon. The fruits are large, nearly round, flattened at the ends; has wide slices; is densely netted; the flesh is thick, sweet and juicy. Recommended only for the home garden and nearby market. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$4.00, postpaid.**



Large Hackensack Musk Melon.

No. 263. Glass Melon

or **MANGO.**—For preserving, sweet pickles, mangoes stuffed like sweet peppers, pies, and may be sliced and fried like egg-plant. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$1.75; 2 lbs. \$3.10; 5 lbs. \$7.40 postpaid.**



No. 262. Banana

—When first introduced this was a curiosity, but on its merits has become a real necessity. It is banana shaped and has the banana flavor; grows 15 to 20 inches long by four to six inches in diameter; has thick orange flesh with delightfully sweet flavor. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$2.20; 5 lbs. \$5.20 postpaid.**

No. 255. Hearts of Gold

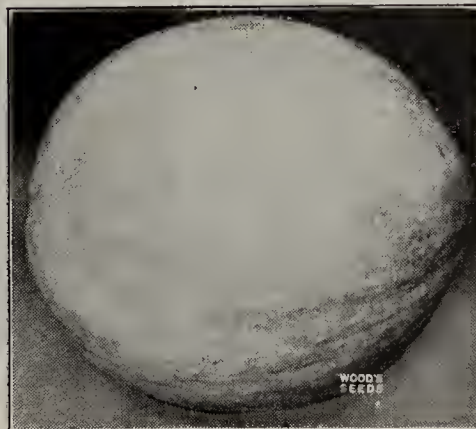
—Formerly called Hoodoo. One of the finest of the orange-fleshed melons; deliciously sweet and spicy. The flesh is thick and ripens down to the thin firm rind. The ribs are distinct, with an exceptionally firm and dense netting which covers the entire melon. Makes a vigorous vine, consequently is disease resistant and a prolific bearer. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$2.20; 5 lbs. \$5.20 postpaid.**



Hearts of Gold.

No. 245. Honey Dew

—It is certainly delicious, and everyone should grow it. The smooth thin skin is creamy white when ripe and so tough that the melon is practically sealed up and will keep for a month or more. Allow it 3 months to mature, pull when the blossom end is slightly soft, and keep a few days before serving. The flesh is good right up to the rind and has a flavor quite distinct from the flavor of a cantaloupe. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.35; 2 lbs. \$2.40; 5 lbs. \$5.65, postpaid.**



Honey Dew Melon.

WOOD'S SOUTHERN GROWN WATER MELON SEEDS Plant in May and June.



Extra Early Dark Icing.

No. 271. Florida Favorite Sometimes called Pearson.—Not quite as early as our Extra Early Dark Icing, yet Florida Favorite is classed as an extra early melon. There are few melons that can equal it in sweetness; it is not stringy; the flesh is bright crimson, crisp, solid and deliciously sweet. Although bigger melons have been introduced, Florida Favorite holds its splendid reputation for uniformly good quality and is still a prime favorite especially for the home garden. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.90; 10 lbs. \$5.35, postpaid.**

No. 276. Thurmond Gray —A heavy producer of large long melons that have size, attractive appearance, fine quality and bright red, solid meat that ripens close to the tough thin rind and is free of strings. The green or greenish-gray color makes it hard to sunburn and it is wilt resistant. It is a wonderful market melon, ranking with Irish Gray and Tom Watson as a shipper, but it has the fine sugary quality so necessary in a home garden melon. It is about as early as Irish Gray. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 80c; 2 lbs. \$1.35; 5 lbs. \$3.15; 10 lbs. \$5.75, postpaid.**

No. 270. Irish Gray —In sweetness it is like Kleckley's Sweets; in shipping quality, uniformity in shape, size and in productiveness it compares with Tom Watson. The thin rind is so tough it will not burst from rough treatment in transit; its keeping quality will appeal to shippers who have experienced losses on account of glutted markets. The color is a distinct mottled greenish grey; the flesh is red, sweet, crisp and free from stringiness. Although a grand shipper, it is equally fine for the home garden. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.90; 10 lbs. \$5.35, postpaid.**

No. 272. Carolina Bradford —Bradford is one of the big melons, probably the largest of all the long varieties, and in those sections where it is best known, is preferred to all others. The color is a dark green with a still darker stripe; the flesh is deep red, is free from strings, fine grained, crisp, sweet and tender. The size of Bradford insures plenty of heart. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 3c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 85c; 2 lbs. \$1.45; 5 lbs. \$3.40; 10 lbs. \$6.15, postpaid.**

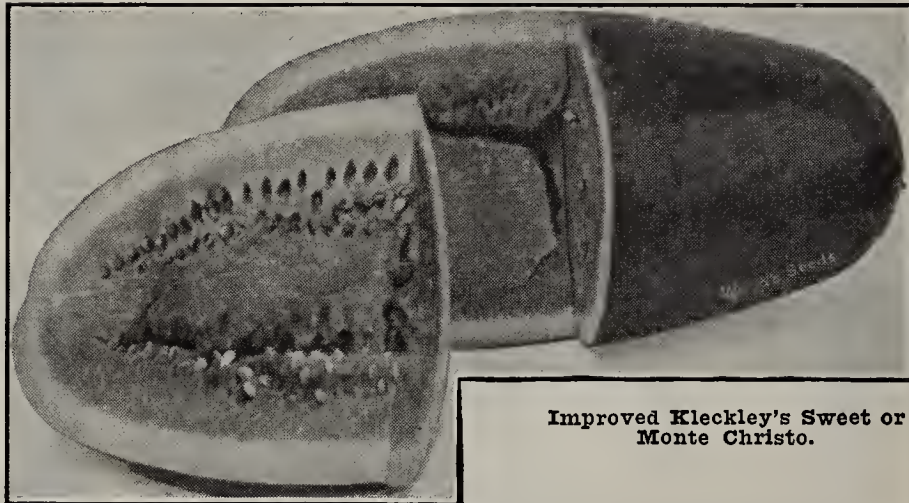
No. 273. Alabama Sweet —On good soil and under high cultivation Alabama Sweets are frequently grown that weigh fifty pounds, and they are practically all meat, for the rind is thin. There is a marked absence of the stringiness so often found in extra large melons; the bright red flesh is firm and very sweet and luscious. The melons are long, dark green with dark irregular stripes. A fine melon for the home garden and for nearby market. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.90; 10 lbs. \$5.35, postpaid.**

No. 281. Peerless or Ice Cream —For the home garden or for market gardeners who sell direct to consumers the Peerless has no superior among oval-shaped melons; of good size, color light green, veined with darker green; deep rich red meat of the most delicious sweetness, and solid to the center. The vine is quite vigorous and productive and the melons ripen early. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 85c; 2 lbs. \$1.45; 5 lbs. \$3.40, postpaid.**

Prepare hills 8 or 10 feet apart each way by working in thoroughly rotted manure, or poultry droppings—rich ground gives the plants a good start before insects attack them. When the ground is warm plant 6 or 8 seeds to the hill, covering an inch deep and, when well up, thin out, leaving three strong plants to each hill. Do not grow near pumpkins and gourds. One ounce will plant 30 hills; 3 lbs. one acre.

No. 274. Extra Early Dark Icing —Dark Icing does not belong to the class of big melons, but makes ripe fruits earlier than any other good melon, and is extra good for home use and the nearby market. The meat is rich, red and sugary to the very thin rind. There is no better extra early melon, and if you want the first water melon in your neighborhood, or want to be first on your local market, plant Extra Early Dark Icing. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$4.00; 10 lbs. \$7.50, postpaid.**

No. 279. Improved Georgia or Augusta Rattlesnake —The old Rattlesnake has always been regarded as a fine melon and by many is preferred to all others. Our improved strain is even better than it ever was on account of constant selection and watchful work on it throughout a period of years. The rind is thin and tough, the flesh deep scarlet, the flavor and fine quality are unsurpassed by any other melon. We recommend it for both the home garden and for shipping. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 80c; 2 lbs. \$1.35; 5 lbs. \$3.15; 10 lbs. \$5.75, postpaid.**



Improved Kleckley's Sweet or Monte Christo.

No. 269. Kleckley's Sweet or Monte Christo —Those who think they know water melons will tell you that until you have eaten a slice of Improved Kleckley's you haven't really tasted the finest flavor to be found in water melons. All of the sparkling, crisp, bright crimson meat is deliciously sweet right up to the thin rind. For the home garden we recommend it without reserve and, though not bred as a shipper, it carries well for long distances, for the rind, though thin, is very tough. The size, too, is in its flavor for it is not unusual to have them weigh fifty pounds and more. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 90c; 2 lbs. \$1.50; 5 lbs. \$3.65; 10 lbs. \$6.35, postpaid.**

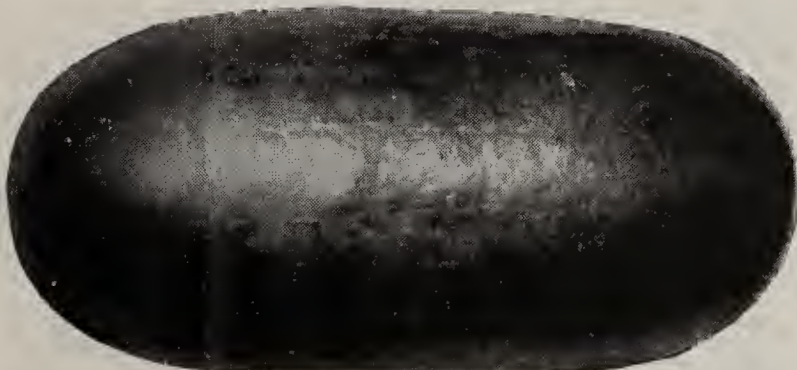


Carolina Bradford.

WOOD'S SOUTHERN GROWN WATER MELON SEEDS



Jackson Water Melon.



Halbert Honey.

No. 278. Jackson

—If asked to name the sweetest melon for home use, we would unhesitatingly name Jackson. Our opinion of Jackson is shared by practically everyone who has been privileged to taste one of its delicious slices, for no other melon can surpass it in delightful sweetness. The melons are long with a mottled green skin; the meat is a rich red, firm, there are no white hearts, and it ripens close to a thin rind. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$2.20; 5 lbs. \$5.20, postpaid.**

No. 284. Preserving

Citron —Used exclusively for making preserves and sweetmeats. Enormously productive; keeps for months. Grow them just as you do watermelons, but not near your melon patch. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$4.00, postpaid.**



Stone Mountain.

No. 277. Tom Watson

So firmly established has Tom Watson become as the ideal shipping melon, that even fine varieties like Thurmond Gray and Irish Gray have not supplanted it to any great extent. The melons are large, long and dark green like the Kleckley's Sweet, but larger and has a tougher rind, giving it exceptionally fine shipping qualities. The flesh is rich red, solid, sweet and luscious and ripens close up to the rind. Although a shipping melon, its fine quality commends it to the home gardener. Unfortunately, there are lots of Tom Watson seeds that are saved from the leavings of the crop after the best are shipped, runts and white-hearted melons. These seeds can be bought at a very low price, and are not worth even that. Don't plant them. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.90; 10 lbs. \$5.35, postpaid.**

No. 280. Halbert Honey

—The introducer describes this as equal in flavor and as handsome as the Kleckley's Sweet and much more productive. A long early melon, with dark, rich, glossy green rind, crimson flesh and sweetness that is unsurpassed. Fine for home use and home market, but not well suited for shipping. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c; 2 lbs. \$1.45; 5 lbs. \$3.40; 10 lbs. \$6.15, postpaid.**

No. 275. Stone Mountain

—Since the introduction of our improved strain of Kleckley's Sweet no watermelon has aroused so much interest as Stone Mountain. Found near the base of Stone Mountain Confederate Memorial, it was named for it, and immediately became immensely popular, especially among those who prefer round melons. The introducer says: "It is the finest of all, the sweetest of all and the largest of all; when once eaten it is not forgotten. The melons are round, of the richest dark

green color, have medium rind and the richest scarlet flesh with the finest and sweetest flavor, without white hearts or stringiness. On good melon land they grow to 50 to 80 pounds, solid through and almost all heart."

Stone Mountain is grown to some extent for shipping, but we cannot recommend it as a shipper. For the home garden, with those who prefer oval-shaped melons, or those whose nearby markets demand this type, will make no mistake if they plant Stone Mountain. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.15; 2 lbs. \$2.00; 5 lbs. \$4.80; 10 lbs. \$8.85, postpaid.**



Tom Watson—Cut Red Strain

WOOD'S MELON SEEDS

are saved from melons grown expressly for seeds. Do not be misled by offers of cheap seeds that are saved from culls and runts, melons left after the best have been sold. Such seeds are expensive if they cost you nothing. Plant the best—plant Wood's. Do not plant Northern and Western-grown seeds if you want the finest watermelons.

MUSTARD

Plant in rows 12 to 18 inches apart, one ounce plants 100 feet of row.

No. 291. Tendergreen or Mustard Spinach

—A mild mustard with a spinach flavor that can be grown in three to four weeks, and in almost any season of the year, even during hot summer weather, and make an abundance of greens. Cook it just as you would mustard, spinach or turnip salad and it will equal the best of them. Make a planting every two weeks to have a continuous supply of the tenderest greens. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 70c; 2 lbs. \$1.20; 5 lbs. \$2.65, postpaid.**



Chinese Broad-Leaved Mustard.

No. 290. Southern Giant Curled

—Forms a mass of leaves beautifully ruffled, curled and crimped around the edges; succulent, pungent and of sweet flavor. May be used as a salad like lettuce or cooked like spinach. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c; 2 lbs. \$1.00; 5 lbs. \$2.25; 10 lbs. \$4.10, postpaid.**

No. 292. Chinese Broad Leaved

—Makes a large and tender growth without bitter taste. Ready six weeks from sowing; sweet and pungent. A fine salad or may be boiled for greens. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c; 2 lbs. \$1.00; 5 lbs. \$2.25, postpaid.**

ONION SETS

Bushel Prices
Quoted on
Request.

CULTURE.—Plant 4 inches apart, in rows half an inch deep and 1 foot between the rows, but do not cover the sets entirely, except Potato Onions, which should be planted in rows 2 feet apart and 10 inches apart in the row, and covered about one inch. Plant as early in the spring as the ground can be prepared and they will be ready for the table several weeks earlier than onions grown from seeds. All varieties can be set out in the fall as well as in spring.

Japanese or Ebenezer

—No onion will keep better, and none send up as few seed stalks. It makes a fine, hard, onion of good size and matures early. In yield it excels all onions grown from sets. **Qt. 30c; ½ peck 70c; peck (8 lbs.) \$1.10, postpaid.**



Not postpaid, qt. 20c; ½ peck 50c; peck (8 lbs.) 80c.

YELLOW DANVERS.

—The most popular of all the yellow varieties; the large, handsome onions are ready early in the

summer. **Qt. 25c; ½ peck 65c; peck (8 lbs.) \$1.05, postpaid.**

Not postpaid, qt. 15c; ½ peck 45c; peck (8 lbs.) 75c.

SILVER SKIN.

—Produces silvery white onions. The best white onion for spring setting; mild flavor. **Qt. 30c; ½ peck 70c; peck (8 lbs.) \$1.15, postpaid.**

Not postpaid, qt. 20c; ½ peck 50c; peck (8 lbs.) 80c.

RED WETHERSFIELD.

—The best all-purpose red onion; a big cropper, hardy and a good keeper. **Qt. 25c; ½ peck 65c; peck (8 lbs.) \$1.05, postpaid.**

Not prepaid, qt. 15c; ½ peck 45c; peck (8 lbs.) 75c.

YELLOW POTATO.

—Makes large onions of mild flavor. The smallest sets produce one to two large onions; medium sized sets produce a number of medium to small sets, the large onions produce a great many small sets. They are produced in clusters, increasing by division of the parent onion. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; ½ peck 80c; peck (8 lbs.) \$1.30.**

Not postpaid, qt. 20c; ½ peck 60c; peck (8 lbs.) \$1.00.

WHITE MULTIPLIER.

—Fine for early spring bunching. Matures very early; the flesh is pure white and very mild. No onion keeps better. **Qt. 30c; ½ peck 80c; peck (8 lbs.) \$1.30, postpaid.**

Not postpaid, qt. 20c; ½ peck 60c; peck (8 lbs.) \$1.00.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE PEARL.

—For Fall planting only. Sow seeds in the spring to make sets to be put out next fall. See page 27.

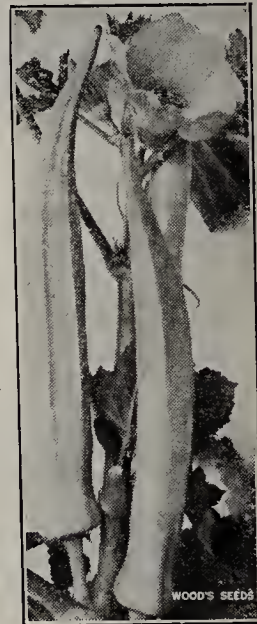
NASTURTIUM OR INDIAN CRESS

Serves a triple purpose, the flowers for decoration, the leaves for garnishing and salads, and the green seed-pods for pickles. **No. 873. TALL MIXED.**—Plant against fences or trellis or stakes. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$4.00 postpaid.**

No. 856. DWARF MIXED.—Fine for beds and borders. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$4.00 postpaid.**

OKRA OR GUMBO

CULTURE.—When the ground has become warm, sow thickly in drills 3 ft. apart and thin out to a foot apart. For winter use, slice into narrow rings when young, string them and hang in the shade to dry; or they may be pickled like cucumbers or canned. One ounce will sow 30 feet of drill.



No. 295. Kleckley's Favorite

—Produces thick, fleshy pods of exceptional tenderness and flavor. 2½ to 3 feet high, close jointed, bearing pods at each leaf-joint; the pods average 6 inches in length by 1¼ inches in diameter at the bottom; a productive and desirable variety. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.10; 5 lbs. \$2.40 postpaid.**

No. 296. White Velvet

—Bears round, white, smooth pods without ridges like other varieties. The extra large pods are produced in great abundance. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.10; 5 lbs. \$2.40 postpaid.**

No. 297. Improved Dwarf Green Prolific

—Dwarf, but immensely productive. The pods are tender, of the best quality, and are borne throughout the season. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.10; 5 lbs. \$2.40 postpaid.**

No. 298. Perkins Mammoth Long Green

—Wonderfully productive; the intense green pods, 8 to 9 inches long, are borne from 3 to 4 inches above ground to the top of the plant. Fine for canning. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.10; 5 lbs. \$2.40, postpaid.**

PARSLEY

CULTURE.—Sow in February, March or early in April half an inch deep, in rows a foot apart, pressing the soil after sowing. Slow to germinate, sometimes two or three weeks in coming up. Germination may be hastened by soaking 24 to 36 hours before sowing, or by covering the rows with boards to retain the moisture. A few radish seed should be sown in the row with parsley to mark the row and allow early cultivation. The radishes can be pulled early and will not interfere with the parsley. If dried crisp and rubbed to powder it may be bottled for use later. An ounce plants 100 feet.



Champion Moss Curled Parsley.

No. 314. Champion Moss Curled

—The best and most improved strain. Is beautifully curled and crimped, and is the best for garnishing and flavoring. If cut when about 3 inches high, it starts a new growth that will be better curled and a brighter color. Makes an ornamental plant for edging walks. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c; 2 lbs. \$1.45; 5 lbs. \$3.40, postpaid.**

No. 315. Plain or Single

—Hardier than the curled and stronger flavored; color very dark green; fine for flavoring soups, stews and garnishing, or they may be dried till crisp, rubbed to a powder and kept in bottles till needed. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c; 2 lbs. \$1.45; 5 lbs. \$3.40, postpaid.**

Plant 1 oz. to 100 feet of row; 5 to 6 lbs. to the acre.

ONION

Plant in Feb., March, April, August and September.

In February, March and April plant thickly 1/2 inch deep in hot-beds or plant outside later. When the size of a goose quill transplant 3 to 4 inches apart in 15 to 18-inch rows. Plantings may also be made where the onions are to grow, thinning out to stand 3 to 4 inches apart, but the transplanting method saves seeds, at least two weeding, and gives larger yields. **KEEP FREE OF WEEDS.**

No. 303. Silver Skin or White Portugal

—A beautiful pure white onion of good size, largely used for growing matured onions, for sets, for pickling, for bunching in the spring and for use as a salad when young. The flesh and skin are pure white, very mild and sweet. It makes a nice, firm, hard onion, one that will keep. The small bulbs make as good a pickling onion as our White Pearl. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; 1/4 lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00; 2 lbs. \$3.50; 5 lbs. \$8.40, postpaid.**



Silver Skin or White Portugal.



Yellow Globe Danvers.

No. 302. Yellow Globe Danvers

—The best known and most largely grown yellow onion for spring planting. The bulbs are medium to large size, averaging about 2 inches in diameter, uniformly globe-shaped, have small necks and ripen evenly. The skin is light yellow; flesh is creamy white, crisp and mild in flavor. A fine keeper, matures early and is universally recommended for general crop. Early and even ripening, attractive, uniform shape, good keeping quality and mild flavor have all combined to make Danvers the most popular yellow onion for spring planting. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; 1/4 lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50; 2 lbs. \$2.65; 5 lbs. \$6.35; 10 lbs. \$11.70, postpaid.**

Large Red Wethersfield



No. 301. Large Red Wethersfield

—The bulbs are large, somewhat flattened; skin purplish red; flesh purplish white; very hardy and solid; an excellent keeper and a heavy cropper. A good onion for poor and dry soils. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.40; 2 lbs. \$2.50; 5 lbs. \$5.90; 10 lbs. \$10.85, postpaid.**



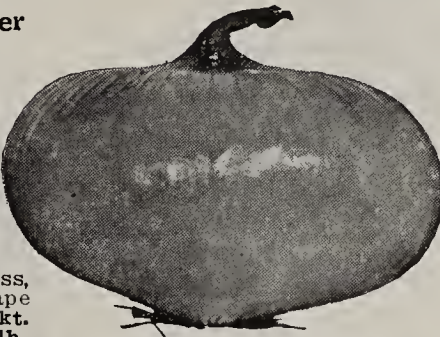
Extra Early White Pearl.

No. 309. Extra Early White Pearl

—The earliest of the white onions; makes good sized pearly white bulbs, tender, mild and of the best flavor. To make early spring onions, sow thickly in rows during March or early April; put out the sets next fall to make large onions next spring before any other kinds are ready. Splendid for pickling. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 70c; 1 lb. \$2.50; 2 lbs. \$4.50; 5 lbs. \$10.75; 10 lbs. \$20.50, postpaid.**

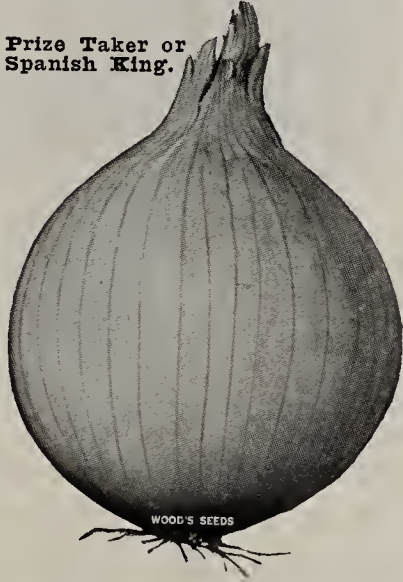
No. 310. Mammoth Silver King

—One of the earliest and largest of Italian onions, often growing 5 to 7 inches in diameter; it is not unusual to grow them weighing 2 to 3 lbs. each. No other white onion grows as large. Attractive shape, flattened, but thick. Skin is a clear silvery white; flesh pure white, mild, sweet, and tender; a combination of earliness, large size, attractive shape and fine, mild flavor. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; 1/4 lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00; 2 lbs. \$3.50; 5 lbs. \$8.40, postpaid.**



Mammoth Silver King.

Prize Taker or Spanish King.



No. 308. Prize Taker or Spanish King

—Large and of fine flavor, like nearly all Spanish onions. The skin is rich straw color, the flesh is pure white, sweet, mild and tender. Ripens up firm and hard; a good cropper and always uniformly globe shaped with small neck. The young plants can be used as a salad, the half grown onions in early summer and the ripe onions during the remainder of the year. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.85; 2 lbs. \$3.25; 5 lbs. \$7.90; 10 lbs. \$14.65, postpaid.**

No. 307. Copper King

—Attains an enormous size, single onions having been grown weighing four pounds. The skin is a reddish color; flesh white, very sweet, mild and tender. Enormous crops may be grown by following the transplanting method described above; plant early in the seed bed, transplant and have big onions in August. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; 1/4 lb. 65c; 1 lb. \$2.25; 2 lbs. \$4.00; 5 lbs. \$9.80, postpaid.**



Copper King.

GARDEN PEAS—Early Varieties

(Varieties marked with star (*) are wrinkled)

2 pounds will plant 100 feet of drill; 90 pounds an acre.

Peas do best in a light, rich, loamy soil that has been liberally manured the previous season. Plant the smooth varieties as early as the ground can be worked. The wrinkled peas are not as hardy and should be planted later, but they are sweeter and better flavored. For a continuous crop, plant every two weeks—as late as August for a late crop. Plant 2 to 3 inches deep in double rows 6 to 8 inches apart, 2½ to 3 feet between the double rows; stake the tall varieties with brush and work the earth toward them two or three times during growth. Gather as fast as they are fit to use, otherwise they will stop bearing.

INOCULATE THIS SEED WITH STIMUGERM



Pedigree Extra Early

No. 319. Wood's Pedigree Extra Early —This is all that a thoroughbred pea. The pods are well shaped and well filled, containing usually 5 to 7 beautiful green peas, both peas and pods retaining their fresh green color long after being picked. We recommend this pea on account of its extreme earliness, well-filled pods and great productiveness. 2½ feet high.

No. 320. Wood's Lightning Excelsior —No extra early pea is harder than our Lightning Excelsior; their hardness adapts them for very early planting. The quality is good, though not as sweet as the wrinkled varieties, but can be planted earlier and are ready for use earlier. Prolific, grows 2½ feet high, strong, vigorous and hardy, standing cold weather; ripens uniformly and is one of the most productive extra early peas.



Little Marvel

No. 332. Thomas Laxton*

—An exceptionally fine wrinkled pea with dark green pods nearly 4 inches long that are packed with peas, often 7 or 8 to the pod. It is only a few days later than the extra early smooth peas; is quite hardy and very prolific. Grows about 3 feet high. In quality, the peas are without a superior. Recommended for earliness, size and fine quality.



Thomas Laxton

No. 322. Large Podded Alaska or Ameer

—A few days later than Extra Early Alaska; longer, broader pods; larger peas; vine more productive. Pods frequently borne in pairs; its hardness allows earlier planting than wrinkled peas; quality good; height, 2½ feet.

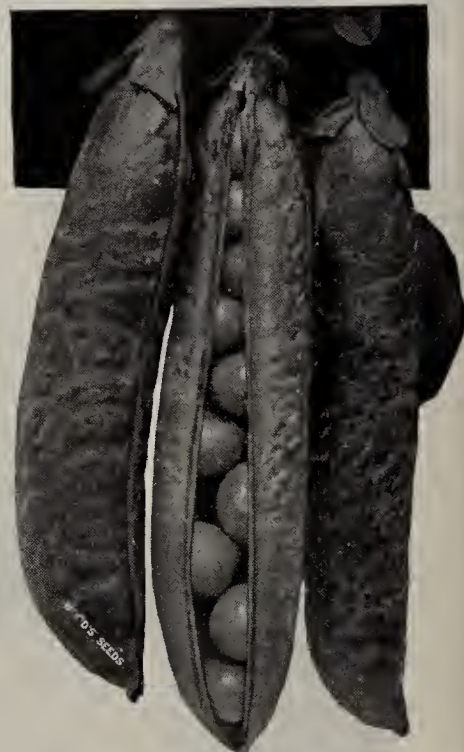


Large Podded Alaska

No. 325. Little Marvel* —A splendid pea for the home garden. It is a first early wrinkled pea, 18 to 20 inches high, heavily set with dark green pods closely crowded with 6 to 8 peas of extra fine flavor. A generous yielder, and the peas are tender and sweet. Those who have heretofore planted American Wonder and Premium Gem will find Little Marvel more satisfactory.

No. 321. Extra Early Alaska (Sometimes called Nonpareil and Earliest of All).—Recommended especially for its earliness and hardness, allowing extra early plant-

ing. The pods and peas are not large, but are borne in abundance. In earliness, it is a close rival to our Pedigree Extra Early. It is a prime favorite with market growers as it holds its freshness and green color so well, and almost the entire crop can be gathered at a single picking. For the home garden, make a planting of Thomas Laxton, Laxtonian or Little Marvel to come in after Alaska.



Laxtonian Peas.

No. 329. Laxtonian* (Hundredfold strain. Sometimes called Blue Bantam.)—An unusually fine combination of earliness, productiveness and extra fine quality. A wrinkled pea, producing large, intensely dark green pods 4 inches long, containing 6 to 8 large, luscious peas. There is no better extra early wrinkled pea. Height, 15 to 18 inches.

No. 323. Laxton's Progress* (Improved Laxtonian).—The earliest and one of the best of the large podded wrinkled peas, and yields better than any other pea of equal quality. Grows 15 inches high; the pods are dark green, large, long and well filled with sweet and delicious peas.

No. 324. Nott's Excelsior* —Has all the good qualities of the old American Wonder and Premium Gem, but is a better yielder. The pods, about 3 inches long, contain 5 to 7 good sized, tender and delicious peas. A wonderful yielder and highly recommended for the home garden; 15 inches high.

GRADUS or PROSPERITY.—Thomas Laxton is more satisfactory.

AMERICAN WONDER } You will be far better pleased with either
PREMIUM GEM } Laxtonian, Little Marvel or Nott's Ex-

PRICES

		PRICES BY MAIL POSTPAID						Not Postpaid				
		Pkt.	½ lb.	Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
No. 319.	Wood's Pedigree Extra Early	10c.	20c.	35c.	60c.	\$1.20	\$2.05	25c.	.45c.	.95	1.70	\$15.00
No. 320.	Wood's Lightning Excelsior	10c.	20c.	35c.	55c.	1.15	1.95	25c.	.40c.	.90	1.60	14.00
No. 321.	Extra Early Alaska	10c.	20c.	35c.	55c.	1.15	1.95	25c.	.40c.	.90	1.60	14.00
No. 322.	Large Podded Alaska or Ameer	10c.	20c.	35c.	60c.	1.20	2.05	25c.	.45c.	.95	1.70	15.00
No. 323.	Laxton's Progress	10c.	25c.	40c.	65c.	1.35	2.35	30c.	.50c.	1.10	2.00	18.00
No. 324.	Nott's Excelsior	10c.	20c.	35c.	60c.	1.25	2.15	25c.	.45c.	1.00	1.80	16.00
No. 325.	Little Marvel	10c.	20c.	35c.	60c.	1.30	2.25	25c.	.45c.	1.05	1.90	17.00
No. 329.	Laxtonian	10c.	25c.	35c.	60c.	1.25	2.15	25c.	.45c.	1.00	1.80	16.00
No. 332.	Thomas Laxton	10c.	20c.	35c.	60c.	1.20	2.05	25c.	.45c.	.95	1.70	15.00

SECOND EARLY AND LATE PEAS

Varieties marked with a star (*) are wrinkled.

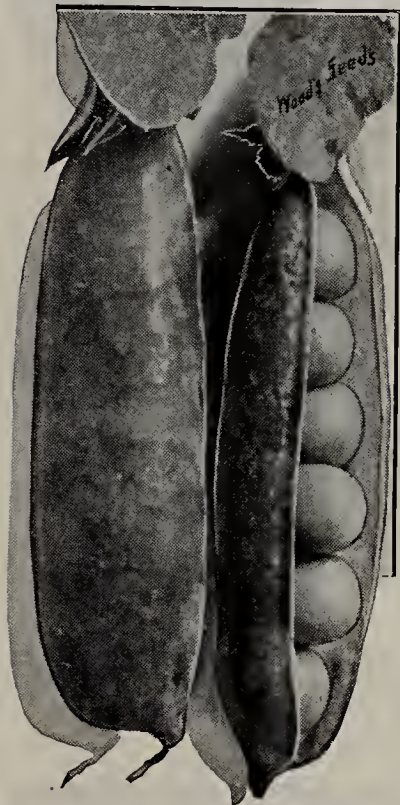


Dwarf Telephone

qualities of that fine pea, and about a week earlier. It is an abundant bearer of long, broad, straight pods about 4½ inches long, quite similar to our Wood's Dark Green Telephone. The well-filled pods frequently contain 7 to 8 big, luscious sweet peas that melt in the mouth; 1½ feet high. The stout vines require no support.

No. 340. Champion of England*

—Universally admitted to be one of the best late peas. Highly prized by those who are fond of a large, tender and



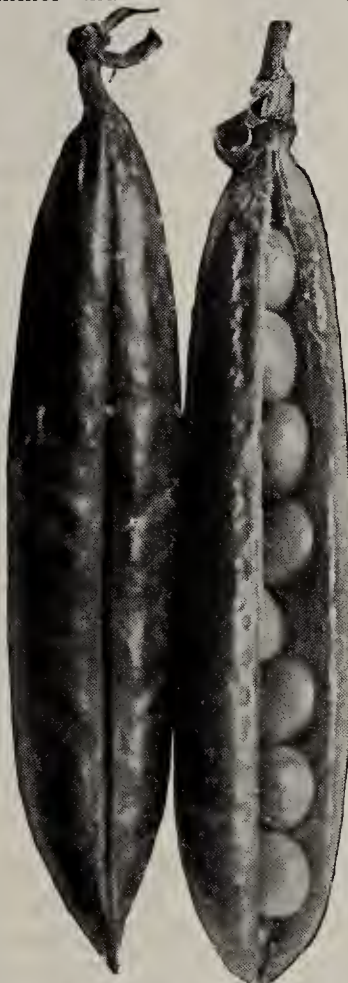
Champion of England

No. 337 Bliss Everbearing*

—Ready for picking about a week after Little Marvel and continues a long time in bearing. If picked as the pods mature the vines throw out branches bearing pods that mature in succession, thus prolonging the season. The peas are of good size, tender, and of fine flavor. Pods 3 inches long, broad, of good size and well filled. For more than a generation Bliss Everbearing has been one of the most highly esteemed peas for the summer and fall garden, and many prefer it to all others of the later varieties. Height 2½ to 3 feet.

No. 345. Dwarf Telephone or Daisy*

—A dwarf type of the famous Telephone, with all the splendid qualities of that fine pea, and about a week earlier. It is an abundant bearer of long, broad, straight pods about 4½ inches long, quite similar to our Wood's Dark Green Telephone. The well-filled pods frequently contain 7 to 8 big, luscious sweet peas that melt in the mouth; 1½ feet high. The stout vines require no support.



Wood's Dark Green Telephone

No. 342. Large White Marrowfat

—A big yielder for midsummer and late crop. The pods contain 4 to 5 peas each, are about 3 inches long, full to the ends. Not as sweet as the wrinkled varieties, but undoubtedly the most productive of all garden peas and very hardy. On poor ground they will outyield all other varieties. 4 feet high.

No. 341. Dwarf Champion or Juno*

—A dwarf type of the well-known Champion of England and fully its equal in quality and delicious sweetness. The vines are vigorous and stout, giving them unusual yielding power, the pods frequently being borne in pairs. The broad, handsome deep-green pods are often 4 inches long and are well filled with big, tender peas of the very best quality. A fine pea for the private garden and the home market. Height 2 feet.



Dwarf Champion Peas

No. 339. Wood's Dark Green Telephone*

—A highly bred midseason pea of attractive appearance and fine quality. Our Dark Green Podded Telephone should not be confused with the light-colored Telephones as generally sold. Our Telephones are longer and larger podded, much darker green and are richer in flavor. The pods generally measure 5 to 5½ inches long, are broad, straight and are filled to capacity with big, tender peas, usually 6 to 8 peas to the pod. The vines grow 4 to 4½ feet high and bear an abundant crop of fine, dark pods that remain fresh and retain their color long after picking.

Edible Podded or Salad Pea

The finest type of sugar peas. Has no equal for sweetness and tenderness. Cook them like snap beans.

No. 344. Wood's Mammoth Luscious Sugar*

—It is really a double purpose pea, for it may be used as an edible podded as well as a shelled pea, and is the equal of the sweetest wrinkled variety. The pods when about half grown should be sliced and boiled like snap beans and served with butter or sauce to make a most tempting and delicious dish. The pods are 6 to 7 inches long, 1½ inches broad, and are produced continuously for a long season. Do not confuse our Mammoth Luscious with the small podded peas sold as Gray Sugar.



Mammoth Luscious Sugar

Peas for Succession

Wood's Pedigree Extra Early, Thomas Laxton, Bliss Everbearing, and Wood's Dark Green Telephone.

Postpaid. Not Postpaid

½ lb. each..... 70c..... 55c

1 lb. each..... \$1.15..... 85c

2 lbs. each..... 2.00..... \$1.60

5 lbs. each..... 4.25..... 3.65

PRICES

	BY MAIL POSTPAID						NOT PREPAID			
	Pkt.	½ lb.	Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
No. 337. Bliss Everbearing	10c	20c	35c	60c	\$1.25	\$2.15	25c	45c	\$1.00	\$1.80
No. 339. Wood's Dark Green Telephone	10c	20c	35c	60c	1.20	2.05	25c	45c	.95	1.70
No. 340. Champion of England	10c	20c	35c	60c	1.25	2.15	25c	45c	1.00	1.80
No. 341. Dwarf Champion or Juno	10c	20c	35c	60c	1.30	2.25	25c	45c	1.05	1.90
No. 342. Large White Marrowfat	10c	20c	35c	55c	1.05	1.75	25c	40c	.80	1.40
No. 344. Wood's Mammoth Luscious Sugar	15c	30c	50c	85c	1.75		40c	70c	1.50	
No. 345. Dwarf Telephone	10c	25c	40c	65c	1.35	2.35	30c	50c	1.10	2.00

PEPPER

Plant February
and March,
May to July.

One ounce will produce about 1,200 plants.

Plant in boxes in February or March, cover $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep, and transplant outside in May, 18 inches apart, in 2 or 3-foot rows. When the ground becomes warm, and until July, plant outside for a late crop. Cultivate well and keep free of weeds. Hen manure, or a good garden fertilizer, if worked into the soil when the plants are six inches high, will materially increase the yield.

No. 352. Large Sweet Bull

Nose —Ripens early and uniformly; large fruits with thick, mild flesh of excellent quality for salads and stuffing. The plants grow 2 feet high and are very productive. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 2 ozs. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00; 2 lbs. \$5.40, postpaid.**

Large Sweet Bull Nose

No. 357. California Wonder

—In size it compares with Chinese Giant, about 4 inches across by $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long, but in thickness of flesh there is no other pepper to compare with it. With most of them the flesh is a quarter of an inch thick, but a thickness of three-eighths of an inch is quite common. This is its outstanding point of excellence, for such thickness of flesh is not found in any other pepper. It is medium early, but produces good sized peppers nearly as early as the earliest. The quality is of the finest, being sweet, crisp, tender and never hot. Every home gardener and market grower should plant it. **Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c; oz. 50c; 2 ozs. 90c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.65; lb. \$6.00; 2 lbs. \$11.00, postpaid.**

California Wonder Pepper.

No. 351. Chinese Giant

—The enormous fruits usually measure 12 to 15 inches in circumference and 4 to 5 inches long; yet it is very prolific. The strong, stocky plants, about 2 feet high, bear an immense load of fruits, frequently half a dozen in a bunch. The flesh is thick, tender, sweet, mild and free of any fiery flavor. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; 2 ozs. 90c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.65; lb. \$6.00; 2 lbs. \$11.00, postpaid.**

Chinese Giant Pepper

No. 356. Early Neapolitan

The earliest of all good sweet peppers. —A full week earlier than any of the large bell peppers. It is a wonderful bearer, 30 to 40 fruits being borne by a single plant. About 4 inches long by 5 to 6 inches around; bright red, thick meat, very mild and sweet. Bears continuously right up to frost. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 2 ozs. 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50; 2 lbs. \$6.30; 5 lbs. \$15.25, postpaid.**

No. 355. Pimento —Can be eaten raw like an apple, stuffed with meats, rice, etc., and baked; can be served as a salad, made into Spanish omelets, and for canning is especially fine; smooth and uniform in shape and size; an abundant bearer and continues in bearing till frost. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 2 ozs. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c; lb. \$2.85; 2 lbs. \$5.10, postpaid.**

No. 350. Royal King

—A grand pepper that bears an astonishing number of fruits, extra large and as near perfect as a pepper can be; uniformly smooth and free from the irregularities found in many large peppers. The flesh is unusually thick and sweet. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 2 ozs. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.25; 2 lbs. \$5.90, postpaid.**

No. 354. Ruby King

—Wonderfully productive, bearing fruits 4 to 6 ins. long by 3 to 4 ins. across. The flesh is so mild and sweet that it is used sliced in mixed salads. Its large size and thick flesh make it particularly fine for stuffing. The green fruits make excellent pickles; color bright ruby red. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 2 ozs. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.25; 2 lbs. \$5.90, postpaid.**

No. 353. Ruby Giant

(Sometimes called World Beater). —A beautiful pepper, being a cross between the Chinese Giant and Ruby King. It combines the large size and productiveness of the Chinese Giant and the earliness, attractive shape and color of the Ruby King. Flesh is mild; smooth and colors evenly all over. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 2 ozs. 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50; 2 lbs. \$6.30; 5 lbs. \$15.25, postpaid.**

No. 358. Long Red Cayenne

—Very hot; used for pickling and drying for winter use; 3 to 4 ins. long; a profuse yielder. The most universally grown hot pepper. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 2 ozs. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.25; 2 lbs. \$5.90, postpaid.**

PEPPER PLANTS.—Ruby King, Pimento and Cayenne. Ready May and June. 30c per doz.; 50 for 70c; \$1.15 per 100, postpaid. Not prepaid, 25c per doz.; 50 for 60c; \$1.00 per 100.

Early Neapolitan

Royal King Pepper

Ruby Giant Pepper

PARSNIP

Plant from March
to June 15th.

CULTURE.—Plant as early in the spring as the weather will permit and continue planting till the middle of June. Plant $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in a rich, deeply worked, sandy loam, in rows 18 inches apart, and when 2 inches high thin out to 4 to 6 inches apart. Parsnips germinate slowly, especially in dry weather; plant a few radish seeds with them to mark the row for early cultivation. Parsnips are improved by frost, so they can be dug as wanted, or stored for winter use. Do not use fresh stable manure on parsnips. An ounce plants 25 feet of drill; 5 lbs. plant an acre.

No. 317. Sugar or Hollow Crown —A standard variety, making long, smooth, white roots, uniform in shape, tender and well flavored. Fine for both table and stock. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 85c; 2 lbs. \$1.45; 5 lbs. \$3.40; 10 lbs. \$6.15, postpaid.**

Sugar or Hollow Crown Parsnip



Virginia Mammoth Pumpkin

PUMPKIN

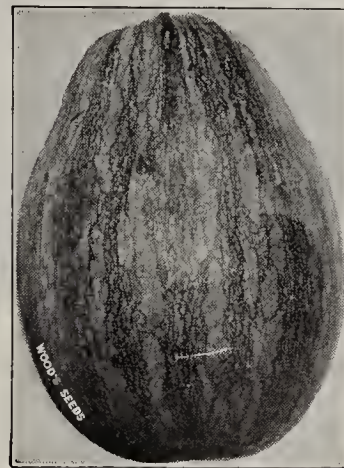
Plant in May and June.

1 ounce will plant 20 hills; 3 pounds one acre.

CULTURE.—Plant in May or June in hills 8 to 10 feet apart, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill. Put 8 to 10 seeds in each hill, 1 inch deep, and cultivate till the vines get strong; thin out, leaving two or three of the strongest in each hill. When planted in corn, plant at the same time as the corn in every fourth row, 10 to 12 feet apart in the rows. Do not grow near squashes or melons.

No. 365. Virginia Mammoth

—We have never grown a pumpkin that combines so many good qualities as the Virginia Mammoth. It not only grows to an immense size, but its keeping quality is most remarkable. We have kept them in fine condition for a whole year after they were taken from the field. It is undoubtedly the best and most productive pumpkin for Southern growers. Oval shaped, the flesh thick, of fine flavor; makes as delicious pumpkin pie as anyone could wish, and is equally good for stock feeding. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50; 2 lbs. \$2.65; 5 lbs. \$6.35, postpaid.**



Tennessee Sweet Potato Pumpkin

No. 368. Tennessee Sweet Potato

—The creamy white flesh is very thick, fine grained, very sweet and delicious and like the sweet potato in flavor. A first-class keeper and a good yielder. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$4.00.**

No. 369. King of the Mammoths

—Sometimes called Jumbo because of its size. The largest of all the pumpkins, sometimes weighing 100 pounds. They are bright yellow with hard, firm thick flesh that is tender, sweet and just the right quality for pumpkin pies, but makes fine stock food. Grow some to exhibit at your fair. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$2.20; 5 lbs. \$5.20, postpaid.**

No. 367. Cashaw or Crookneck

—Green striped. A fine table pumpkin and equally good for stock. Large and very productive; meat is rich yellow, tender, of the best flavor, very sweet and a good keeper. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c; 2 lbs. \$1.50; 5 lbs. \$3.65, postpaid.**

No. 370. Large Sweet Cheese

—A fine pumpkin for both table and stock. Often attains to two feet in diameter; they are mottled green and yellow when young, becoming creamy yellow when ripe. The flesh is yellow, extra thick, tender, sweet and of the finest quality. For pies, for canning and for feeding stock, it is first class. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c; 2 lbs. \$1.00; 5 lbs. \$2.25, postpaid.**



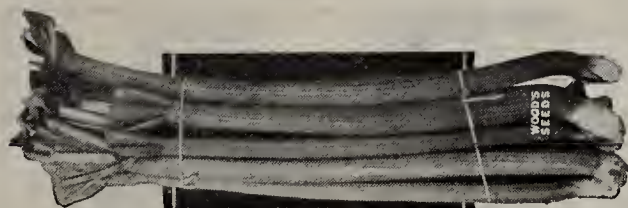
Sugar or Pie Pumpkin

No. 366. Sugar or Pie

—Not large, but one of the sweetest and best for pies; fine grained, deliciously sweet and a good keeper; flesh rich, deep orange-yellow. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c; 2 lbs. \$1.45; 5 lbs. \$3.40, postpaid.**

No. 371. Corn Field Pumpkin

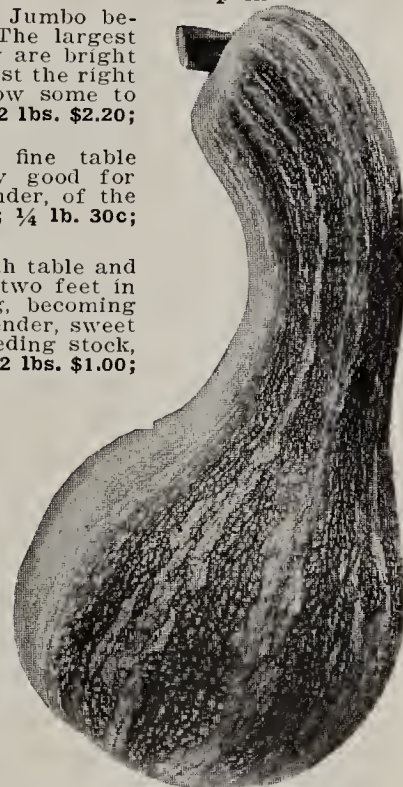
—For stock feeding; usually planted in cornfields, making enormous crops. **Oz. 8c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c; 2 lbs. \$1.00; 5 lbs. \$2.25, postpaid.**



Rhubarb

No. 397 RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT

CULTURE.—Plant in March or April in a shaded place, and when a few inches high thin to 12 inches apart, and in the fall or following spring transplant 4 feet apart. Rhubarb will not stand hot sun; a barrel placed over the plants give ideal protection and will make the plants yield longer and tender stalks. The best stalks are produced the second year, but it continues to produce for several years. Apply plenty of manure. Our rhubarb makes fleshy stalks of the best quality and flavor. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50; 2 lbs. \$2.65; 5 lbs. \$6.35, postpaid.**



Green Striped Cashaw or Crookneck Pumpkin

SALSIFY OR OYSTER PLANT

1 ounce sows 50 feet of drill; 8 pounds one acre.

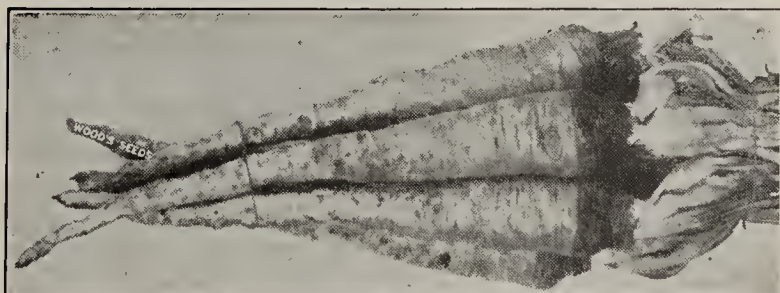
CULTURE.—Plant in March or April in rich, light, deeply worked soil, in rows 18 inches apart, and thin out to 4 to 6 inches. Do not use coarse or fresh manure, it makes the roots ill-shaped and uneven. Cultivate often. Perfectly hardy and may remain out all winter. Can also be planted in May and June if the season is favorable or boards be used to get the seeds up and shade the young sprouts until they get established.

No. 399. Mammoth Sandwich Island

—The most popular salsify in cultivation, and far superior in size, weight and productiveness. A strong grower, with large, long, white tapering roots, without tendency to branch. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 2 lbs. \$3.50; 5 lbs. \$8.40, postpaid.**

Rhubarb Roots

—20c each; 3 for 50c; \$1.50 per doz., postpaid. Not prepaid, 15c each; 3 for 40c; \$1.25 per doz.; 50 for \$4.50.



Mammoth Sandwich Island Salsify

1 ounce will plant 50 feet; 8 to 10 lbs. one acre.

RADISH

Plant February to May, August and September.

To be tender and crisp, radishes must be grown quickly. Commencing with the first mild spell, sow at intervals of ten days, in a light, rich, deeply-worked soil. May also be grown as a catch-crop between rows of beets, lettuce, onions, etc., or planted in the row with slow-growing vegetables like carrots and parsnips.



Extra Early Scarlet Globe Radish

Woods Seeds



Early Red or Scarlet Turnip Radish

No. 378. Extra Early Scarlet Globe —So quick in growth that it can generally be depended on to produce crisp, juicy radishes with that snappy quality a radish should have. Almost globe-shaped; color a rich bright scarlet; flesh pure white. Thoroughly satisfactory. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 80c; 2 lbs. \$1.35; 5 lbs. \$3.15; 10 lbs. \$5.75, postpaid.**

No. 375. Early Red or Scarlet Turnip (Sometimes called Scarlet Button). —No radish is more popular for the home garden. A quick growing, round, red radish, with small tops; rich red color; crisp and tender. Fine for early outdoor planting. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.90; 10 lbs. \$5.35, postpaid.**

No. 376. Early White Tipped Scarlet Turnip or Sparkler. —The bright scarlet color relieved by the pure white tip makes this radish particularly attractive. The quality of our well-bred strain, we believe, even excels its attractive appearance, for it is crisp and snappy, yet mild in flavor. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.90; 10 lbs. \$5.35, postpaid.**

No. 380. Early White Turnip —A pure white, round radish that is particularly well suited for growing during the summer and makes firm, crisp roots. It is also adapted for planting early. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 80c; 2 lbs. \$1.35; 5 lbs. \$3.15; 10 lbs. \$5.75, postpaid.**

No. 381. French Breakfast —Shaped like an olive; the upper part is bright scarlet shading to clear white at the tip. The roots are about an inch and a half long, crisp, sweet and tender; grows quickly. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.90; 10 lbs. \$5.35, postpaid.**

No. 382. Round Radishes Mixed —All the round varieties mixed; just the thing for the home garden. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.90, postpaid.**

LONG RADISHES

No. 387. Long White Icicle or LADY FINGER. —The finest early, pure white, long radish. On good soil they are ready in 20 to 25 days, and will remain crisp and tender longer than any first early variety. In quality and attractiveness no long white radish can compare with Icicle. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.90; 10 lbs. \$5.35, postpaid.**

No. 385. Long Scarlet Summer —No radish will keep as long nor grow as large and still remain firm and crisp. Fine for growing outdoors for summer use; bright scarlet shading to pure white at the tip. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c; 2 lbs. \$1.45; 5 lbs. \$3.40, postpaid.**

No. 388. Brightest Long Scarlet —A handsome radish that is ready in about 25 days after planting; bright scarlet with white tip; crisp, tender and sweet. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.90; 10 lbs. \$5.35, postpaid.**

No. 389. White Strasburg —An excellent summer radish; withstands severe heat and grows quickly. Skin and flesh pure white; firm, crisp and tender. Can be pulled five weeks from planting, but retains its crispness even when the roots are old and large. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c; 2 lbs. \$1.45; 5 lbs. \$3.40, postpaid.**

No. 390. Long Radishes Mixed —A fine mixture of all the long varieties. One planting will give a continuous supply of crisp, tender radishes for a long season. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.90, postpaid.**

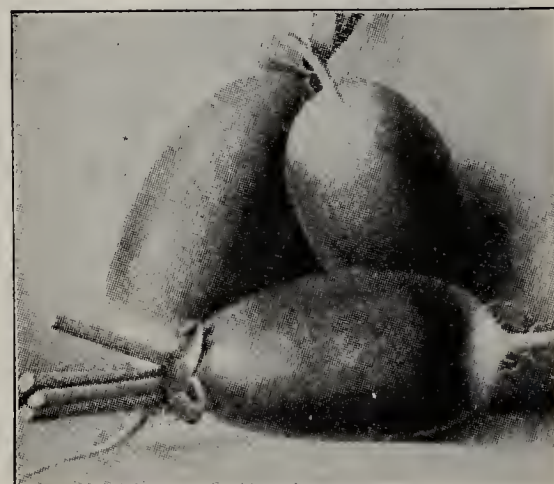
WINTER RADISHES

Plant during August or September, and when freezing weather comes on pack in sandy soil, either buried outdoors, or in a deep, cool cellar, where they will keep all winter.

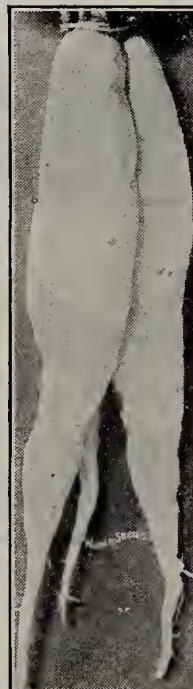
No. 392. Chinese or Celestial —A most excellent radish with beautiful white skin and flesh; grows 6 to 8 inches long; 2½ to 3 inches in diameter, crisp, tender, juicy and very mild. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.90, postpaid.**

No. 393. Rose China Winter —A handsome radish growing about 5 inches long and 1½ to 2 inches across, holding its thickness to the bottom. The skin is a deep rose color, the flesh pure white, firm, solid, crisp and pungent; splendid keepers. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.90, postpaid.**

No. 394. Long Black Spanish —One of the latest and hardiest of radishes. The flesh is white, firm, pungent and of good flavor; 7 to 9 inches long. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.90, postpaid.**



French Breakfast



Long White Icicle



Brightest Long Scarlet

SQUASH or CYMLING

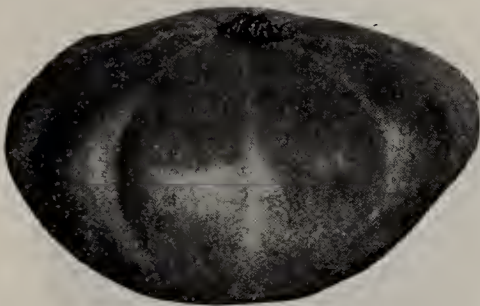
Summer Squash, 1 oz. plants 25 hills; 3 to 4 lbs. an acre. Winter Squash, 1 oz. plants 10 hills; 3 to 4 lbs. an acre.

CULTURE.—After danger of frost is past, plant in a warm well-pulverized, rich soil, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill. Plant about 1 inch deep, 8 or 10 seeds to the hill, the summer varieties 3 to 4 feet apart, the winter sorts 8 to 10 feet. When well grown, thin out, leaving 3 of the strongest plants in each hill. Do not bruise or break the stems of the winter squashes when gathering.

No. 407. Wood's Earliest Prolific

Sold Only in Sealed Packages.

The earliest, the meatiest and best summer squash. 10 days earlier than Early White Bush.



Wood's Earliest Prolific Squash

preference. Shippers throughout the South report that in every market to which they shipped our Earliest Prolific it commanded a premium of 25 or 50¢ a crate over other varieties. **Pkt. 10c;** oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50; 2 lbs. \$2.65; 5 lbs. \$6.35; 10 lbs. \$11.70, postpaid.

Note the thickness—no depression around the stem and absence of scallops; this means about double as much meat as in other scalloped squashes; they are easier to prepare for the table and with less waste, and the quality and flavor are extra fine. The plants grow about 2 feet high, are very vigorous and great producers. It is so much superior to other scalloped squashes that everyone should give it

No. 409. Mammoth

White Bush—Quite similar to the Early White Bush from which it was originally selected. It differs in being about a third larger and more uniform in shape; color a beautiful waxy white; the fruits are thick, the flesh tender and of the best quality. A very prolific bearer. **Pkt. 5c;** oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.70; 5 lbs. \$4.00; 10 lbs. \$7.50, postpaid.



Mammoth White Bush Squash

No. 412. Golden Summer Crookneck

—Of dwarf, bushy habit; very productive; bears early and continues through the summer; of rich golden yellow color, thickly warted and of excellent quality. The squashes are meaty and nearly the equal of the winter squashes in flavor. **Pkt. 5c;** oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$4.00; 10 lbs. \$7.50, postpaid.

CULTURE.—For early summer use, plant early in spring in a good, well-fertilized soil, in drills 1 inch deep, 1½ to 2 feet between the rows. For winter and spring use, plant from September to December 15. Requires but little cultivation. Two ounces will plant 100 feet of drill; 12 to 15 pounds one acre. The above applies to all varieties except New Zealand, which should not be planted until the ground is thoroughly warm and will yield an abundant supply of delightful succulent greens right up to cold weather.



No. 405. Long Standing Bloomsdale

—Spring plantings stand about ten days longer before going to seed than the re-selected Bloomsdale strain. **Pkt. 5c;** oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.60; 25 lbs. \$5.60, postpaid.

Mustard Spinach —See Tendergreen, page 26.

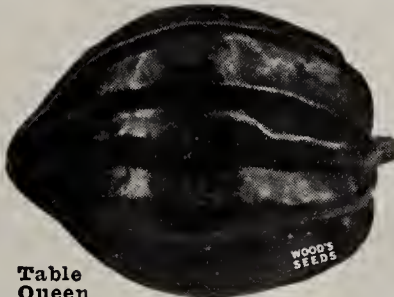


Table Queen

No. 415. Table Queen

or Acorn Des Moines Squash. — About the size of a cocoanut, just right for cutting in half and baking; the flesh is rich orange, cooks dry; sweet as sweet potato. Keeps like a Hubbard winter squash; enormously productive. **Pkt. 10c;** oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$2.20; 5 lbs. \$5.20, postpaid.

No. 411. Cocozelle or Italian Marrow

—A bush variety that produces squashes a foot long that are prepared for the table like eggplant. Use when about 8 inches long; very productive, tender and delicious. **Pkt. 10c;** oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$2.20; 5 lbs. \$5.00, postpaid.

No. 408. Early White Bush

or PATTY-PAN CYMLING.—Until our Wood's Earliest Prolific was introduced Early White Bush was the standard for home use and market. The creamy white squashes are about 8 inches across, scalloped around the edges and quite meaty. **Pkt. 5c;** oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c; 2 lbs. \$1.45; 5 lbs. \$3.40, postpaid.

No. 410. Mammoth Yellow Bush

—Sometimes called Golden Custard. Except in the color of its fruits this is very similar to Mammoth White Bush. It has rich, deep orange skin; the flesh is rich creamy yellow and of very fine quality. It is of true bush form and a very abundant yielder. **Pkt. 5c;** oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c; 2 lbs. \$1.50; 5 lbs. \$3.65, postpaid.

No. 416. Giant Summer Straightneck

—Just like the Summer Crookneck, except that the neck is straight but thicker and contains much more flesh. It has the same rich flavor as the Crookneck, has the same deep orange color and is heavily warted. The squashes measure 15 to 18 inches long, about 5 inches in diameter at the large end. It still produces a few of the Crookneck type. **Pkt. 10c;** oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50; 2 lbs. \$2.65; 5 lbs. \$6.35; 10 lbs. \$11.70, postpaid.

No. 413. Hubbard

—The most widely grown winter squash. Large and heavy, with bright orange flesh; fine grained, very dry, sweet and richly flavored; fine keeper; none better for squash pies. **Pkt. 5c;** oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.70; 5 lbs. \$4.00, postpaid.

No. 414. Delicious

—Rightly named, for the fine grained bright yellow flesh is delicious. It is the earliest and one of the finest of the winter squashes; has a hard but thin shell that makes it a good keeper. **Pkt. 5c;** oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$4.00, postpaid.



SPINACH

No. 406. Virginia Blight Resistant

—A variety of Bloomsdale developed by the Virginia Experiment Station to resist blight or yellows. It should be planted wherever blight is prevalent. The leaves are dark green; curled and wrinkled. **Pkt. 5c;** oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.60; 25 lbs. \$5.60, postpaid.

No. 403. Long Season

Juliana Strain.—Similar to the Norfolk Savoy, but has a larger and broader leaf and stands longer without running to seed. Makes a dense rosette of thick tender and succulent dark green leaves. **Pkt. 5c;** oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.25; 25 lbs. \$5.15, postpaid.

No. 402. Norfolk Savoy or Bloomsdale

(Re-selected).—Very early, hardy and grows rapidly; leaves curled like a Savoy cabbage. Best for fall sowing. **Pkt. 5c;** oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.10; 25 lbs. \$4.60, postpaid.

No. 404. New Zealand

—Thrives during the hottest summer weather in any soil, rich or poor, a single plant covering a space about 4 feet square. The tender tips may be cut every few days; after cutting the plants puts out new growth and continues till frost. When the ground is thoroughly warm, soak for 24 hours and plant 4 seeds in hills 2 feet apart each way. **Pkt. 5c;** oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.90, postpaid.

WOOD'S PEDIGREE TOMATOES

1 ounce makes about 1,500 plants; 4 ounces will make plants for an acre.

CULTURE.—Six or eight weeks before frost is over plant one-quarter inch deep in hot-beds or shallow boxes, and when they have made four leaves transplant to promote root growth. Expose as much as possible to harden them, so that they will become strong and stocky, but do not allow the growth to be checked. Transplant 3 to 4 feet apart in a light, warm soil, and shade them a few days until well rooted. Spray with bordeaux mixture to prevent disease, and in it put arsenate of lead to kill insects.

Don't Risk Failure If Your Land Is
Wilt Infested; Plant a Wilt-
Resistant Variety



Marglobe Wilt-Resistant Tomato

No. 426. Marglobe Wilt-Resistant

—No tomato has created such intense interest since the introduction of our Wood's Famous Brimmer. It was bred primarily to produce a red wilt-resistant tomato of the Globe type and exceeded all expectations. It is a splendid bearer, the fruits averaging one-half pound, firm, thick and mildly acid. Ripens perfectly, does not crack easily and is of very superior quality. The fruits are of good size, smooth, solid, deep from stem to blossom, and are borne in clusters of 5 to 7 fruits. Marglobe has proved its ability to withstand long periods of wet weather. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 2 ozs. 55c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50; 2 lbs. \$6.30; 5 lbs. \$15.25; 10 lbs. \$29.25, postpaid.**

No. 427. Break O'Day (Deep Scarlet)

—A blight-resistant early type of Marglobe. Almost as early as Earliana, but a finer tomato, closely resembling Marglobe in shape, depth of fruit, thickness of wall and color, both inside and outside. The fruits are of medium size, deep, solid and almost seedless. Break O'Day is the latest development of Dr. Pritchard, of the United States Department of Agriculture, and has just been released for general distribution. It is an important introduction for which a wonderful future is predicted. Our stock was grown from seeds supplied by Dr. Pritchard. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 45c; 2 ozs. 80c; ¼ lb. \$1.50; 1 lb. \$5.50, postpaid.**



Break O'Day



Norduke Wilt-Resistant Tomato



Norton Wilt-Resistant Tomato

No. 421. Norton Wilt-Resistant

—Norton was developed from the Stone and ripens at the same season. It yields a heavy crop of large, smooth, solid red fruits that ripen slowly, therefore is a good keeper and a good shipper; it is also remarkably drought-resistant. Excellent for the home garden, for canning and for the late market. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 2 ozs. 55c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50; 2 lbs. \$6.30; 5 lbs. \$15.25; 10 lbs. \$29.25, postpaid.**

No. 429. Norduke Wilt-Resistant

—A notable wilt-resistant or "blight-proof" scarlet tomato for the home garden and nearby market that produces an abundant yield of smooth, solid, meaty fruits of good size. This is a tomato we can recommend highly because of its dependability to live and bear in wilt-infested soils. Slightly later than Norton. Some growers claim that Norduke is the best of all the wilt-resistant varieties; it certainly is a fine tomato, and any one who has had trouble on account of wilt would do well to plant it. Norduke has proved its worth and dependability in thousands of gardens. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; 2 ozs. 65c; ¼ lb. \$1.10; 1 lb. \$4.00; 2 lbs. \$7.25; 5 lbs. \$17.50; 10 lbs. \$33.40, postpaid.**

No. 425. June Pink

Sometimes called Pink Earliana.—Except in color, the June Pink is identical with Spark's Earliana; fully as early, but has the further advantage of having a longer fruiting season, the vines continuing to bear and ripen its fruit until frost. The fruit is medium in size, uniform, smooth and attractive, without cracks and green core. A first-class tomato for the earliest crop in the home garden, and a fine shipper, as it does not readily bruise and crack. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.15; 1 lb. \$4.25; 2 lbs. \$7.65; 5 lbs. \$18.50; 10 lbs. \$35.50, postpaid.**



June Pink

No. 433. Livingston Globe (Purplish Pink).

—A tomato of outstanding merit that ripens just after the very early kinds. Always smooth, firm flesh, has but few seeds, and very productive. They are borne freely all over the vine, are uniform in size, solid and heavy and with hardly a trace of a core. We confidently believe that there is not a better strain of Globe to be had anywhere than ours. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 2 ozs. 55c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50; 2 lbs. \$6.30; 5 lbs. \$15.25; 10 lbs. \$29.25, postpaid.**



Livingston Globe

No. 437 Wood's Famous Brimmer Tomato

First in Quality — First in Size — First in Productiveness

There is no tomato that can compare with Brimmer. Although it is the largest and most productive of all tomatoes, this statement refers particularly to the quality, flavor and meatiness of the fruits that are without the acidity so objectionable in some varieties.

Packet, 15c; 2 pkts. 25c; ¼ oz. 35c; ½ oz. 60c; oz. \$1.00; ¼ lb. \$3.50; ½ lb. \$6.50; lb. \$12, postpaid.

Quality —In the breeding of our Brimmer quality is our first consideration. The flavor is delicious and they are so free of acid that they may be eaten with impunity by those to whom acid tomatoes bring distress. For slicing no tomato can compare with Brimmer. The slices are usually large enough to fill an ordinary salad dish.

Size and Weight —Brimmers measuring 15 to 16 inches in circumference, and weighing 2½ pounds or more, are not at all unusual. They are all meat, have very few seeds and no core.

Solid and Meaty —The Brimmer is practically all meat, has fewer seeds than any tomato we have ever grown, and it is one of the very few tomatoes that is **without a core**. The flavor is mild, delicate and free from the acidity found in many other tomatoes.

Productiveness —Although a few days later than the very early varieties, the enormous size and remarkable yield more than make up for the few days difference in earliness. The vines bear a tremendous load of fruits right up to frost, and the fruits are large till the end of the season. Brimmer not only makes big tomatoes but a lot of them.



Seven fruits weighed 15¼ pounds.

How to Grow Big Brimmers

—To make the biggest tomatoes and the largest yield, train to a single stem, tie the vines up to strong five-foot stakes; this gives ample room for development, plenty of sunlight, holds them off the ground and enables the vines to continue to yield a constant supply right up to frost.

What the Growers Say

"Your Brimmer Tomatoes are wonderful."—GORDON WHITING, Lake Co., Ohio.

"Your Brimmers are the king of all tomatoes."—J. L. CARDEN, Carter Co., Tenn.

"I regard the Brimmer as the best tomato that grows."—T. L. VAUGHAN, Sr., Botetourt Co., Va.

"Brimmer Tomatoes are world beaters."—JOHN SOISTER, Mason Co., Ky.

BRIMMER TOMATO PLANTS

Ready April, May, June and July.

HOT-BED PLANTS.—By mail postpaid, 30c per doz.; 50 for 85c; \$1.40 per 100. Not prepaid, 25c per doz.; 50 for 75c; \$1.25 per 100.

TRANSPLANTED PLANTS.—By mail postpaid, 40c per doz.; 50 for \$1.10; \$1.90 per 100. Not prepaid, 35c per doz.; 50 for \$1.00; \$1.75 per 100.

No. 424. Bonnie Best (Scarlet).—Only a few days later than Earliana but more satisfactory. A vigorously grower and which protects the fruits. The color is an intense scarlet; ripens evenly to the stem; round, slightly flattened at stem end, but thicker through than most tomatoes. Its greatest characteristic is its remarkable uniformity in size and smoothness; no rough fruits. You can grow it for either an early or a late crop and be equally satisfactory for both. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00; 2 lbs. \$5.40; 5 lbs. \$13.10, postpaid.**



Bonnie Best

No. 423. Chalk's Early Jewel (Bright Scarlet).—Extra early in maturity, coming in very shortly after Spark's Earliana, but a heavier cropper, with fruits of larger size and sweeter flavor. It is bright red or scarlet; in quality and handsome appearance like the Stone, but distinctly earlier. A particular advantage is its hardy, vigorous and robust growth, admitting of earlier setting in the field, as it is claimed that it withstands cool weather and blight where more tender sorts would be injured. It continues bearing through a long season. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 80c; lb. \$2.75; 2 lbs. \$4.90; 5 lbs. \$12.00, postpaid.**



Chalk's Jewel



Wood's Improved Ponderosa

No. 436. Wood's Improved Ponderosa

Beefsteak Tomato

Before our Brimmer was introduced, Ponderosa was the tomato of outstanding merit in size as well as quality. Unfortunately, the old Ponderosa was rough and uneven. In our improved strain the tendency to produce rough fruits has been overcome without in any way sacrificing the many fine qualities that made this fine tomato famous. With the exception of our Brimmer, Ponderosa is without doubt the largest, meatiest and finest flavored tomato in cultivation, and is less acid than most varieties. The plants are healthy and luxuriant, quite blight resistant and continuous and abundant bearers. They are so vigorous that even in dry seasons we have grown tomatoes of unusual size. The fruits are practically all meat with exceptionally few seeds. If trained to a single stem tomatoes weighing a pound or more are not unusual. Color: purplish pink. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c; 2 ozs. 90c; ¼ lb. \$1.65; lb. \$6.00, postpaid.**

Wood's Pedigree Tomatoes — Continued



Spark's Earliana.

as near perfect, will bear as early and as many fruits as any that can be had. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; 1b. \$2.65; 2 lbs. \$4.80; 5 lbs. \$11.50, postpaid.

No. 428. Redfield Beauty (Purplish Pink.)—Beauty comes as near being an ideal all-round

tomato as any one could wish, except that it is not suitable for canning. It is reasonably early, of good size and shape, produces plentifully and until the end of the season; the last fruits you pick will still be large, and they seldom crack after a rain. They may be picked quite green and will ripen and color up nicely and keep in perfect condition for several days. Even when grown under adverse conditions, their vigor enables the plant to yield a satisfactory crop. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 85c; 1b. \$3.00; 2 lbs. \$5.40; 5 lbs. \$13.10, postpaid.



Beauty



Dwarf Stone

as the plants can be set as close as 24 inches apart. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; 2 ozs. 65c; ¼ lb. \$1.15; 1b. \$4.00; 2 lbs. \$7.25; 5 lbs. \$17.50, postpaid.

No. 438. Stone

(Bright Scarlet).—One of the heaviest and most solid of the large tomatoes of good quality. Fine for main crop and deservedly one of the most popular tomatoes for home use, canning and the market. Is of large size, smooth, solid and meaty; stands up well under summer heat; ripens evenly to the stem without cracking and withstands rot. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 70c; 1b. \$2.25; 2 lbs. \$4.00; 5 lbs. \$9.80; 10 lbs. \$18.65, postpaid.



Stone

No. 431. Dwarf Stone

(Bright Red).—Bears the largest fruits of any of the dwarf tomatoes. The fruits, which are borne in clusters of 3 to 5, are smooth, of good size, ripen evenly, medium early, firm, solid, and the quality and flavor are first class. Ideal for the small garden,

No. 430. John Baer

(Scarlet).—Not quite as early as Spark's Earliana, though there are only a few days difference, but produces a heavier crop, and the fruits are more uniformly large and more attractive. The first fruits ripen among the earliest and it continues to bear large fruits longer than most extra early tomatoes. The fruits are smooth, attractive and remarkably large for so early a tomato. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 80c; 1b. \$3.00; 2 lbs. \$5.40; 5 lbs. \$13.10, postpaid.



Early Acme.

John Baer.

No. 434. Early Acme

(Purplish Pink).—Through all the years that Acme has been grown, none of the newer varieties have supplanted it in popular favor, and it is still one of the best sellers. Early and bears till cut off by frost, holding to its good size till the end of the season. The tomatoes are round, smooth, solid, of good size, and free from cracks; borne in clusters of four or five; the quality and flavor are beyond



criticism. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 75c; 1b. \$2.75; 2 lbs. \$4.90; 5 lbs. \$12.00, postpaid.

No. 435. Greater Baltimore

(Bright Scarlet).—Even in unfavorable seasons, Greater Baltimore is a dependable tomato. It is a big yielder of good-sized fruits, deep from stem to blossom ends, firm and solid and free from ridges and cracks. Slightly earlier than Stone, and like it is a wonderful canner as well as a fine tomato for the home garden. It ripens evenly to the stem and is one of the big croppers among canning tomatoes. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 70c; 1b. \$2.25; 2 lbs. \$4.00; 5 lbs. \$9.80; 10 lbs. \$18.65, postpaid.



Greater Baltimore

YELLOW TOMATOES

No. 439. Golden Queen or **YELLOW TROPHY**.—The handsomest of all the yellow tomatoes and highly esteemed for its delicate flavor, meatiness and remarkable solidity. The fruits are large and smooth and the vines bear profusely. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; 2 ozs. 70c; ¼ lb. \$1.20; 1b. \$4.00; 2 lbs. \$7.25; 5 lbs. \$17.50, postpaid.

No. 440. Yellow Plum—A fine preserving tomato; makes small, uniform sized fruits of delicate flavor as a preserve. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 45c; 2 ozs. 80c; ¼ lb. \$1.40; 1b. \$5.25; 2 lbs. \$9.90; 5 lbs. \$23.75, postpaid.

TOMATO PLANTS

Ready after April 15th. Bonnie Best, Earliana, June Pink, Stone, Ponderosa and Norduke Wilt-Resistant. As it is not possible always to have all varieties at the right size, we reserve the right to send another variety. We will, of course, send a variety as near as possible to the kind ordered.

HOT-BED PLANTS Per doz. Per 50 Per 100 Per 1,000
By mail postpaid.....20c.....45c.....75c.....
Not prepaid.....15c.....35c.....60c.....\$5.00

TRANSPLANTED PLANTS
By mail postpaid.....30c.....85c.....\$1.40.....
Not prepaid.....25c.....75c.....1.25.....\$10.00

BRIMMER TOMATO PLANTS.—See page 35.

TURNIP AND RUTABAGA

CULTURE.—Spring plantings should be made as early as possible, so that the turnips may make their size before hot weather, otherwise they will become tough and bitter. For spring there is nothing better than the Milans, Wood's Improved Purple Top White Globe, Purple Top Strapleaved and White Flat Dutch. For the regular crop, plant in July and August, the salad varieties in August or September. Plant either broadcast or in drills 2 feet apart, cover ½ inch deep, and thin out. One ounce plants 100 feet of drill; 1½ lbs. plants one acre in drills; 2 lbs. one acre broadcast; salad varieties 3 lbs. to acre.



Milan Turnip

- No. 445. EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN.**—Pure white. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1b. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.90, postpaid.
- No. 446. EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN.**—White with purple top. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1b. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.90, postpaid.

No. 450. Wood's Improved Purple Top White Globe

—Handsome appearance and extra fine quality easily account for the universal popularity of our splendidly bred strain. Globe-shaped, of good size; the upper part purple, the lower part pure white, with fine-grained, tender, pure white flesh. For table use, it is at its best when about three inches across, but for stock feeding it should be grown to full size. For the private garden and for market it has no superior.



Wood's Improved Purple Top White Globe

- Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 20c; 1b. 60c; 2 lbs. \$1.00; 5 lbs. \$2.25; 10 lbs. \$4.10, postpaid.**
- No. 449. MAMMOTH PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE.**—Makes large, globe-shaped roots, white with purple top; a big yielder; fine for the table, market and stock feeding.



Early Red or Purple Top

- No. 447. EARLY RED or PURPLE TOP.**—A fine-grained, sweet, tender, white turnip with purple top. A quick grower; never stringy; uniform in size and shape, and in every way an excellent table turnip and a good stock feed when full grown.
- No. 448. EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH.**—The only difference between this and Early Red or Purple Top is that White Flat Dutch is pure white. They are equally early and have the same good qualities.

- No. 451. LONG WHITE COWHORN.**—A very productive turnip of excellent quality, fine grained and very sweet. Often grows twelve to fifteen inches long.

PRICE: All varieties, unless otherwise quoted. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 17c; 1b. 50c; 2 lbs. 90c; 5 lbs. \$1.95; 10 lbs. \$3.60, postpaid.



Large White Norfolk

- No. 452. WHITE EGG.**—A quick-growing, smooth pure white variety with small tops. Flesh sweet, firm and mild.
- No. 453. LARGE WHITE NORFOLK GLOBE.**—Makes large, round white roots, excellent for table or stock.
- No. 454. POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE.**—Extra large, round, white; fine for table and stock; a big yielder. On good land they often grow to ten pounds in weight.
- No. 457. LARGE AMBER OR YELLOW GLOBE.**—Of large size, globe-shaped, with fine-grained, solid, sweet and tender yellow flesh. Fine for table and stock; a fine keeper, hardy and productive.
- No. 456. PURPLE TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN.**—A splendid keeper. Flesh is yellow, very solid, tender and sweet. Hardy and a good yielder; fine stock turnip.
- No. 458. GOLDEN BALL or ORANGE JELLY.**—One of the sweetest and best yellow turnips; hardy; flesh is firm and of most excellent flavor.
- No. 461. MIXED TURNIP SEEDS.**—A fine home garden mixture of all varieties except rutabaga.

SALAD VARIETIES

- No. 462. SHOGGIN (Japanese Salad Turnip).**—Resists insects and can be grown in hot weather; makes a turnip 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; 1b. 60c; 2 lbs. \$1.00; 5 lbs. \$2.25, postpaid.
- No. 459. SOUTHERN PRIZE or DIXIE.**—Hardy and needs no protection; the most popular turnip grown for winter and spring salad.
- No. 460. SEVEN TOP.**—A very hardy variety, grown exclusively for salad. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 15c; 1b. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c; 5 lbs. \$1.75, postpaid.

RUTABAGA or SWEDE

CULTURE.—Plant in July or early in August, in drills 2 feet apart; thin out and keep clear of weeds.

No. 465. Wood's Improved Purple Top Yellow

An improved strain of the finest yellow-fleshed rutabaga grown from roots selected for large size, uniformity in shape and fine quality. Hardy, sweet, a good keeper and the best shaped and most productive. Excellent for the table, and has high feeding value as stock feed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; 1b. 60c; 2 lbs. \$1.00; 5 lbs. \$2.25, postpaid.



Wood's Improved Purple-Top Yellow.

- No. 466. PURPLE TOP YELLOW.**—The old standard variety; largely grown for table and stock. A large yielder; good keeper; hardy, sweet and solid.
- No. 455. WHITE SWEET GERMAN.**—Fine for table and stock; flesh hard, firm and sweet; a good keeper.
- No. 467. LARGE WHITE or RUSSIAN.**—The flesh is white, firm, sweet; grows large; fine for table and stock.

GARDEN HERBS

Only comparatively few housewives know the delicious and appetizing flavors to be had by the addition to many dishes of one or more of the old-fashioned herbs. They are easily grown and preserved for use simply by drying and placing in tight jars. No order for garden seeds should fail to include them.

CULTURE.—Soil for herbs should be carefully prepared and well cultivated, as the plants are, for the most part, delicate and easily choked out by weeds. Plant in drills 16 to 18 inches apart and thin out as soon as the plants are large enough.

TO PRESERVE HERBS, the plants should be cut when in bloom and wilted in the sun and thoroughly dried in the shade, and then kept in jars or bottles in order to preserve their seasoning and medicinal qualities.

No. 475. ANISE.—An annual, cultivated principally for its seeds, which have a pleasant aromatic flavor. The leaves are also used for seasoning and garnishing. Does not transplant. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.**

No. 476. BALM.—A perennial easily propagated by division of the roots or from seed. The leaf has a fragrant odor, somewhat similar to lemons, and is used for making balm tea for use in fevers, and a pleasant beverage called "balm wine." **Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c.**

No. 477. SWEET BASIL.—The stems have a flavor somewhat similar to that of cloves. Used for flavoring soups, stews, sauces and dressings. Hardy annual. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

No. 479. BORAGE.—A hardy annual. The leaves are used in salads, the flowers for bee pasturage. The bruised leaves immersed in water give an agreeable flavor. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.**

No. 480. CARAWAY.—Cultivated for its seeds, which are used in confectionery, cakes, etc. The leaves are sometimes used in soups. Can be planted either in the spring or fall. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.**

No. 481. CATNIP, or CATMINT.—A hardy perennial, well known as a valuable mild nerve for infants and for seasoning. Can be planted either in fall or spring. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c.**

No. 482. CORIANDER.—A hardy annual, cultivated for its seed, which has an agreeable taste and is used in confectionery. Gather on a dry day, bruising the stems and leaves as little as possible, for when injured they have a disagreeable odor which they impart to the seed. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.**

No. 483. MAMMOTH DILL.—An annual, cultivated for its seeds, which have an aromatic odor and a warm pungent taste. Used for flavoring soups, stews and pickles, being particularly desirable for use in cucumber pickles, as it heightens the flavor. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.**

No. 484. SWEET FENNEL.—A hardy perennial. Leaves are used in soups, fish sauces, garnishes, salads and confectionery. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.**

No. 485. HOREHOUND.—A perennial herb used in making cough syrups and lozenges and for flavoring candy. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.**

No. 486. LAVENDER.—A hardy perennial, used to make lavender water or dried and used as a perfume for linen, etc. Should be picked before it becomes dry, and dried quickly; germinates slowly. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

No. 487. SWEET MARJORAM.—A perennial; the tender tops and leaves are used green for flavoring, but they may be cut and dried for winter use. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.**

No. 488. ROSEMARY.—A hardy perennial for flavoring meats and soups and for medicinal purposes. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.**

No. 489. RUE.—A hardy perennial, thriving on poor soil. Used medicinally and for soup in fowls. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.**

No. 490. SAGE.—One of the most popular perennial herbs, used principally for flavoring and seasoning. Cut the leaves and tender shoots just before the plant is coming into flower, and dry quickly in the shade. The plants will survive the winter and may be divided, when they will grow off and produce a second crop of superior quality. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.**

No. 491. SUMMER SAVORY.—A hardy annual. The dried stems, leaves and flowers are fine for flavoring dressings, stews and soups. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

No. 493. THYME.—A perennial, used both medicinally and for seasoning. The young leaves and tips are used for soups, stuffing and sauce, and a tea for nervous headache is made from the leaves. The leaves should be dried for winter use. Plant early in the spring. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.**

No. 494. WORMWOOD.—Tops and leaves, gathered and dried when the plant is in flower, are used for aromatic and tonic purposes, and as a worm medicine; also kept in vinegar to apply to ulcers, sprains and bruises; a fine poultry tonic; plant some in the chicken yard. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c.**

VEGETABLE PLANTS AND ROOTS

In their proper seasons, we shall have large quantities of all the plants listed below, well grown and stocky and all grown from Wood's Tested Seeds. Purchasers may rely upon having their orders filled the day after received, the weather permitting. They will be carefully packed and will carry long distances. **Plants by mail at purchaser's risk.** No charge for packing, etc. To avoid lying over in express or post office on Sunday, no plants will be shipped later in the week than Thursday unless so ordered. Should we be sold out of the variety ordered, we will send a nearly similar kind instead. **Special prices on 5,000 or more plants.**

WE DO NOT SHIP PLANTS C. O. D.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS—See page 5.

EARLY CABBAGE PLANTS—Jersey Wakefield. Ready February, March, April and May. 50c per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 40c per 100; \$3.50 per 1,000.

EARLY CABBAGE PLANTS for Fall Setting.—Jersey and Charleston Wakefield. Ready October and November. 45 cts. per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 35 cts. per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.

LATE CABBAGE—Late Flat Dutch. Ready June, July and August. 45c per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 35c per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS—Ready February and March. 50 for 75c; \$1.25 per 100, postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 for 65c; \$1.10 per 100; \$9.00 per 1,000.

CELERY PLANTS.—Pascal, Winter Queen and White Plume. Ready June, July and August. 75 cts. per 100, postpaid. Not prepaid, 60 cts. per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000.

COLLARD PLANTS.—Ready June, July and August. 40c per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 30c per 100; \$2.50 per 1,000.

EGG PLANTS.—Ready May, June and July. 30 cts. per doz.; 50 for 80 cts.; \$1.40 per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 25 cts. per doz.; 50 for 70 cts.; \$1.25 per 100; \$10.00 per 1,000.

HORSE RADISH ROOTS.—Ready November 1st till June. 40 cts. per doz.; 50 for 85 cts.; \$1.50 per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 35 cts. per doz.; 50 for 75 cts.; \$1.40 per 100; 500 for \$6.50; \$12.00 per 1,000.

LETTUCE—Wood's Cabbage, Big Boston and Iceberg. Ready February, March, April, after September 15, October and November. 45c per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 35c per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.

PEPPER PLANTS—Ruby King and Cayenne. Ready May and June. 30c per doz.; 50 for 70c; \$1.15 per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 25c per doz.; 50 for 60c; \$1.00 per 100.

RHUBARB ROOTS.—Ready November 1st, till May. 20 cts. each; 3 for 50 cts.; \$1.50 per doz. postpaid. Not prepaid, 15 cts. each; 3 for 40 cts.; \$1.25 per doz.; 50 for \$4.50.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS—Yellow Nansemond, Hanover White Yam, Porto Rico and Nancy Hall. Ready May and June. 55c per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 45c per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000.

HOT-BED TOMATO—Bonnie Best, Earliana, June Pink, Stone, Ponderosa and Norduke Wilt-Resistant. Ready April, May, June and July. 20c per doz.; 50 for 45c; 75c per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 15c per doz.; 50 for 35c; 60c per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000.

TRANSPLANTED TOMATO PLANTS—See Hot-Bed Plants for varieties. 30 cts. per doz.; 50 for 85 cts.; \$1.40 per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 25 cts. per doz.; 50 for 75 cts.; \$1.25 per 100; \$10.00 per 1,000.

BRIMMER TOMATO PLANTS—Hot Bed Plants, 30c per doz.; 50 for 85c; \$1.40 per 100, postpaid. Not postpaid, 25c per doz.; 50 for 75c; \$1.25 per 100. Transplanted, 40c per doz.; 50 for \$1.10; \$1.90 per 100, postpaid. Not postpaid, 35c per doz.; 50 for \$1.00; \$1.75 per 100.

SAGE ROOTS. } —20 cts. each, postpaid. Not prepaid, 15 cts.
THYME ROOTS. } each; \$1.25 per dozen.

BIRD SEEDS

Safeguard the health of your birds by feeding only well cleaned seeds.

WOOD'S SONGSTERS FOOD.—The highest grade of mixed bird seeds in the proper proportions. By mail postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. \$1.50. Not prepaid, lb. 15c; 5 lbs. 60c; 10 lbs. \$1.15.

CANARY SEED.—By mail postpaid, lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.25. Not prepaid, lb. 12c; 5 lbs. 50c; 10 lbs. 90c.

HEMP SEED.—By mail postpaid, lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 70c; 10 lbs. \$1.15. Not prepaid, lb. 12c; 5 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. 80c.

BIRD RAPE.—By mail postpaid, lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.25. Not prepaid, lb. 14c; 5 lbs. 50c; 10 lbs. 90c.

BIRD MILLET.—By mail postpaid, lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 60c; 10 lbs. 95c. Not prepaid, lb. 10c; 5 lbs. 35c; 10 lbs. 60c.

SUNFLOWER FOR FEEDING.—By mail postpaid, lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.25. Not prepaid, lb. 12c; 5 lbs. 50c; 10 lbs. 90c.

CUTTLEFISH BONE.—40 cts. per lb. postpaid. Not prepaid, 30 cts. per lb.

WOOD'S TREATED TOBACCO SEEDS

WOOD'S TOBACCO SEEDS are all treated as recommended by the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station at Blacksburg. This treatment is to prevent wildfire, black fire, angular leaf spot and other tobacco diseases.



**One Ounce Will Sow 50
Square Yards.**

CULTURE.—A very clean piece of land is best for the tobacco plant beds, hence it is customary to burn a piece of land in the woods for plant beds. This destroys grass, weeds and insects, adds fertility through the action of the wood ashes, and leaves the ground in good order. The seeds are sown about February and protected by plant-bed cloth to keep off tobacco flies. When large enough and weather is settled (about June), set the plants out in highly manured or fertilized soil in 3½-foot rows, 3 feet between the plants. Constant care must be given, cultivating, suckering, worming, etc.

FOR TOBACCO WORMS apply either arsenate of lead or paris green with one of the dust guns offered on page 91. They apply the insecticides perfectly and the cost is small when it is remembered that they will last for years.

Select Varieties

Each, pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00 postpaid

No. 499. Bonanza —A broad-leaved bright tobacco that is especially adapted to the sandy soils of Eastern Carolinas and Georgia. Easy to cure and makes a rich leaf of good weight and bright color.

No. 500. Jamaica Wrapper —Adapted to the sandy soils of the bright belt, making a broad, medium long leaf of good weight that cures a bright yellow.

No. 501. Adcock —One of the best tobaccos for poor land. The leaf is broad for its length; they are set well apart on the stalk, exposing a greater surface to the sun, resulting in a more uniform ripening and more even crop. Best adapted to light gray or sandy soils; cures bright.

No. 502. Improved Gold Leaf —A fine, upright plant with long, broad tapering leaves well spaced, which allows uniform ripening. Cures easily to a high-grade bright leaf. Prefers a sandy soil.

No. 503. Warne —The leaf is long, of good breadth, silky and well spaced on the stalk. Easily cures a bright color, with fine silky quality.

No. 504. Improved Yellow Oronoko —For yellow wrappers, cutters and smokers. Cures bright, or can be cured for dark filler. It has good width and fine length. Does best on light gray soils.

No. 505. Improved White Stem Oronoko —On light, sandy soils, it makes high-class bright leaf; on heavier soils, it makes mahogany or medium bright. The leaf has good length and width, cures easily and is of very fine quality.

No. 517. Choice Havana —An Americanized Havana used for cigar purposes. Has a large, long, fine quality leaf; very early. Best adapted to chocolate or rich gray soils.

No. 508. White Burley **Judy's Pride Strain.** —A heavy yielder of rich, bright leaf, large, long and broad. Should be grown only on limestone soil.

No. 509. Cash —An excellent bright tobacco with a medium long, quite broad leaf well spaced on the stalk to allow the entire leaf to ripen. Especially well adapted to medium rich loam and sandy soils; cures easily.

Standard Varieties

Each, pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50 postpaid

No. 510. One Sucker —A heavy yielding dark tobacco, with long, medium broad leaf, thick and of fine texture. May be air, sun, flue or fire cured. Sometimes called Turtlefoot. Does best on rich loam or clay soil.

No. 511. Big Oronoko —A dark tobacco that adapts itself to a wide variety of soils; cures easily, a heavy producer and of fine texture. The leaf is long, broad and tapering with small side ribs; has unusual weight and body, and may be cured red or black.

No. 512. Sweet, or Little Oronoko —The best for sun-curing and makes a fine chewing tobacco, wrappers and fillers. The leaf is long, narrow and very waxy. It may also be flue cured, making a rich, heavy mahogany. In the sun-cured section it is grown almost exclusively.

No. 513. Blue Pryor —A large, long and broad leaf. Makes a rich, waxy tobacco for black wrappers, strips and fillers, and a rich export tobacco. Best adapted for rich alluvial soils.

No. 514. Yellow Pryor —On the sandy soils of the eastern bright tobacco belt it makes a fairly long leaf, quite broad, of good weight, fine quality, and one that cures easily to the highest grade of bright tobacco; has good body, of fine texture and silky appearance.

No. 515. Medley Pryor —Probably the largest and heaviest of all the black tobaccos and makes good black wrappers, strips and fillers. The leaf is large and broad, heavy and of fine, silky quality. Adapted to rich loam or clay soils.

No. 520. Flanagan —Makes a long fairly broad leaf of fine silky quality; cures bright.

No. 521. Virginia Sun Cured —A fine chewing tobacco, also for fillers and wrappers; makes a rich mahogany when flue cured.

No. 523. Lizard Tail —A long narrow silky leaf of unusual body and weight; cures rich red.

No. 524. Willow Leaf —Makes a long narrow leaf of extra fine quality for wrappers and fillers.

No. 526. Deer Tongue —Makes the finest chewing tobacco; the leaf is long and narrow; may be either flue or sun cured.

No. 529. Hickory Pryor —On the sandy soils of the eastern bright belt it makes the highest class bright leaf.

Wood's High - Grade Flower Seeds

Sow the Seeds either broadcast or in rows, and cover lightly—a good general rule is to cover four to six times the size of the seeds—and press the soil firmly. **Small seeds cannot come up if covered too deep.** Very fine seeds should be sown on the surface and pressed into the soil. To have the earliest blooms, flowers that stand transplanting should be sown early in boxes indoors. Water with a fine spray, do not let the soil dry out, do not keep the plants saturated, as they may damp off. When three or four leaves have formed transplant one inch apart in boxes, or in the open ground if warm enough.

The Soil best suited to flowers is a light rich loam, made as fine and smooth as possible. If heavy, mix with sand to lighten and make it friable. Many seeds are very small and require a fine seed-bed.

HALF HARDY and TENDER FLOWERS should not be sown or transplanted outside until the weather is settled and warm. **HARD SHELLED SEEDS** like Canna, Evening Glory, Brazilian and Japanese Morning Glory should have a hole filed through the outer shell, or soaked in warm water 36 hours before planting.

Wood's Superb Asters



AMERICAN BEAUTY

Flowers from early September till killed by frost. The large, round, double blooms about 4 inches in diameter are borne on stout stems 18 or more inches long. Height, 2½ feet.

No. 608. Peach Blossom Beauty.

No. 609. White Beauty.
No. 610. Crimson Beauty.
No. 611. Lavender Beauty.
No. 613. Purple Beauty.
No. 612. Mixed Beauty.

Each of above: Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c.

No. 606. **PERENNIAL ASTER** (Michaelmas Daisy).—An exceedingly showy perennial with single daisy-like flowers; early sowings bloom the first season. Pkt. 10c.

CORNFLOWER ASTER.—See Stokesia.

No. 604. **CHINA or QUILLED ASTER.**—Flowers large, brilliant and of many beautiful colors; free bloomers. Height 18 ins. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.



Giant Crego or Comet Aster

GIANT CREGO or COMET.—Of immense size, often 5 inches across. The long wavy twisted petals give it the appearance of the finest Japanese chrysanthemums.

No. 630. Crimson.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.
No. 631. Pink.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.
No. 632. Dark Blue.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.
No. 633. Pure White.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.
No. 634. Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c.



Wood's Superb Asters.

No. 607. Wood's Superb Aster Mixture

Only the finest types of asters are included in our Superb Mixture; there is a wide variety of brilliant colors; there are early flowering, midseason and late bloomers that will yield a succession of elegant blooms from early summer till late fall. No aster mixture can surpass it. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; ¼ oz. 55c; ½ oz. \$1.00; oz. \$1.75.

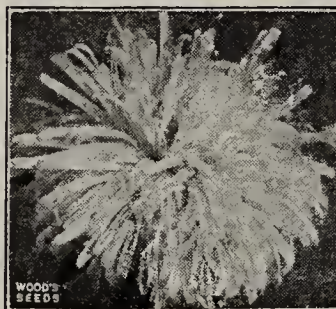
VICTORIA ASTER

— A magnificent aster, distinguished by an elegant and regular over-lapping of the petals. Each plant bears 20 to 30 very double flowers, 4 inches across, of many delicate and some gorgeous shades. 15 to 18 inches high.



Victoria Aster

No. 615. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.



Ostrich Feather Aster.

No. 605 OSTRICH FEATHER

Each plant bears 25 to 40 magnificent, double flowers, with long curled, feathery petals suggestive of an ostrich feather. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; ¼ oz. 45c.



Giant Branching Aster

GIANT BRANCHING.—A beautiful late-flowering aster which bears on long stems perfectly formed double flowers, 4 inches in diameter. 1½ to 2 feet high.

No. 616. Pure White.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.
No. 617. Pink.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.
No. 618. Dark Blue.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.
No. 619. Scarlet.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.
No. 620. Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c.

QUEEN OF THE MARKET.—The earliest aster; well branched. The flowers are of good size on long stems; 1½ feet high.

No. 623. Pink
No. 624. White
No. 625. Scarlet
No. 626. Dark Blue
No. 627. All Colors Mixed

Each Packet 10c; ½ oz. 20c.



Peony Flowered Aster

PEONY FLOWERED PERFECTION.—Large, perfectly formed, brilliantly colored. Very double, 3 to 4 inches across. Grows 2 feet high.
No. 603. MIXED COLORS.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

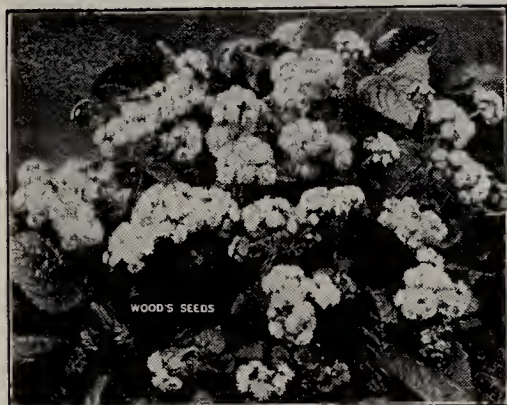
No. 550. Abronia —A trailing plant bearing rose colored fragrant flowers. Splendid for rock work. Hardy annual. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.

No. 553. Abutilon (Bell Flower, or Flowering Maple). —Beautiful tender perennial shrub, bearing bell-like flowers of many colors; suitable for the garden in summer and house in winter. Height, 2 to 4 feet. Pkt. 20 cts.

No. 556. Achillea (The Pearl).—A fine hardy perennial; bears double pure white blooms from June till frost; blooms the first season if sown early. Height, 2 feet. Pkt. 15 cts.

No. 559. Acroclium—Everlasting, with rose and white daisy-like flowers. Fine for borders and for winter bouquets. Hardy annual. Height, 1 foot. Double mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 15 cts.

No. 562. Adlumia (Allegheny Vine).—An attractive climber, with fern-like leaves and flesh-colored blossoms. Hardy, and continues to improve year by year. A shady situation suits it best. Hardy biennial. Height, 15 feet. Pkt. 10 cts.



Ageratum

Ageratum (Floss Flower) — Profuse bloomer bearing clusters of feathery blooms the whole summer. Excellent for large beds and window-boxes in summer and as pot-plants in winter. Hardy annual. Height, 9 inches.

No. 565. Dwarf Perfection Blue. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.; ½ oz. 40 cts.
No. 564. Dwarf Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.

ALLEGHENY VINE.—See Adlumia.

Alyssum —One of our finest hardy plants for beds, borders, baskets, pots and for cutting. Sow early for a continuous bloom; cut away the faded blooms and others will come.

No. 568. Lilac Queen. Nearly all summer it bears a wealth of beautiful deep lilac lavender blooms. A splendid bedding and border plant. Very dwarf. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 35c.

No. 569. Little Dorrit.—A gem for beds, borders, porch and window boxes, baskets and rockeries. Forms a perfect little bush, smothered with white blooms through summer till fall. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.; ½ oz. 40 cts.

No. 570. Little Gem (Carpet of Snow).—There is no better border plant. Very dwarf; covers a circle of about 5 inches. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 35c.

No. 571. Saxatile.—Brilliant golden yellow; showy for perennial borders and beds; resists the most extreme weather. Height 9 inches. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

No. 572. Sweet.—Hardy annual; covered with pure white fragrant blooms. The most popular of all border plants. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

No. 576. Amaranthus —Some have handsome foliage, others beautiful clusters of brilliant flowers. Transplant 2 feet apart. Half hardy annual. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 15 cts.

No. 579. Ampelopsis (Boston or Japanese Ivy).—A rapid creeper with lovely green foliage which turns red in fall. Excellent for covering walls, outhouses, etc. Perennial. Height, 50 feet. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.

No. 582. Anchusa (Italica Dropmore).—Hardy perennial; bears an abundance of lovely gentian blue flowers during the entire season. Height, 4 feet. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c.

No. 598. Arabis Alpina (Rock Cress).—One of the earliest spring perennials; fine for edging and rockeries; fragrant white flowers. Height, 6 inches. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.



Antirrhinum or Snapdragon.

Antirrhinum (Snapdragon)—Showy and useful border plants, producing brilliant flowers. Very effective in beds. Blooms the first season. Hardy perennial. Height, 2 to 3 feet.

No. 589. Tall Large Flowering Mixed Colors. A fine mixture of all colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c.

Giant Flowered Snapdragon

No. 585. Snow White. Each Packet 10c.;
No. 586. Deep Pink. ½ oz. 25c.;
No. 587. Canary Yellow. ¼ oz. 40c.
No. 588. Defiance Scarlet.

No. 590. Wood's Brilliant Mixture.—The individual blooms are extra large; closely set on long spikes, and are particularly fine. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 50c.

No. 646. Balsam Apple—Rapid growing ornamental climber. Fruit changes from yellow to bright red. Plant end of April. Height, 15 feet. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

No. 647. Balsam Pear—A graceful climber bearing golden yellow fruits. Height, 15 feet. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.



Alyssum



Aquilegia, or Columbine.

Aquilegia (Columbine).—Hardy perennials, lasting for years and bearing numberless exquisite blooms. Easily grown; sow either fall or spring.

No. 594. Long Spurred Hybrids. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 40 cts.
No. 595. Rocky Mountain Columbine. Single blue. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c.
No. 596. Mixed Colors—Single and Double. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.



Balsam, or Touch-Me-Not

Balsam (Touch-Me-Not or Lady's Slipper) —Our strain produces the finest double blooms; colors from pure white to dark purple. Half hardy annual.

No. 642. Double Camelia Flowered, Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c.

No. 640. Balloon Vine (Love-in-a-Puff)—Very rapid climbers, with inflated balloon-shaped seed-pods. Half hardy annual. Height, 10 feet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

No. 650. Begonia Vernon. —Fine for bedding and window boxes, bearing immense quantities of brilliant scarlet blooms; foliage ornamental, first green, changing to red. Tender perennial. Pkt. 15c; 1-16 oz. 50c.

No. 652. Brachycome (Swan River Daisy)—Free-flowering dwarf plants for edgings and small beds; bears pretty daisy-like flowers. Half hardy annual. Height, 6 inches. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.

No. 654. Bryonopsis A climbing annual, with ivy-like pale-green foliage and showy scarlet-striped fruit. Very beautiful. Half hardy annual. Height, 10 feet. **Pkt. 10c.**

BABY'S BREATH.—See Gypsophila.
BACHELOR'S BUTTONS.—See Globe Amaranth.
BELLIS.—See Daisy.
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.—See Thunbergia.
BLUE BOTTLE.—See Centaurea cyanus.
BOSTON IVY.—See Ampelopsis.
BURNING BUSH.—See Kochia.



Calendula.

Calendula —Showy, free-flowering hardy annuals of the marigold family. Succeeds well in any good soil, producing a fine effect in beds or mixed borders, and blooms until frost. Makes a fine cut flower. Height, 1 to 1½ feet.

- No. 659. Ball's Orange King.**—Very large double rich golden orange flower; fine for beds, borders and cut flowers. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c.**
- No. 661. Double Lemon Queen.**—Long stemmed, large, well rounded. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 15c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 35c.**
- No. 660. Double—Mixed Varieties.** A fine mixture of all the best varieties; all colors. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.**



Calliopsis or Coreopsis

Calliopsis —Beautiful annuals. Excellent for cutting and decoration.

- No. 665. Crimson.** Height 6 to 8 inches. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20.**
- No. 666. Golden Ray.** Six to 8 inches high. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.**
- No. 667. All Colors Mixed.** Very rich and showy. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 35c.**
- No. 668. Coreopsis Lanceolata.**—Beautiful golden-yellow perennial; unexcelled for borders; excellent for cutting. Hardy perennial. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.**

STIMULANT. A real flower fertilizer in tablet form. 10 tablets 15c; 30 tablets 25c.



Candytuft.

Candytuft—Indispensable for cutting; for beds, masses and borders, being fairly covered with blooms throughout the summer. Height 1 foot.

- No. 675. Dwarf White.**—Fine for cutting and bedding. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.**
- No. 676. Dwarf Pink.** **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.**
- No. 677. Dwarf Lilac.** **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.**
- No. 678. All Colors Mixed.**—**Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 30c.**
- No. 679. Giant Empress Hyacinth Flowered.** Makes fine cut flowers, and does exceedingly well in beds and borders; each plant bears several large flower spikes. Height 18 inches. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c.**
- No. 682. Iberis Sempervirens.**—White Perennial Candytuft. An early and profuse bloomer; hardy. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c.**

No. 673. Canary Flower —A desirable rapid-growing climber. Yellow fringed flowers. Hardy annual. Height, 10 ft. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c.**

Canna (Indian Shot)—Stately, ornamental plants, producing large, varied and brilliant flowers. Soak for 36 hours and plant in pots or hot-beds in January, transplanting outside in May. They may be grown singly, massed in beds or as a background for smaller plants.



Canna.

—A fine mixture of the best dwarf French varieties. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c.**

Canna Roots.—See Bulbs, page 53.

Canterbury Bells

(Campanula) —Beautiful hardy biennials bearing a profusion of bell-shaped flowers of exquisite colors. Does best in a rich, light soil. Height 2½ feet.

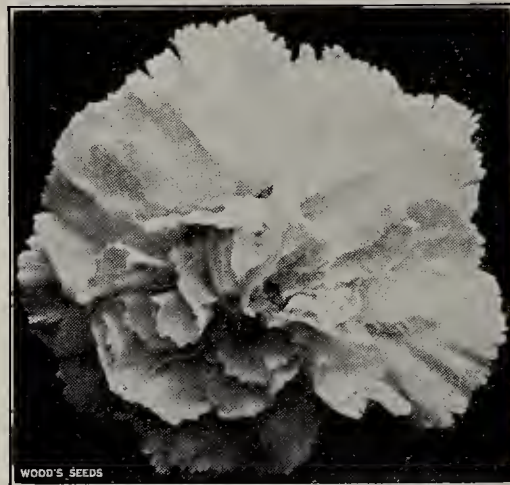


Canterbury Bells.

- No. 688. Single.**—Mixed colors. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.**
- No. 689. Double.**—Mixed colors. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c.**

No. 703. Catchfly (Silene.)—Compact, round plants six inches high, densely covered with white, pink and red double flowers. Hardy annual. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.**

No. 693. Cardinal Climber—There is no annual climber that for beauty, brilliance and rapidity of growth can compare with Cardinal Climber. Grows 30 feet or more, has beautiful fern-like foliage; literally covered from midsummer till frost with round fiery, cardinal red flowers, 1½ inches in diameter, and borne in clusters of 5 to 7 each. Plant in a warm sunny place; file or cut a notch in each seed to insure germination. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c.**



Carnation.

Carnation —General favorites for their delicious fragrance and diversity of color. Excellent bloomers and indispensable for winter-flowering. Half hardy perennial.

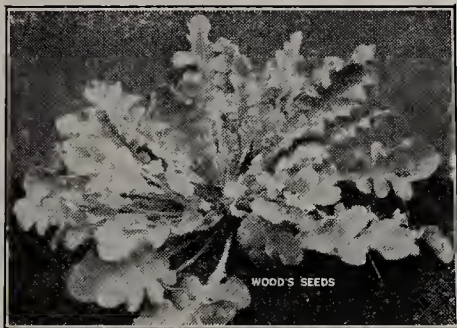
- No. 696. Marguerite.**—Blooms in four months. Fine for bedding or pots. Dwarf, flowers very profusely; blooms double. All colors. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.**
- No. 697. Chabaud's Perpetual.**—Blooms in five months, and continues in greatest profusion indefinitely. Early and hardy. Many colors mixed. **Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 30c.**
- No. 698. Finest German Double Mixed.**—A splendid strain for bedding or pots. **Pkt. 20c; ½ oz. 50c.**
- No. 699. Double Carnations Mixed.**—A splendid mixture. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c.**



Centaurea-Cornflower or Ragged Robin. —Universal favorites for cut flowers; deliciously scented, long stemmed, will last for days. Sometimes called Bachelor's Button. Hardy annual.

No. 711. Cyanus Double Blue.—**Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c.**

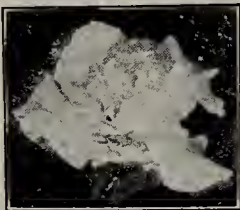
No. 712. Cyanus Double Mixed Colors.—**Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.**



Dusty Miller Centaureas Half hardy perennials for bedding, borders and hanging baskets. **No. 706. Gymnocarpa.**—Delicately cut, gracefully drooping, silver foliage. **Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c; 1/2 oz. 30c.** **No. 707. Candidissima.**—Foliage deeply cut; silvery white. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 40c.**

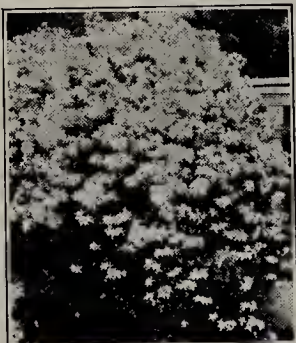


Annual Chrysanthemum
Chrysanthemum—Showy and effective summer blooming annuals for borders and cut flowers; thrifty and frce blooming. Height, 1 to 1 1/2 feet. **No. 716. Japanese.**—Perennial; bears fantastic incurved double flowers of the finest types. All colors mixed. **Pkt. 15c.** **No. 717. Eastern Star.** Canary yellow shading deeper toward the base of petals; dark brown center; bears profusely for months. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c.** **No. 718. Morning Star.**—3 to 4 inches across; deep yellow, shading to a pale sulphur; blooms from early summer till late fall. Splendid for cutting. Hardy annual. Height 10 inches. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c.** **No. 719. Mixed Varieties.**—Annual; all kinds and colors. **Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. 20c.**



Clarkia
No. 726. Clematis Paniculata

—Splendid hardy perennial climber growing 12 to 15 feet and covered with a dense mass of pure white star-like fragrant flowers that bloom for several weeks. A fine climber for porches, etc., and very easily grown. Lasts for years. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c.**



Clematis Paniculata.

No. 727. Clematis Flammula—A vigorous climber with clusters of fragrant white flowers. Grows 10 to 15 feet. **Pkt. 10c.**

No. 731. Cobaea Scandens (Cathedral Bells).—One of the best climbers, with fine foliage and large, bell-shaped purple flowers. Grows rapidly, 20 to 30 feet. Plant in the house, edgewise, cover lightly, and transplant outside in May. Half hardy perennial. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c.**



Cockscomb Easily grown annuals, fine for summer flower beds, pot plants and for drying for winter bouquets. Sow in light soil, not too rich. **No. 735. Plumed Cockscomb or Celosia.**—Mixed colors. **Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c.**

COMB VARIETIES.

No. 736. Tall Mixed Colors.—**Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 25c.** **No. 737. Dwarf Scarlet.**—**Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c.** **No. 738. Dwarf Mixed Colors.**—Fine for beds. Height, 1 foot. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 20c.**

No. 739. Variegated Leaved Cockscomb—Entirely distinct from any other variety. On its dark purple-red leaves are beautiful markings of crimson, orange, green, etc., of the most brilliant hues, contrasting in a most peculiar way with the nearly black-red velvety combs. A dwarf, compact grower, making an elegant bedding and border plant. One of the most brilliant summer and fall bloomers. **Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. for 25c.**



Coleus

No. 743. Coleus—One of the finest foliage plants. Indispensable for borders and bedding. Sow early indoors and transplant. Our seeds will produce an endless variety of colors and markings. **Radiant Mixture**—**Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 65c; 1/4 oz. \$1.15.**

No. 744. Coleus Ornatus—Such diversity and richness of color combinations, are not found in any other coleus. If you grow a thousand, no two would be alike. The foliage is large and strikingly handsome, irregularly spotted, mottled, striped and marbled with blackish purple, blood-red, carmine and rose in endless variety. **Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. \$1.25.**



Cosmos

A grand fall flowering, hardy annual, producing thousands of beautiful blooms when other flowers are scarce. To have earliest blooms, start indoors and transplant after frost. Pinching them back, several times when a foot high induces earlier blooming and a more bushy growth. They prefer a sandy soil, not too rich.

No. 750. Wood's Superb Mixture.—A truly superb mixture characterized by the grace, daintiness and brilliance of the flower, which often measures 3 to 4 inches across. Fine for table decoration, remaining fresh for days. **Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 30c; oz. 50c.**

No. 751. Lady Lenox Giant Cosmos.—Of extraordinary size and beauty; without exception the handsomest cosmos we have ever grown. Blooms are 4 to 5 inches across, of a beautiful shell-pink color; the petals are oval, forming a perfectly circular flower; 6 to 7 feet high, vigorous, and yields a wealth of magnificent blooms. Keep a week without wilting. **Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 25c; oz. 40c.**

No. 752. Mammoth Early Flowering.—Begins blooming in August and continues a mass of flower till frost. We offer a fine mixture of colors ranging from pure white to deepest red. **Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 30c; oz. 50c.**

No. 760. Klondyke Yellow.—Gorgeous orange yellow flowers, 2 1/2 to 3 inches across, are borne on long stems. Grow in pots till the plants are well grown. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c.**

No. 755. Mammoth Pure White Cosmos.—**Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. 25c; oz. 40c.**

No. 756. Mammoth Pink Cosmos.—**Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. 25c; oz. 40c.**

No. 757. Mammoth Deep Crimson.—**Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. 25c; oz. 40c.**

No. 758. Mixed Cosmos.—A fine mixture of all colors. **Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. 20c; oz. 35c.**



Double Crested Cosmos

Double Crested Cosmos

—The latest development in this popular flower. The plants are similar to other cosmos, but the blooms are distinct in having double crowns, giving them a very dainty and exquisite appearance. A large percentage come true both as to doubleness and color. Aside from their novelty and beauty, the blooms are lasting both on the plant and as cut flowers.

	Pkt. 1/4 Oz.
No. 762. Shell Pink	15c...45c
No. 763. White Queen	15c...45c
No. 764. Crimson King	15c...45c
No. 765. Mixed Colors	10c...40c

No. 768. Cowslip (*Primula Veris*).—Fragrant and beautiful hardy spring flowering perennial growing about 6 inches high and bearing an abundance of blooms of various colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 50c.



No. 770. Cyclamen Persicum.—Foliage highly ornamental, flowers of striking beauty; blooms for months. Plant in boxes in February or March, transplant to pots, and they will flower the following winter or spring. Tender perennial. Height, 9 inches. Mixed colors. Pkt. 15c; 2 pkts. for 25c.

Cypress Vine—A splendid climber, with dark green, feathery foliage and an abundance of bright, star-shaped blossoms. Sow thickly after the middle of April. Height, 15 feet.

No. 773. White.—Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 20c; oz. 35c.
No. 774. Scarlet.—Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 20c; oz. 35c.
No. 775. Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. 20c; oz. 35c.

CALIFORNIA POPPY.—See Escholtzia.
CAMPANULA.—See Canterbury Bells.
CASTOR BEAN.—See Ricinus.
CATHEDRAL BELLS.—See Cobaea.
CELOSIA.—See Cockscomb.
CHINESE BELL FLOWER.—See Abutilon.
COLUMBINE.—See Aquilegia.
CONVOLVULUS.—See Morning Glory.
COREOPSIS.—See Calliopsis.
CORNFLOWER.—See Centaurea Cyanus.
CUP AND SAUCER.—See Canterbury Bells.

Dahlia



No. 780. Peony Flowered.—Bears enormous blooms of many colors, generally semi-double, resembling peonies. The petals are curled and twisted. Blooms the first season if planted early. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 40c.

No. 781. Cactus Flowered.—One of the most beautiful types; unequaled for rich and varied colors. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 60c.

No. 782. Double Mixed Colors.—All types of double dahlias mixed; includes large flowering, show and fancy varieties. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 35c; 1/4 oz. 60c; 1/2 oz. \$1.00.

No. 783. Single Mixed Colors.—A fine mixture of both solid and variegated colors. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 25c.

Dahlia Bulbs.—See Bulbs, page 53.

Daisy (*Bellis perennis monstrosa*).—The well-known English Daisy. Splendid for beds, borders, pots, porch boxes and rockeries. If started indoors they bloom profusely the same season and for several years, especially if grown in a shady place. Height 6 inches. Hardy perennial.



No. 786. Double Pink.—Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 40c.

No. 787. Double Pure White.—Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 40c.

No. 788. Double Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 35c.

No. 790. African Daisy (*Dimorphotheca*).—Beautiful and showy annual about 12 inches high and bears in great profusion daisy-shaped, rich, glossy gold flowers, 2 1/2 inches across, with dark centers surrounded by a black zone. Splendidly adapted for beds and borders. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 20c.

No. 793.

Shasta Daisy

—Perfectly hardy perennials, bearing flowers 4 ins. across. Blooms for months and more freely each season; flowers remain fresh for two weeks after cutting. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c.



Shasta Daisy



Delphinium

Delphinium Perennial Larkspur. — No perennial bed or border is quite complete without this stately, brilliant and effective flower. For the earliest blooms, plant in boxes, transplant 4 inches apart and set outside later to a rich, deeply worked soil. They bloom the first season if planted early. Cut away the old flower spikes after blooming and the flowering season will be lengthened. The second year transplant the finest bloomers 3 feet apart.

No. 798. Belladonna.—An exquisite shade of turquoise blue. Pkt. 20c; 3 pkts. for 50c; 1/8 oz. 65c.

No. 799. Bellamora.—Intense rich deep blue. Pkt. 20c; 3 pkts. for 50c; 1/8 oz. 65c.

No. 800. Mixed Colors.—A fine mixture of all colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 50c.

SWAN RIVER DAISY.—See Brachycome.

DEVIL-IN-A-BUSH.—See Nigella.

ETERNAL FLOWER.—See Helichrysum.

EVENING GLORY.—See Moonflower.

EVERLASTINGS.—See Acroclinium, Globe Amaranth, Helichrysum and Job's Tears



Wood's Superb Dianthus

Dianthus or Pink

—One of our most high-

ly prized flowers for bedding and cut flowers. Sow early indoors and they will bloom the first season, and if protected, continue flowering the next year. Hardy annual.

No. 806. WOOD'S SUPERB DIANTHUS MIXTURE.—A magnificent mixture, containing all the best varieties, both double and single, and producing unusually large and brilliant flowers in the greatest variety of color and of delicious fragrance. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c; 1/2 oz. 50c.

No. 807. Double China or Indian Pink.—Finest colors mixed. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c.

No. 808. Double Japan Pink.—Flowers large. Brightest colors mixed. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c.

No. 809. Wood's Mixture of Double Pinks.—The very choicest double varieties. Colors range from pure white to deep crimson. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c.

No. 810. Wood's Mixture of Single Pinks.—A mixture of the choicest single varieties. The flowers are handsome, extra large and in great variety of color. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c; 1/2 oz. 35c.

No. 811. Double Fringed.—Called the Marvelous Pink, because of its large wonderfully fringed double flowers, often 3 to 4 inches across. Bears constantly till frost. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c.

No. 812. Clove Pink.—Hardy garden pink. Double and semi-double in many beautiful colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 40c.

No. 813. Fireball.—Brilliant scarlet double flower. Splendid for bedding and cut flowers. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c.

No. 820. Didiscus (Blue Lace Flower).—Blooms abundantly from July till frost. Fine cut flower and pot plant for winter. Hardy annual; 18 inches high. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c.

Digitalis (Foxglove).—Handsome,

stately plants, with ornamental leaves and pendulous flowers. Hardy perennial; height, 3 to 5 ft.

No. 824. Rose Pink. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c.

No. 825. White. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c.

No. 826. Purple. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c.

No. 827. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.

No. 832. Dolichos

(Hyacinth Bean or Jack Bean)—Rapid climbers, bearing large clusters of purple and white flowers, followed by bright ornamental pods. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

DUSTY MILLER.—See Centaurea.



Digitalis



Escholtzia or California Poppy
Escholtzia (California Poppy).—Easily grown annuals, producing bright, poppy-shaped flowers from spring till frost. A bed in full bloom makes a brilliant effect.

No. 835. Scarlet Beauty. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.
No. 836. Golden West. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 20c.
No. 837. All colors mixed. Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. 20c; oz. 30c.

No. 840. Bush Escholtzia, or Hunnemannia (Santa Barbara Poppy).—Bears large cup-shaped yellow flowers, 3 inches across, on 12-inch stems; the petals are crinkled like crushed satin; will keep for two weeks. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c.

No. 845. Ferns.—Decorative plants; thrive best in sandy soil. Sow in boxes, barely covering, and keep moist. Tender perennial. Pkt. 15c.

No. 849. Feverfew.—Free flowering hardy annuals, succeeding in any garden soil, blooming till frost. Splendid for bedding and cut flowers. White flower. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c.

Forget-Me-Not (Myosotis).—Highly effective grown in masses. If sown early will bloom the first season. Height, 6 to 9 inches. Hardy perennial.

No. 852. Rose Pink. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 20c.
No. 853. Deep Blue. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 20c.
No. 855. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 25c.

FLAX.—See Linum.
FLOSS FLOWER.—See Ageratum.
FOUNTAIN PLANT.—See Amaranthus.
FOUR O'CLOCK.—See Marvel of Peru.
FOXGLOVE.—See Digitalis.

Gaillardia Blanket Flower.

—Showy and free blooming; remarkable for the brilliancy, profusion and size of flowers, continuing in bloom all summer. Fine for bedding, borders and cutting.

No. 860. Grandiflora.—Hardy perennial; gorgeous flowers, 2 1/2 to 3 inches across. Splendid for permanent beds and cutting. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.

No. 861. Mixed Colors.—The most varied colors. Hardy annual. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c.



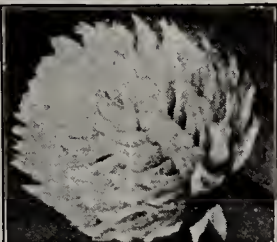
Geranium
No. 865. Zonale.—A mixture of the finest sorts. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 65c.

No. 866. Geum Mrs. Bradshaw.—Perennial; bears double brilliant orange scarlet flowers throughout the summer. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 40c.

No. 868. Gilia—A n n u a l s of easiest culture, suited to any soil. Fine for flower beds, edgings and rockeries. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c.

No. 872. Globe Amaranth

(Bachelor's Button.)—Fine everlastings, bearing clover shaped flowers, which if cut when ripe and hung heads downward to dry, will retain their beauty throughout the winter.



Globe Amaranth
Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 15c.

No. 875. Godetia



Godetia.
inch deep. One foot high. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c.

Gypsophila (Baby's Breath). Yields graceful sprays of pure white star-shaped flowers; a fine cut flower and useful for mixing with other cut flowers.

No. 878. Perennial. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c.
No. 879. Annual. Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. 15c; oz. 25c.

GILLIFLOWER.—See Stocks.
GOMPHRENA.—See Globe Amaranth.
GOURDS.—See page 20.

Helichrysum

(Strawflower or Eternal Flower).—Everlasting; cut when about to open and dry for winter bouquets; large, double, and of many colors. For drying, cut the flowers when partly open with as long stems as possible. Hardy annual. 2 feet high.



Helichrysum.
No. 884. Fireball. Scarlet. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.

No. 885. Golden Ball. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.

No. 886. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c.



Mallow Marvel or Hibiscus
No. 897. Mallow Marvels Mixed. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.



Heliotrope

—Easily grown from seed, flowering the first season if planted early indoors.

Half hardy perennial; height, 3 feet.

No. 890. Lemoine's Giant.—Flowers double the size of older sorts. Pkt. 15c.

No. 891. Blue.—The deepest blue. Pkt. 10c.

No. 892. White.—Spotless white. Pkt. 10c.

No. 893. Mixed Colors.—Many varieties and colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c.

Hollyhock

—In rows against shrubbery, as a background for smaller plants and in clumps, hollyhocks give a striking effect. Hardy, blooming for years. Sow in April or May.

PERENNIAL HOLLYHOCKS
No. 902. Double White. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c.
No. 903. Double Pink. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c.

No. 904. Double Yellow. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c.
No. 905. Double Scarlet. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c.

No. 908. Double Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c.

No. 909. Allegheny Hollyhocks.—The nearly transparent, fringed flowers resemble crushed satin; seldom less than 5 inches across. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c.



Hollyhock.

ANNUAL HOLLYHOCKS

If sown outside in May, will bloom in August. If sown early indoors and transplanted in May, will bloom from June till frost in wonderful variety of colors.

No. 910. Double Everblooming.—Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c; 1/4 oz. 40c.

No. 911. Single Everblooming.—Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c; 1/2 oz. 30c.

No. 916. Humulus Japonicus (Japanese Hop.)—An easily

grown hardy annual climber, growing 15 to 20 feet. Fine for covering porches, trellises and unsightly places. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 15c.

No. 919. Ice Plant—A curious plant, the leaves apparently covered with ice crystals. Especially fine for hanging-baskets and rockeries. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; ½ oz. 25c.

HELIANTHUS.—See Sunflower.

HUNNEMANIA.—See Bush Escholtzia.

HYACINTH BEAM.—See Dolichos.

INDIAN SHOT.—See Canna.

IPOMEA GRANDIFLORA.—See Moonflower.

IPOMEA QUAMOCLIT.—See Cypress Vine.

IPOMEA SETOSA.—See Brazilian Morning Glory.

IVY, JAPANESE or BOSTON.—See Ampelopsis.

IVY, KENILWORTH.—See below.

JACK AND THE BEAN STALK.—See Kudzu Vine.

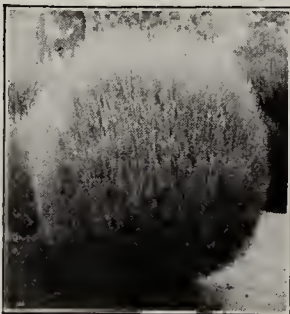
JACK BEAN.—See Dolichos.

No. 923. Job's Tears Ornamental grass with broad, corn-like leaves. A fine everlasting for winter bouquets. Plant early in hills, 3 feet apart, 4 or 5 seeds to the hill. Height, 3 feet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

No. 926. Kenilworth Ivy—A neat and charming hardy perennial trailing plant for boxes, baskets and rockeries. Lavender and purple flower. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

No. 929. Kochia or Burning Bush

—(Mexican Fire Plant). A rapid growing, highly ornamental annual forming perfect pyramids 2 to 2½ feet high, covered with feathery green branches, which in the fall turn to a deep red. Makes a fine summer hedge. Thin out to 18 ins. apart. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.



Kochia

No. 933. Kudzu Vine—Jack and the Bean Stalk. A fine shade vine of wonderful growth; attains 50 feet the second season. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c.



Larkspur.

Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.

No. 945. Perennial Blue.—A hardy perennial; bears graceful bright blue flowers from June till frost. Height, 18 inches. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

Larkspur (Annual Delphinium). For bedding, for growing among shrubbery and as cut flowers, larkspurs are strikingly beautiful. Early spring plantings will give blooms from July till frost, but several plantings are recommended. Transplant 12 inches apart. Height 2 feet.

No. 936. Double Dark Blue.—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 35c.

No. 937. Double Pink.—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 35c.

No. 939. Double Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c.

PERENNIAL LARKSPUR. See Delphinium.

Linum

No. 943. Grandiflorum Rubrum (Scarlet Flax).—A very pretty, hardy annual bedding plant, two foot high, covered with bright red flowers.



No. 948. Lobelia—Nothing better for bedding, edgings, pots and rockeries; very effective in masses, covered with bloom for a long season. Start in boxes and transplant. Easy to grow; 6 inches high. Half hardy annual. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c.

Lupins—Easily grown, free flowering annuals and perennials, with graceful spikes of fragrant pea-shaped flowers. A fine bedding and cut flower; prefers shade. Height 2 to 3 feet.

ANNUAL VARIETIES

No. 952.—Blue. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.

No. 955. Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.

PERENNIAL VARIETIES

No. 956.—Blue. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.

No. 957. Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

LACE FLOWER.—See Didiscus.

LADY'S SLIPPER.—See Balsam.

LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS.—See Perennial Sweet Peas.

LOVE GROVE.—See Nemophila.

LOVE IN A MIST.—See Nigella.

LOVE LIES BLEEDING.—See Amaranthus.

LOVE-IN-A-PUFF.—See Balloon Vine.



Marigold.

Marigold

—Easily grown, free-flowering annuals, bearing brilliant flowers till frost. Use the African for large beds or borders, the French for small beds, or as a foreground for larger plants. For the earliest blooms, plant in boxes and transplant after frost.

No. 960. African Double Orange.—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

No. 961. African Double Lemon Queen. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

No. 964. African Double Mixed.—All the best varieties. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

No. 966. French Double Golden Ball.—Height 1 foot. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

No. 968. French Double Mixed.—A mixture of the finest sorts. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

No. 969. Miniature Marigold.—Splendid for bedding, borders and pots. Neat, compact plants 4 to 6 inches high, 6 inches across, covered with perfectly double variegated flowers. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

No. 973. Marvel of Peru (Four O'clock).

—Opens in the afternoon and on cloudy days. Flowers showy and in great profusion. Hardy annual. Height 2 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

No. 985. Mimulus or Musk Plant.—An attractive trailing plant for hanging baskets, window-boxes, etc.; bright musk-scented foliage; numerous yellow flowers. Pkt. 15c.



Wood's Superb Mignonette.

Mignonette

—In February and March sow in boxes and thin out beginning in March, sow at intervals outside for a succession; in late summer sow in pots or boxes for winter blooming. Prefers a cool location. Thin out to six inches apart. Hardy annual. One foot-high.

No. 976. Wood's Superb Mixture

—Made up of the newest and best sorts, all shades of color and varieties which produce the largest flower-spikes, some 12 to 15 inches long. Deliciously fragrant. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 35c.

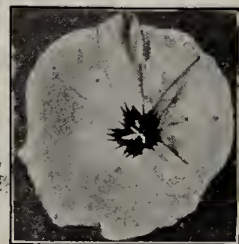
No. 977. Defiance.—Deliciously fragrant; fine for cutting, keeping fresh for days; flower spikes remarkably large. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c.

No. 978. Machet.—Bears massive spikes of very fragrant red flowers. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c.

No. 982. Sweet Mignonette.—Fragrant; large flowering. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.

Moonflower

(Evening Glory).—Rapid growing climbers with luxuriant foliage; the blooms, 4 to 6 inches in diameter, open in the evening and on cloudy days. Grows 30 feet or more. File a hole in the seeds or soak for a day to hasten germination.



Moonflower

No. 988. Grandiflora.—Bears hundreds of pure white fragrant flowers 5 to 6 inches in diameter. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 45c.

No. 989. Heavenly Blue.—About 15 feet high, with exquisite azure blue flowers that shade to white at the center. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 60c.

FLOWERING MAPLE.—See Abutilon.

MARGUERITES.—See Carnation.

POT MARIGOLD.—See Calendula.

MARSHMALLOW.—See Hibiscus.

MEXICAN FIRE PLANT.—See Kochia.

MIMOSA.—See Sensitive Plant.

MOMORDICA.—See Balsam Apple and Pear.

MOURNING BRIDE.—See Scabiosa.

MYOSOTIS.—See Forget-Me-Not.



Morning Glory

Morning Glories

No. 993. Brazilian (*Ipomea setosa*).—A luxuriant annual, growing 30 to 40 feet, and makes a thick shade. The flowers are 3 to 4 inches across, and of a beautiful rose color. Excellent for porches or arbors, covering an enormous space in a short time. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c.**

No. 994. Morning Glory (*Convolvulus*).—All colors mixed. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.**

No. 995. Bush Morning Glory. Twelve inches high, peculiarly adapted for bedding, pot and window culture; blooms profusely. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.**

No. 1054. Nicotiana (Flowering Tobacco).—Covered with bloom all summer and fall; flowering a few weeks after sowing. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 15c.**

No. 1061. Oxalis—Splendid little plants, with bright colored flowers, for hanging-baskets, rock-work or edgings. Half hardy perennial. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c.**

JAPANESE MORNING GLORIES

One of the grandest climbers, the flowers measuring 4 to 6 inches across in limitless variety of colors. The foliage is ornamental—some mottled and checkered; some rich, vivid green, others silvery white, others yellow. Soak 24 hours before planting.

No. 998. Double Japanese.—Bears a wealth of bloom nearly all double. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c.**

No. 999. Fancy Fringed Japanese.—The flowers are as big as saucers, ruffled from stem to margin like crumpled velvet. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 35c.**

No. 1000. Single Imperial Japanese.—The original variety. The wonderful colorings of both flowers and foliage are beyond description. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.**



Nemophila or Love Grove.

No. 1050. Nemophila (Love Grove).—Attractive hardy annual, 6 inches high, bearing its bright flowers in great profusion. Easily grown. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.**



Nigella

No. 1058. Nigella (Love-in-a-Mist, or Devil-in-a-Bush.)—Handsome flower, requiring but little care. Flowers bright and showy. Hardy annual. Height, 1 foot. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.**

No. 1088. Ornamental Pepper

—As a pot plant for house decoration during the winter, it is most effective and as easily grown as garden peppers. The blooms are followed by innumerable bright scarlet berry-like fruits in the most wonderful profusion. The berries remain for a long time without losing their beauty and attractiveness. **Pkt. 10c.**

ENOTHERA.—See Primrose (Evening).

PALMA CHRISTI.—See Ricinus.

PELARGONIUM.—See Geranium.

PERIWINKLE.—See Vinca.

No. 1085. Passion Flower—Splendid hardy annual climbers, bearing attractive fringed flowers; derives its name from its resemblance to a cross. Height, 10 feet. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.**

Wood's Peerless Nasturtiums

No annual will produce such a lavish profusion of blooms for so long a time, such variety and brilliance of color as Nasturtiums. They begin blooming early and yield a continuous display of brilliant color till frost. They bloom best in poor soil. Hardy annual.

Wood's Peerless Mixtures

—Our Peerless Nasturtium Mixtures are made up exclusively of the most elegant large flowered varieties, and cover a wide range of the most brilliant colors that will give a profusion of gorgeous blooms. You will be delighted with our Peerless Mixtures.

No. 1010. Dwarf Peerless Mixtures.—**Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.**

No. 1030. Tall Peerless Mixtures.—**Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.**

No. 1044. Lobb's Trailing Nasturtiums

—Flowers and foliage smaller than tall nasturtiums, but more free flowering, more intensely brilliant and varied. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25, postpaid.**



Wood's Peerless Nasturtiums

All Varieties offered below, unless otherwise quoted: **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25, postpaid.**

Dwarf or Tom Thumb Nasturtiums

Height, 1 foot.

No. 1012. Chameleon.

No. 1014. Dark Scarlet (dark leaved).

No. 1015. Golden Yellow.

No. 1016. Ivy Leaved.

No. 1018. Creamy White.

No. 1019. Bright Rose.

No. 1020. Ruby Red.

No. 1021. Variegated Leaved.

Tall or Giant Nasturtiums

Height, 5 to 6 feet.

No. 1031. Chameleon.

No. 1032. Dark Crimson.

No. 1033. Bright Yellow.

No. 1034. Creamy White.

No. 1036. Bright Rose.

No. 1037. Deep Orange.

No. 1038. Salmon Rose.

No. 1039. Variegated Leaved.

Nasturtium Mixtures

No. 1025. Dwarf, Mixed Colors. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.**

No. 1043. Tall or Giant, Mixed Colors. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.**



Wood's Royal Pansies

Saved from plants selected for the beauty and size of their blooms, our aim being variety and brilliancy of colorings, strong marking, abundance of bloom and long keeping qualities.

For the earliest blooms sow in boxes indoors and transplant when an inch high; later sowings may be made throughout the summer and fall. They will stand the severest winter without protection. Grow them in a shady position in a rich, moist soil.

Giant Trimardeau Pansies in Separate Colors

Each, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 70c.

- No. 1064. **Cardinal**.—Brilliant brownish red, very striking.
 No. 1065. **Emperor Frederick**.—Dark red, with orange scarlet border.
 No. 1066. **Fairy Queen**.—Sky blue, with pure white border.
 No. 1067. **Faust, or King of the Blacks**.—Large, velvety, pure black.
 No. 1068. **Fire King**.—Golden yellow, the upper petals reddish brown, margined with yellow; very showy.
 No. 1069. **Light Blue**.—Lovely shade of sky blue, with dark eye; very dainty.
 No. 1070. **Lord Beaconsfield**.—The lower petals are violet shading to white, tinted with purple in the upper petals.
 No. 1071. **Snow Queen**.—Beautiful, large, pure white; flowers large and of fine form.

Pansy Mixtures

- No. 1075. **Wood's Royal Pansy Mixture**.—A magnificent mixture excelling in an endless variety of the richest colors. It contains every conceivable color and color combination found in pansies. The blooms are large and of perfect form. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.50; oz. \$2.50.

the colors are rich and varied. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 90c.

- No. 1079. **Large Flowering Mixed Pansies**.—A very superior mixture of all colors; rich and beautiful. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c.

- No. 1080. **TUFTED PANSIES (Viola Corunta)**.—Not as large as the regular pansy, but have longer stems and bloom throughout the summer. Early spring sowings bloom from June till frost. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65c.

- No. 1076. **Wood's Exhibition Pansy Mixture**.—The richest and handsomest pansy mixture, and is as near perfect as it is possible to obtain. The blooms average 2 to 3 inches across, of every imaginable pansy color and combination of colors in endless variety. Pkt. 25c; 3 pkts. 60c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.

- No. 1077. **Wood's Superb Frilled Pansy**.—Each petal is frilled or curled, giving the appearance of a double pansy. This unusual formation adds greatly to its keeping quality. Pkt. 20c; 3 pkts. for 50c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 85c.

- No. 1078. **Giant Trimardeau Mixture**.—A distinct strain with remarkably large blooms, generally marked with large blotches;

Petunia

No annual will give a greater profusion of bloom with so little care than petunias. Plant in a sunny position and they will bloom till frost. Grow them in pots, beds, borders and porch boxes. For early flowers sow in boxes and transplant when weather is warm; later sow outside in a sunny place. Half hardy annual.

BALCONY PETUNIAS.—The dwarf plants are a mass of bloom throughout the summer. Splendid for beds and window and porch boxes. The blooms are about 3 inches across.

- No. 1105. **Balcony White**. No. 1106. **Balcony Pink**. No. 1107. **Balcony Red**.
 No. 1108. **Balcony Deep Blue**. No. 1110. **Balcony Mixed Colors**.

Each of above, pkt. 15c; 2 pkts. for 25c; 1-16 oz. 50c.

- No. 1095. **Wood's Superb Fringed Petunias**.—The blooms are often 4 to 5 inches across, and nearly all exquisitely fringed or ruffled at the edges. All colors, markings, blotches, stripings and veinings in the most unusual combinations. Pkt. 25c; 3 pkts. for 65c.

- No. 1096. **Wood's Bedding Petunias**.—A splendid strain. Bred especially for bedding. The dense, bushy plants grow only eight inches high, blooming so profusely as to fairly hide the plants. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

- No. 1097. **Royal Purple**.—Rich velvety purple or nearly blood red. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

- No. 1098. **Rosy Morn**.—Bears hundreds of rich, lasting blooms; brilliant rose color, with white throats. Fine for beds and pots. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

- No. 1099. **Snowball**.—A most attractive dwarf petunia for beds and borders; the satiny white blooms are borne profusely and continuously. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

- No. 1102. **Double Fringed Petunias**.—A splendid strain, producing a large percentage of double flowers in bright colors, beautifully marked. Pkt. 35c.

- No. 1103. **Single Petunias**.—A choice mixture of all colors. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c.



Petunias.



Wood's Grandiflora Phlox

Phlox Drummondii

Nothing can surpass these beautiful annuals in the magnificent display of their many and brilliantly colored flowers. Sown in the open ground in the early spring or fall, they come into flower in June, and are literally covered with bloom till frost.

- No. 1115. **Large Flowering Dwarf**.—Fine for pots, bedding and borders. Brilliant in color and profuse in bloom. Height 6 inches. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

- No. 1116. **Star Phlox**.—Extremely beautiful, and of the most varied colors, distinctly bordered with white. Flowers fringed. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

- No. 1119. **MIXED PHLOX**.—A mixture of all colors to be found in phlox. The blooms are not as large as our grandiflora strain, but are beautiful. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45c; oz. 85c.

Grandiflora Phlox **LARGE FLOWERING**.—Remarkable not only for the brilliancy and variety of colors, but for the perfection and size of the flowers, which are nearly double as large as the ordinary phlox. Our large-flowering strain is extra fine, the flowers remarkably large, perfectly round, with overlapping petals, and will make a splendid display.

- No. 1123. **Pure White**.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c. No. 1125. **Scarlet**.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.
 No. 1124. **Rose Pink**.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c. No. 1126. **Yellow**.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

- No. 1129. **Wood's Grandiflora Phlox Mixture**.—A splendid mixture of all the best and most brilliant large-flowering varieties, the colors being well balanced. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 55c; oz. \$1.00.

Poppies

Hardy annuals and perennials of quick growth and easy culture, yielding a wealth of gorgeous blooms. For beds and borders nothing is better. Plant annual varieties where they are to bloom, perennial sorts may be transplanted. Barely cover the seeds and press the soil firmly. Plant early in the spring, at intervals during the summer and in the fall for a succession. Cut the flowers regularly to insure a long blooming season.



Wood's Superb Poppies

No. 1140. Wood's Superb Poppy Mixture—A grand mixture of all the newest and best double and single annual poppies, all varieties and every color. The wonderful variety and brilliant coloring make an effective display. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

ANNUAL POPPIES

No. 1141. Special Mixed Single Poppies.—Contains only select varieties that will give a dazzling display of colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.

No. 1142. Special Mixed Double Poppies.—An elegant collection into which we have put only those that will produce flowers of the largest size and most gorgeous colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.

No. 1143. Flanders Poppy.—Vivid scarlet; very showy grown in massed beds; persistent bloomers. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c.

No. 1144. Tulip.—Large single bright scarlet flowers; as dazzling as scarlet tulips. The effect is brilliant when grown in massed beds. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c.

No. 1145. Shirley.—Remarkably brilliant and free-flowering. Range from pale rose to deep crimson, delicately fringed. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 1146. Double Carnation-Flowered.—A magnificent fringed poppy of dazzling richness and variety of colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.

No. 1147. Double Peony-Flowered.—Splendid large flowers, resembling peonies. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.

California Poppy.—See Escholtzia.

PERENNIAL POPPIES

No. 1151. Iceland.—Resembles crushed satin; blooms continually from June to October, blooming the first season and for 3 to 4 years following. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c; ¼ oz. 35c.

ORIENTAL POPPIES—In spectacular display they are only rivaled by the finest Darwin tulips. Prefers a sunny situation.

No. 1150. Oriental Scarlet.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c.

No. 1152. Oriental Pink.—Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 35c.

Portulaca



(MOSS FLOWER).

Succeeds in a sunny situation and produces flowers of almost every color in great profusion. The double is especially beautiful. Sow when weather is settled warm. Tender annual. Height, 6 ins.

No. 1155. Single Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 35c.

No. 1156. Double Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; ¼ oz. 50c.

Primrose—Chinese Primroses are among the finest winter flowering window plants. The Evening Primrose is splendid for mixed borders.

No. 1161. Primula Sinensis (Chinese Primrose).—Large flower, beautifully fringed and borne in great profusion. Plant in May or June, transplanting to pots. Mixed colors. Pkt. 20c; 3 pkts. for 50c.

No. 1162. Evening Primrose.—The well-known English Primrose. Flowers large, showy and fragrant. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

PRIMULA VERIS.—See Cowslip.

Pyrethrum—Golden Feather is fine for edging beds. Roseum bears daisy-shaped blooms for cut flowers. Hardy perennial.

No. 1165. Golden Feather—Bright yellow foliage with white flowers; usually grown as an annual. 8 inches. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

No. 1166. Roseum (Painted Daisy)—Bright rose pink. Ht. 2 feet. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c.

No. 1168. Ricinus (Castor Bean.)—Tall majestic plants with palm-like leaves. Fine for backgrounds and centers for beds. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c.

RAGGED ROBIN.—See Centaurea Cyanus.

ROCK CRESS.—See Arabis.

No. 1171. Rudbeckia (Coneflower). A rich, free flowering annual bearing flowers of many forms; some have broad petals, others twisted. The dominant color is yellow surrounding a velvety brown cone-shaped center. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.



Salpiglossis or Painted Tongue

No. 1174. Salpiglossis—It would be hard to imagine a more gorgeous and beautiful bed and border than salpiglossis with its richly colored, funnel-shaped flowers—scarlet, crimson, yellow, buff, purple and blue-black. Plant indoors in February or March or outside later. Half hardy annual; height, 2 feet. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.



SALVIA OR SCARLET SAGE

A standard bedding and border plant, keeping the garden bright with dazzling scarlet flowers during the summer and fall. Start early indoors and transplant in May; or sow outdoors later in a light, rich soil. Soak the seeds before planting.

No. 1179. Fireball or Bonfire.—Large flowered and more free flowering than any other salvia; 2 feet high and covered with flower spikes, each bearing 20 to 30 intense scarlet flowers. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 40c; ¼ oz. 70c.

No. 1180. Splendens (Scarlet Sage).—The standard variety. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; ¼ oz. 50c; ½ oz. 90c.

No. 1181. Salvia Patens.—Intense bright blue; extra large flowers. Height, 2 feet. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 75c.

SCARLET RUNNERS.—See page 9.

Scabiosa (Mourning Bride).—The long-stemmed double blooms make a

fine cut flower, but they are equally fine for beds and borders, blooming till frost; fragrant; richly colored. Height 2 feet.

No. 1185. Annual Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c.

No. 1186. Perennial Blue. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 50c.



Scabiosa

No. 1190. Sensitive Plant (Mimosa).—Curious plants with graceful and elegant foliage. The branches and leaves when touched droop in a most interesting manner. Easily grown. Tender annual. Height, 1 foot. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

No. 1193. Smilax—Charming tender perennial vine for window boxes. Soak for a day and plant indoors and keep moist. Germinates slowly. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.

No. 1196. Snow on the Mountain

—An exceedingly ornamental plant for mixed border or as a background for low growing plants. The foliage is light green with white margin. 2 feet high. Hardy annual. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.

No. 1204. Stokesia

Cyanea (Cornflower Aster).—A hardy perennial for permanent border or beds. Easy to grow; blooms the first season, producing lavender flowers from June till frost. 2 feet high. Pkt. 10c.



Stokesia

Stocks

—(Gilliflower.)—Useful annuals for bedding, borders, cut-flowers and pot culture. Plant in February or March in the house, transplant when an inch high and set out the end of April, when plantings should be made outside. Bear immense amount of fragrant blooms, each plant a perfect bouquet. Half hardy annual.

No. 1199. Cut-and-Come-Again, or Princess Alice. Extra fine for cutting; 18 ins. high, throwing out side branches, each bearing fine rosette-shaped double flowers. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 40c.

No. 1200. Large Flowering Ten Weeks.—A fine large-flowering strain of many colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c; 1/4 oz. 50c.

Sunflower

—The tall kinds make excellent centers of beds and backgrounds for other plants. The dwarf are fine for cut flowers and general decoration. Plant in April. Hardy annual.

No. 1207. Red Sunflower.—The flowers vary from 2 to 3 inches and upward; some are a rich chestnut red, others are of interesting color combinations. The long petals are often slightly curled. Flowers profusely. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 25c; oz. 40c.



No. 1208. Miniature Sunflower.—Some are a single color, others black centered with golden yellow petals, others resembling cactus dahlias; many with twisted petals. Three feet high. Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. 20c.

No. 1209. Double Chrysanthemum Flowered or Japanese.—The most beautiful of all double sunflowers. Perfectly double; bright golden yellow with long fringed petals. Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. 20c.

No. 1210. California.—The deep yellow double flowers are extra large; 3 to 5 feet high. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

Mammoth Russian.—See page 78.

No. 1216. Sweet Rocket (Hesperis).—A deliciously sweet scented hardy perennial bearing showy white, lilac and purple blooms; fine for permanent borders and cut flowers. Plant outside in April or earlier in boxes indoors and transplant. Height 3 feet. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c.

No. 1218. Sweet Sultan —Fairly covered with

beautiful scented blooms that will keep fresh for days. If planted at intervals, a constant succession of blooms may be had throughout the summer and fall; height, 2 1/2 feet; easy to grow. Hardy annual. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c.



Sweet Sultan.



Sweet William.

Sweet William

—Makes an elegant display, producing a succession of flower clusters for several weeks, the colors varied, ranging from pure white to nearly black. If planted early, will bloom the following fall. Hardy perennial. Height, 1 1/2 feet.

No. 1222. Single White. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.
No. 1223. Pink Beauty. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c.
No. 1224. Scarlet Beauty. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c.

No. 1227. Single Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c; 1/2 oz. 30c.

No. 1233. Double.—All colors mixed. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c.

SILENE.—See Catchfly.

SNAPDRAGON.—See Antirrhinum.

STRAWFLOWER.—See Helichrysum.

SWEET ALYSSUM.—See Alyssum.

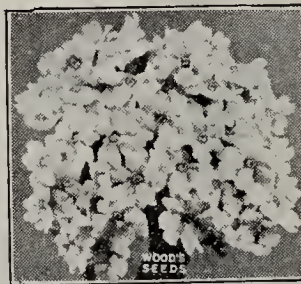
TOUCH-ME-NOT.—See Balsam.

No. 1236. Thunbergia (Black Eyed Susan).—A rapid climber growing 4 to 6 feet high. Splendid for hanging baskets, trellises, fences, etc., bearing beautiful flowers in profusion. Half hardy annual. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c.

No. 1239. Torenia Fournieri. —Extremely handsome, grown in pots or outside in a shady place. A fine annual with trumpet-shaped sky-blue flowers with spots of indigo and yellow throats. Tender annual. Height, 1 foot. Pkt. 10c.

Verbena

Annual for beds, borders, massing, window gardens, covering mounds, etc. Flowers of most brilliant colors, blooming from early summer till late fall. Soak a few hours and plant in boxes in doors, transplanting when an inch high, or sow outside in April.



Mammoth Verbena

scarlet variety. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c; 1/4 oz. 40c.

No. 1246. Mammoth White.—Extra large and very free blooming. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c; 1/4 oz. 40c.

No. 1247. Mammoth Pink. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c; 1/4 oz. 40c.

No. 1248. Mammoth Purple. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c; 1/4 oz. 40c.

No. 1252. Mammoth Mixed. The finest and largest strain; the magnificent blooms are of the richest and most varied colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 20c; 1/4 oz. 35c.

No. 1255. MIXED VERBENAS.—All colors in a fine mixture; flowers large. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c.

No. 1260. Veronica (Speedwell)—A free-flowering, elegant hardy perennial of easy culture. Bears long spikes of bright blue flowers. A fine cut flower and garden plant. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c.

Vinca (Periwinkle).—Splendid for bedding, window gardens, house plants and borders. Bears large single flowers in greatest abundance. If planted early indoors and transplanted to a warm place, will bloom the same summer; take inside for winter flowering; germinates slowly. Tender perennial. Height, 15 inches.

No. 1264. Rosea.—Pink with crimson eye. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c; 1/2 oz. 60c.

No. 1265. Alba.—White; rose eye. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c; 1/2 oz. 60c.

No. 1267. Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c; 1/2 oz. 50c.

No. 1272. Virginian Stock —Beautiful free-flowering annual for beds and edgings; succeeds well in any soil. Mixed colors. Hardy annual. Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. 20c; oz. 35c.



Wallflower

Wallflower

—Bears large spikes of deliciously fragrant blooms. Useful for beds, borders and winter house plants. Sow early and transplant. In the fall put into pots for winter blooming. Half hardy perennial. Height, 1 1/2 feet.

No. 1275. Annual Wallflower.—Blossoms from July till frost if sown outside in April; blooms even earlier if started in boxes. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.

No. 1276. Single.—A fine mixture of all shades. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 15c.

No. 1277. Double.—Very large and fragrant. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 60c.

VIRGIN'S BOWER.—See Clematis.

No. 1282. Chinese Woolflower

—The large globe shaped flowers resemble balls of silky scarlet wool. The plants grow 2 1/2 feet high and from midsummer till hard frost are covered with blooms. Makes a fine bedding plant, grown either singly or in groups; keeps for days in water, and when dried remains bright for weeks. Plant when the ground is warm and thin out to a foot apart. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c.



Chinese Woolflower

No. 1322. Mixed Flower Seeds

—A mixture of more than a hundred varieties for sowing amongst shrubbery, in fence corners, unsightly or out-of-the-way places. This mixture will give a constant succession of bloom from day to day until killed by frost, and does not require the constant care and attention necessary to produce beautiful effects as in the case of flower beds. Prepare the ground well, sow the seeds but do not cover too deep, and let nature do the rest. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 65c; lb. \$2.00, post-paid.

STIMUPLANT
Makes a
WONDER GARDEN

An odorless, highly concentrated plant food in convenient tablet form. 10-tablet pkg. 15c; 30-tablet pkg. 25c.

Wood's Giant Flowering Sweet Peas

An Ounce Will Plant 25 Feet of Row

CULTURE.—Early planting is advised so that they may bloom before very hot weather. Dig the soil deeply to allow deep rooting. Open a trench 4 to 6 inches deep, in which plant the seeds early in February and cover with an inch of soil and press it firmly. When up about 2 inches begin cultivating and gradually fill the trench until it is level. Do not allow the roots to become too dry; water at least twice a week.

Gather Sweet Pea Blooms Frequently; the More You Cut Them the Better and Longer They Bloom

Wood's Spencer or Orchid Flowering Sweet Peas

The Spencers offered here have all proved their merit and represent the cream of the best varieties and a wide range of colors. They are our selection from a long and confusing list of many hundreds of varieties.

ALL VARIETIES: Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

No. 1330. Austin Frederick.—An exquisite shade of lavender the standard being a slightly deeper shade than the wings. A splendid extra large flower nicely placed on long stiff stems, most of which bear four blooms.

No. 1329. Avalanche.—No pure white sweet pea makes as large a flower, nor blooms that will last as long; a strong grower and a profuse bloomer.

No. 1332. Crimson King.—Without exception the most magnificent crimson yet introduced. A profuse bloomer with remarkably large rich deep crimson waved flowers carried on strong stems. Does not sunburn.

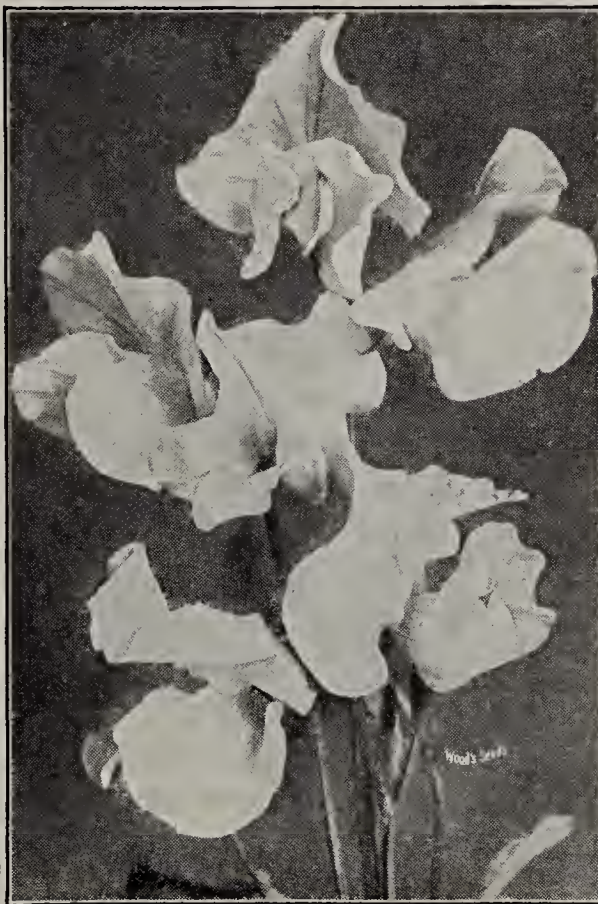
No. 1333. Dobbie's Cream.—The flowers are deep cream, are of unusual size, very much waved or crimped, the standards sometimes being double. A strong grower and profuse bloomer.

No. 1334. Elfrida Pearson.—Lovely blush pink, beautifully shaded. When young the pink color seems to have a bronze sheen. A large and magnificent flower, a fine bloomer, frequently four blooms to the stem.

No. 1331. Glen Eagles.—No lavender sweet peas can compare with Glen Eagles. The blooms are beautifully waved and daintily frilled at the edges.

No. 1335. Hercules.—A splendid large rich pink waved flower, often more than two inches across. Very much like the original Countess Spencer, but a much finer and larger flower.

No. 1336. Mary Pickford.—A dainty cream pink with a slight suffusion of salmon. Exceptionally large and beautifully waved; flowers very freely.



Spencer Sweet Peas.

No. 1337. Mrs. Tom Jones.—A most attractive bright delphinium blue. The flowers are very large, beautifully waved, of fine substance and the extra long stems usually carry four blooms.

No. 1338. R. F. Felton.—Bears the largest blooms and is the finest of all the lavender Spencers. The color is an exquisite soft lavender with a slight suffusion of rose.

No. 1339. Robert Sydenham.—The most individual color in sweet peas, being a bright orange salmon. The blooms are of immense size and exquisite soft texture. Grow in a shaded place.

No. 1340. Royal Purple.—The name well describes the color—a rich royal purple which deepens as the flower ages. It is without doubt the finest purple Spencer sweet pea yet introduced.

No. 1341. Royal Scot. The most brilliant cerise or orange scarlet. The large, finely waved blooms stand the hottest sun without fading or burning. A strong plant and a free bloomer.

No. 1342. Warrior.—Rich deep, pure maroon flushed with bronze. The blooms are remarkably large and finely waved. Lovers of dark shades will appreciate this fine flower.

No. 1343. What Joy.—An exceptionally beautiful waved flower. The color is a rich deep primrose yellow; an exquisite and dainty flower.

No. 1344. Youth.—Not only beautiful, but delightfully fragrant. The color is clear pure white with a well-defined pink edging.

Grandiflora Sweet Peas

ALL VARIETIES—Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

No. 1370. America.—Crimson scarlet, striped on white; a fine, large flower.

No. 1360. Black Knight.—The finest of the dark varieties; deep maroon, almost black.

No. 1361. Dorothy Eckford.—A pure white shell-shaped extra large flower.

No. 1363. Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon.—Clear primrose, extra large and beautiful.

No. 1368. Janet Scott.—A clear, deep, but bright pink.

No. 1364. King Edward VII.—Bright red or crimson scarlet; extra large.

No. 1365. Lady Griselda Hamilton.—The largest and best of the lavender varieties.

No. 1366. Lord Nelson or Brilliant Blue.—A fine deep, dark, rich navy blue.

No. 1369. Mrs. Walter Wright.—Rose purple; a profuse and continuous bloomer.

No. 1367. Prima Donna.—A clear, soft pink; the stems usually bear three blooms.

Sweet Peas in Mixtures

No. 1374. Wood's Early Flowering Spencers or **Winter Flowering.**—Blooms weeks earlier and remain in bloom longer than other Spencers. They are especially well adapted to the South for outdoor planting. We offer a well balanced mixture of many colors. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 80c; lb. \$2.50, postpaid.**

No. 1376. Wood's Superb Spencer Mixture—The Spencers are the finest type of sweet peas in cultivation. Our mixture is a well balanced blend of colors from the purest white to the deepest maroon, one that will please the most exacting lover of sweet peas. It will give a lavish display in an almost endless range of color. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.75, postpaid.**

No. 1375. Wood's Special Mixture—A peerless mixture of grandiflora varieties. No dull colors, all choice giant-flowering varieties of every color, the colors being evenly distributed throughout. In diversity of color, size and beauty of flowers no other grandiflora sweet pea mixture can surpass our "Special Mixture." **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.**

No. 1377. Large Flowering Mixture—A very good mixture of standard grandiflora varieties that will give a pleasing display. The colors are not as well balanced as in our "Special Mixture." **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c, postpaid.**

No. 1378. Perennial or **EVERLASTING SWEET PEAS.**—Once planted, these live year after year, bearing magnificent clusters of flowers early in the spring before the annual kinds begin to flower. Perfectly hardy; 8 to 10 feet high. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.50.**

No. 1379. Cupid Sweet Peas—Distinct from other sorts; 6 to 9 inches high, spreading out and forming a mass 1½ feet across. Very neat, compact and bushy; very effective in beds and particularly attractive as a border plant. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.**



WOOD'S Giant Zinnias

(Youth and Old Age)

FEW garden annuals are more thoroughly satisfactory than zinnias, particularly since in recent years greatly improved larger flowering and more brilliantly colored strains have been developed. For bedding, for borders and for cut flowers, they furnish a wealth of blooms from early summer till late in the fall. Plant early in rows $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet apart and cover the seeds about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep; or start indoors and transplant outside when the ground is warm. Hardy annual.

1 1 1



DAHLIA FLOWERED ZINNIAS

—This latest development in zinnias is a close rival of the dahlia. The blooms are often more than 5 inches across, 3 to 4 inches deep, the broad petals piled one upon the other, giving the flower the appearance of a fine decorative dahlia.

No. 1288. Exquisite —Rich rose, shading to deep rose at the center. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

No. 1289. Golden State

—Golden yellow, shading to bright orange when full grown. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

No. 1290. Polar Bear

—The finest white; extra large. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

No. 1291. Crimson Monarch

—By far the largest and best red; holds its color splendidly. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

No. 1298. Dahlia Flowered Mixed Colors

—An elegant mixture; all colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75c; oz. \$1.40.



Savoy Zinnia.

No. 1299. Savoy —The petals of the blooms turn upward at the sides, forming channels, often so pronounced as to form quills like a quilled aster. The color is a singular mixture of red and yellow, deepening from golden yellow at the center to dark red at the margin. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

POMPOM, or LILLIPUT ZINNIA

A very handsome dwarf zinnia, growing only about a foot high, bearing in the greatest profusion densely double flowers with good stems. They are fine for bedding and very satisfactory cut-flowers.

No. 1321. Pure White. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

No. 1322. Golden Yellow. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

No. 1323. Pink. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

No. 1324. Scarlet. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

No. 1327. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

No. 1300. Curled and Crested

—A strain of fantastically shaped flowers with twisted petals. The colors range from pure white through all the shades of pink and yellow to dark crimson, practically every shade found in zinnias. The flowers are full and large. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.



Wood's Grandiflora Giant Zinnias

GRANDIFLORA GIANT ZINNIAS

—Giant in size and perfectly double; round and full flowered. It is not at all unusual for the flowers to measure 4 to 5 inches across. Besides being exceedingly attractive in the garden they make fine and lasting cut flowers. Allow each plant 12 to 15 inches to have the largest blooms.

No. 1309. Grandiflora White. —Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.

No. 1310. Grandiflora Scarlet. —Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.

No. 1311. Grandiflora Pink. —Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.

No. 1312. Grandiflora Deep Yellow. —Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.

No. 1313. Grandiflora Purple. —Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.

No. 1318. Grandiflora Mixed Colors. —Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45c; oz. 75c.

WOOD'S GIANT FLOWERED ZINNIA COLLECTION

This collection contains:

1 pkt. Grandiflora White	10c
1 pkt. Grandiflora Scarlet	10c
1 pkt. Grandiflora Pink	10c
1 pkt. Grandiflora Deep Yellow	10c
1 pkt. Grandiflora Purple	10c
1 pkt. Dahlia Flowered Mixed Colors	10c
	60c

All of the above for 50c
Order as Zinnia Collection No. 1320

Crisp and Curly Zinnia.

No. 1304. Crisp and Curly —Entirely distinct from all other zinnias, having loose, curly petals like a Japanese chrysanthemum. The petals are crisp and confused, giving the flower a very unusual appearance. The flowers generally average 4 to 5 inches across and are borne in great abundance. Silvery white, carmine, light scarlet, cream white and light yellow are the predominating colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

No. 1302. Double Striped or Zebra

—A very beautiful strain with striped flowers; large, perfectly double blooms of various colors, some blotched, striped and mottled, and different shades; hardly any two plants with flowers alike. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

No. 1305. Tom Thumb —Very dwarf, growing about 18 inches high; excellent for beds and borders. Double; very bright colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.



Double Zinnias

No. 1301. Double Mixed Zinnia

A good mixture of all colors. The blooms are not as large as those of our Grandiflora Giants, nor as brilliant, yet they are of good size and cover a wide range of colors. To have the largest double zinnias we recommend our Grandiflora Giants. Yet our Double Mixture is very satisfying. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

Bulbs for Spring Planting

Cannas

Gorgeous and effective bedding plants. They grow well in any soil, but respond quickly to liberal treatment. In groups or as backgrounds for smaller plants they present a brilliant and continuous display till frost.



Canna

Eureka —4 feet. Without exception the finest white or cream colored canna. The flowers are large and freely borne; green leaved. 20c each; 3 for 50c; 6 for 90c; \$1.75 per dozen postpaid.

Firebird —3½ feet. Clear glistening scarlet; bears immense blooms, the petals often 2½ inches across; green leaved. 15c each; 3 for 40c; 6 for 70c; \$1.30 per dozen, postpaid.

Golden Gate —4 feet. Almost pure gold on opening; later the throats are richly rayed with orange crimson and apricot centering to the throat. 20c each; 3 for 50c; 6 for 90c; \$1.75 per dozen postpaid.

King Humbert —4 feet. The finest canna of its color. The immense orchid-like flowers are orange scarlet; rose-tinted and margined at the base. Bronze leaved. 15c each; 3 for 40c; 6 for 70c; \$1.30 per dozen postpaid.

Mrs. Alfred Conard —The grandest of all the salmon pink cannas. Produces magnificent heads of perfectly formed flowers of great size and wonderful substance. 20c each; 3 for 50c; 6 for 90c; \$1.75 per dozen postpaid.

The President —4 feet. The immense blooms are a rich glowing scarlet; no other scarlet canna is superior in the quality and quantity of blooms which are borne on strong, erect stalks. 20c each; 3 for 50c; 6 for 90c; \$1.75 per dozen postpaid.

Wintzer's Colossal —5 feet. The largest flowered of all cannas, sometimes 8 inches across; a striking vivid scarlet that holds its brilliancy. Green leaved. 15c each; 3 for 40c; 6 for 70c; \$1.30 per dozen postpaid.

Wyoming —5 feet. A beautiful shade of orange; an extra large flower and strikingly beautiful. Bronze leaved. 15c each; 3 for 40c; 6 for 70c; \$1.30 per dozen postpaid.

Yellow King Humbert —4 feet. Bears masses of rich yellow flowers spotted with bright red; often 5 to 7 inches across, single petals 3 inches. 15c each; 3 for 40c; 6 for 70c; \$1.30 per dozen postpaid.

Caladiums

(ELEPHANT'S EAR).—A very effective plant for beds or groups, especially in lawns. To have the best results they must have an abundance of water and plenty of rich manure. When full grown, they stand 6 to 8 feet high, and bear immense light-green leaves 3 to 4 feet long by 2 to 2½ feet wide.

First Size Bulbs.—Over 11 inches in circumference. By mail, postpaid, 30c each. Not postpaid, 25c each; 3 for 65c.

Fancy Leaved Caladiums

Superb foliage plants for window and porch boxes and shaded places outdoors. Beautiful designs and gorgeous colorings. 30c each; 3 for 80c.

Dahlias

Plant in a sunny location when the ground is warm, covering the bulbs with 4 or 5 inches of earth.

All of Our Dahlias Are Stiff Stemmed.

Betty Austin (Cactus)—Rosy carmine shading to yellow at base and tips of petals; an immense bearer. 50c each; 3 for \$1.25.

Geisha (Peony)—Scarlet and gold; petals twisted and curled; giant flower on long wiry stems; brilliant and attractive. 60c each; 3 for \$1.50.

Grady Sherwood (Cactus)—An immense white flower, full and deep to the center, with long wide pointed petals. 60c each; 3 for \$1.50.

Jersey Beauty (Decorative)—A large, perfectly formed clear pink borne on long wiry stems; blooms profusely and keeps splendidly. 50c each; 3 for \$1.25.

Joppa (Decorative)—Dark salmon rose combined with apricot and gold; flowers six inches or more across. 50c each; 3 for \$1.25.

Maude Adams (Show)—Pure white overlaid clear delicate pink; a wonderful bearer and exceptional cut flower. 40c each; 3 for \$1.00.

Mrs. de Ver Warner (Decorative)—The immense blooms, on long strong stems, are of perfect form, deep mauve pink; early and free bloomer. 40c each; 3 for \$1.00.

Mrs. Sheepers

(Decorative)—Canary yellow suffused with pink on outer petals; can be grown to a great size. 50c each; 3 for \$1.25.



Patrick O'Mara (Decorative)—Bronze and orange with beautifully waved petals; often 7 inches across on strong erect stems. 40c each; 3 for \$1.00.

Pride of California (Decorative)—A finely formed large crimson red; extra long erect stems; a good keeper and splendid cut flower. 40c each; 3 for \$1.00.

Mixed Dahlias—Our mixture is made up of a wide variety of types and colors. By mail, postpaid, 25c each; 4 for 75c; \$1.75 per dozen. Not prepaid, 20c each; 4 for 60c; \$1.60 per dozen.

Gladiolas

For a succession plant at intervals from April till June. Plant 6 inches apart and 4 inches deep.

Baron Hulot

—Rich royal violet blue; the finest blue gladiola. 10c each; 6 for 50c; 90c per doz.; 50 for \$3.35, postpaid.

Giant Nymph

—Light rose pink with creamy yellow throat; an extra large flower on strong spike. 10c each; 6 for 50c; 90c per dozen; 50 for \$3.50.



All our gladiolas are No. 1 first size bulbs

Golden Measure—A rich golden yellow of real merit; flowers large and wide open. 10c each; 6 for 50c; 90c per dozen; 50 for \$3.50.

Herada—Pure mauve, glistening and clear, with deeper markings in the throat. The immense, closely set blooms are carried on tall straight spikes. 10c each; 6 for 50c; 85c per dozen; 50 for \$3.15, postpaid.

Mrs. Francis King—Brilliant pink blazed with vermilion; extra large wide-open flowers well arranged on strong spikes; a fine cut flower. 7c each; 6 for 30c; 55c per dozen; 50 for \$2.00, postpaid.

Le Marechal Foch—A large lily-like, broad petalled, beautifully ruffled flower; pure rosy pink shading deep pink at edge. 7c each; 6 for 35c; 60c per dozen; 50 for \$2.25, postpaid.

Los Angeles—A soft shade of pink with cerise marking in the throat; worthy of a place in any garden. 8c each; 6 for 40c; 75c per doz.; 50 for \$2.75.

Mary Pickford—Distinct and beautiful; exquisite large creamy white flowers are borne on fine long stems. 8c each; 6 for 40c; 75c per dozen; 50 for \$2.75.

Virginia (Scarlet Princeps).—An intense, rich and dazzling scarlet; an extra fine and early bloomer; makes a brilliant display. 8c each; 6 for 40c; 75c per dozen; 50 for \$2.75, postpaid.

Mixed Gladiolas—A well-balanced mixture of all colors from pure white to dark red; first size bulbs. By mail, postpaid, 6 for 30c; dozen 50c; 50 for \$1.45; \$3.25 per 100. Not prepaid, 40c per doz.; 50 for \$1.65; \$3.00 per 100.

Madeira Vine Root—An old-fashioned, but very popular climber of rapid growth, covering a large space in a short time; useful for porches and arbors. If planted deep and protected during the winter, they last for several years and multiply. By mail postpaid, 10c each; 6 for 50c; 90c per dozen; 25 for \$1.70. Not postpaid, 80c per dozen; 25 for \$1.50.

Tuberose—One of the most delightfully fragrant summer blooming flowers. Plant when the ground gets warm or start in pots and set outside in May; give them plenty of water. Our bulbs are extra large.

DOUBLE PEARL, extra large. By mail postpaid, 8c each; 3 for 20c; 6 for 35c; 55c per dozen; 25 for \$1.00. Not prepaid, 45c per dozen; 25 for 85c; \$3.25 per 100.

NURSERY STOCK

Prices quoted are f. o. b. Richmond. No charge for packing. We ship only first-class stock, but there are so many conditions on which successful growth is dependent, and over which we have no control, that we cannot guarantee nursery stock to live.

Nursery stock will be shipped by express or freight separate from seed orders.

1 1 1

HARDY EVERGREENS

Cannot be mailed.

American Arborvitae — Strong, erect, pyramidal in growth, and can be trimmed to any desired shape. Attractive grown singly or as a hedge; does well under adverse conditions. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.25 each; 3 to 4 feet, \$2.00 each.



Globe Arborvitae

Globe Arborvitae

—Almost a perfect globe; the foliage is light green and very attractive; usually grown as single plants. 12 to 15 inches, \$1.00 each; 15 to 18 inches, \$1.25 each.

Chinese Compact Arborvitae

—Thrives in almost any soil and holds its color through the winter. Dwarf, compact; bright green foliage. 1 to 1½ feet, \$1.00 each; 1½ to 2 feet, \$1.50 each.

Beautify your home grounds with shrubs and evergreens. They not only add to the attractiveness and comfortable appearance of the home at little cost but increase its value.

Deodora Cedar — Popular trees for lawns or for blending in clumps with dark-leaved evergreens. The foliage is silvery green, the branches drooping and very graceful. 2 to 3 feet, \$2.00 each; 3 to 4 feet, \$2.75.

Dupressa Juniper — Sometimes called Creeping Juniper. Popular for borders and rock gardens; the branches spread almost on the ground; has feathery, silver green foliage. 1 to 1½ feet, \$1.00 each; 1½ to 2 feet, \$1.50.

Norway Spruce — An extremely hardy and rapid grower of symmetrical growth. Makes a fine hedge; may be pruned to any desired height. 1½ to 2 feet, 80c; 2 to 3 feet, \$1.25 each.

Colorado Blue Spruce — Strikingly beautiful, even at a long distance; valuable for ornamental planting. 1 to 1½ feet, \$2.00; 1½ to 2 feet, \$3.50.

Stricta Juniper

—A bushy variety with grayish green needles above the dark green foliage beneath. Almost globe-shaped but pointed; very compact. 1½ to 2 feet, \$1.50 each; 2 to 2½ feet, \$2.00 each.



Retinospora

VEITCH'S SILVER CYPRESS—

Beautiful silvery blue feathery foliage. Dense growth; pyramidal shape; fine for grouping, especially against dark green foliage. 1 to 1½ feet, 75c each; 1½ to 2 feet, \$1.25 each.

PLUMOSA.—A rapid growth with exquisite dark green foliage; the ends of the limbs droop. 1½ to 2 feet, \$1.25; 2 to 3 feet, \$2.00.

Stricta Juniper

PLUMOSA AUREA.—Differs from Plumosa in having bright yellow foliage. 1½ to 2 feet, \$1.25; 2 to 3 feet, \$2.00.

BROAD LEAVED EVERGREENS

Cannot be mailed.

Abelia Grandiflora —A graceful shrub with dark shining dart-shaped leaves that turn to a metallic green in winter. From June till frost it bears in clusters an abundance of dainty white tubular flowers about one inch long that are flushed with pink. Grown as a single specimen, in groups or with other shrubs it is most satisfactory. Plant in a sunny location. Sometimes called Arbutus Shrub. 1 to 1½ feet, 40c each; 1½ to 2 feet, 60c.

Azalea LEDIFOLIA

—A luxuriant grower and profuse bloomer; bears an abundance of large fragrant white blooms tinged with pink. This is the hardy white azalea. 12 to 15 inches, \$1.25 each; 15 to 18 inches, \$1.50.

Crataegus

—Evergreen burning bush. Covered with

Azalea Ledifolia

flowers in spring followed by bright orange berries that remain all winter. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.00 each.

Euonymus Japonica.—The old-fashioned glossy bright evergreen foliage; scarlet berries borne in the fall and winter makes it outstandingly attractive. 1½ to 2 feet, \$1.00 each.

Bush Boxwood

—Popular for edging walks and driveways. It has small dark green glossy leaves. Thrives anywhere, in sun or shade, grows well in window and porch boxes, and may be trimmed to any shape. 12 to 15 ins., \$1.00 each; \$11.00 per doz.; 15 to 18 inches, \$1.40 each; \$15.00 per doz.



Dwarf Boxwood

—The real old-fashioned kind; a slow growing but very attractive variety that always remain dwarf. The foliage is small, deep green and very dense. 4 to 6 inches, 25c each; \$2.00 doz.; \$15.00 per 100. 6 to 8 inches, 40c each; \$4.00 doz.; \$30.00 per 100.

Bush Boxwood

Azalea AMOENA.—Dwarf and bushy with small green leaves that turn a rich bronze green in winter. In April or May the plants bear a mass of rosy purple flowers that almost cover every twig. Easily grown; a very showy and hardy shrub. 8 to 10 inches, \$1.00 each.

Ligustrum Lucidum (Japanese Evergreen Privet).

—Of spreading but compact growth and can be trimmed to any shape desired. The leaves are large, dark green and glossy. In May it produces large heads of white flowers, which are followed by black berries that remain throughout the winter. 1 to 1½ feet, 85c each; \$9.00 per doz.; 1½ to 2 feet, \$1.25 each; \$12.00 per doz.



English Laurel

English Laurel

—Very beautiful with its broad shining dark green foliage; a vigorous grower and thrives in any good garden soil. Attains a height of 12 to 15 feet, with a corresponding breadth. 1 to 1½ feet, \$1.00 each; 1½ to 2 feet, \$1.50.

Althea (Rose of Sharon).—Blooms abundantly from July to September when blooms are scarce. The shrub is tall and upright and splendidly adapted for screens, hedges and shrub borders. We can supply red, pink and white. 2 to 3 feet, 30c each; \$3.25 per doz.; 3 to 4 feet, 40c each; \$4.35 per doz.

Barberry Thunbergi (Japanese Barberry).—Attractive whether grown singly or as a hedge. The spray-like branches carry great quantities of small green foliage which changes to bright red in the fall. During the winter it bears a mass of attractive bright red berries which remain all winter. 1 to 1½ feet, 25c each; \$2.75 per doz.; 1½ to 2 feet, 35c each; \$3.85 doz.

Red-Leaved Barberry —Like Barberry Thunbergi, except the foliage is bronzy red in the spring, the color is intensified in summer and rich tints in fall. An abundance of scarlet berries persist throughout the winter. 1 to 1½ feet, 50c; \$5.00 per doz.

Calycanthus —The flowers and young wood have a delightful spicy odor, especially when crushed in the hand. The chocolate-colored flowers are double, very fragrant, blooming in April or May. The foliage is luxuriant. 1½ to 2 feet, 30c each; \$3.25 per dozen. 2 to 3 feet, 40c each; \$4.35 per dozen.

Callicarpa French Mulberry.—A berried shrub for clumps and borders. Covered in August with pink-tinted flowers followed by masses of purple berries till midwinter. 2 to 3 feet, 40c each; 3 to 4 feet, 50c.

Cornus or Dogwood —The shrub that should be in every Southern yard. **FLORIDA RUBRA.**—The deep pink flowered variety. 1 to 1½ feet, \$1.25 each; 1½ to 2 feet, \$1.75 each; 2 to 3 feet, \$2.50 each; 3 to 4 feet, \$3.25 each.

Flowering Crab (Bechtel's Double).—An exceptionally fine late blooming shrub that bears long double pink fragrant blooms that resemble miniature roses. Neat, shapely, symmetrical and very hardy. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.25 each.

Crepe Myrtle —The best beloved Southern shrub and deservedly so. Hardy in the South, producing clusters of delicately fringed flowers throughout the summer. It is usually grown as a single specimen, but makes a charming hedge.

PINK AND LAVENDER.—1½ to 2 feet, 40c each; 2 to 3 feet, 50c each. **RED.**—1½ to 2 feet, 50c each; 2 to 3 feet, 75c each.

Cydonia (Japanese Quince).—In April or May the brilliant scarlet flowers bloom profusely. Grows about 8 feet high, spreading and glossy leaves. 1½ to 2 feet, 35c each.

HARDY ROSES

Strong 2-year-old field grown. These are shipped dormant; no foliage. 60c each. If by mail, 70c each.

Monthly or Tea Roses

FRANCISCA KRUGER.—The rosy-yellow flowers are borne freely all summer. **KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA.**—The blooms are large and full; color soft creamy white tinted with lemon.

PINK RADIANCE.—A profuse bearer of large, globular, attractive pink flowers.

RED RADIANCE.—Exactly like Pink Radiance except the color is clear cerise red.

RED MAMAN COCHET.—Rich deep red and a very profuse bloomer.

SAFRANO.—Attractive, especially when at the bud stage; bright apricot yellow.

SUNBURST.—The buds are of good size, long and pointed; the stems are long; the color a beautiful orange copper shaded to the deepest yellow.

Climbing Roses

AMERICAN PILLAR.—The large single flowers are borne in immense bunches and almost cover the foliage; the lovely pink blooms are 3 to 4 inches across.

FLOWERING SHRUBS

If to be sent by mail add 10c each to cover postage.

Deutzia Watereri —In the spring and summer deutzias bear a profusion of blooms. They are hardy and grow in all soils. Bears beautiful white bell-shaped flowers. 3 to 4 feet, 45c each; \$4.50 per doz.

Forsythia or Golden Bell —Even before its leaves appear forsythia yields a mass of brilliant yellow bell-shaped blooms. Grows 8 to 10 feet and very hardy.

INTERMEDIA.—The earliest bloomer. 2 to 3 feet, 30c each; \$3.00 per dozen.

VIRIDISSIMA.—Deep yellow flower. 2 to 3 feet, 30c each; \$3.00 per dozen.

Hydrangea —Effective whether grown singly, in groups or in tubs; bears a wealth of bloom.

PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.—The hardy variety. In July it yields immense panicles of white blooms that later change to rose, and last for weeks. 1½ to 2 feet, 50c each; \$5.00 per doz.; 2 to 3 feet, 60c each; \$6.00 doz.

OTAKSA.—Produces large pink, sometimes blue, flower heads; usually grown in tubs. Three-year-old plants, 75c each; \$7.50 per dozen.

Hypericum St. John's Wort.—A free flowering shrub, the stems drooping toward the ends as if from the weight of flowers.

HENRYI.—2 to 3 feet high, covered with large yellow flowers. Suits most any soil. 1½ to 2 feet, 35c each.

MOSERIANUM (Gold Flower).—The golden yellow flowers are borne the entire summer; foliage dark green; grows 2 feet high. 1 to 1½ feet, 35c each; \$3.50 per doz.

Lonicera Tartarica (Bush Honeysuckle).—Bears its bright pink flowers in May and June, followed by red berries that remain for several weeks. Grows 8 to 10 feet high. 2 to 3 feet, 40c each; \$4.00 per dozen. 3 to 4 feet, 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Philadelphus Coronarius (Mock Orange).—A hardy free-flowering shrub that has beauty, grace and fragrance, bearing a profusion of sweet scented, showy flowers in May and June. Fine for massing and as a background for other shrubs. 3 to 4 feet, 45c each; \$4.50 per dozen.

Symphoricarpos (Racemosus or Snow-berry).—Sometimes called St. Peter's Wort. A graceful low growing shrub with pink flowers and waxy white berries that stay on nearly all winter. 1½ to 2 feet, 35c each; \$3.50 per doz.; 2 to 3 feet, 45c each; \$4.50 per doz.

TAUSENDSCHOEN.—Yields large clusters of blooms, each cluster almost a bouquet, varying from soft pink to white.

DR. VAN FLEET.—Long, pointed, deep pink buds, bright pink when open with shell pink center; a large flower on long stem.

SHADE TREES

Green Ash —A rapid growing tree for the lawn. Well shaped, of upright growth with bushy head. 6 to 8 feet, \$1.00 each; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.50 each.

Catalpa Bungei.—The Globe Headed Catalpa; the straight stems and symmetrical rounded head resemble an umbrella. 2-year heads, 5-foot stems, \$1.50 each.

Judas Tree Red Bud.—A quick growing tree; the branches and twigs are covered with a mass of small pink flowers before the leaves appear. 4 to 6 feet, 65c each; \$6.50 per dozen.

DOGWOOD OR CORNUS.—See Flowering Shrubs.

Lombardy Poplar —A tall, quick growing tree that branches low. Grows 30 feet or more, but the height can be controlled by cutting back the tops every few years. 6 to 8 feet, 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen. 8 to 10 feet, 75c each; \$7.50 per dozen.

Spirea —Showy free flowering shrub of real value. Plant in moist soil with a sunny exposure.

FROBELI.—Bright with dense crimson flowers in the late summer; a free bloomer; of dwarf growth. 2 to 3 feet, 50c each; \$5.00 per doz.

VAN HOUTTEI.—Forms a compact graceful bush with arching branches that are covered from end to end with pure white blooms in May and June. 2 to 3 feet, 35c each; \$3.50 per dozen. 3 to 4 feet, 45c each; \$4.50 per dozen.

THUNBERGII.—A beautiful shrub with numerous slender branches forming a dense, feathery bush 3 to 5 feet high. The pure white flowers, borne in masses, cover the plant like a mantle of snow. 1½ to 2 feet, 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Syringa or Lilac (Vulgaris).—Both ornamental in the garden and for cutting. One of the most beautiful and fragrant spring flowering shrubs. 2 to 3 feet, 50c each; \$5.00 per doz. 3 to 4 feet, 75c each; \$7.50 per doz.

Viburnum Opulus.—Sometimes called High Bush Cranberry. Bears white flowers in May and June, followed by bright scarlet berries that hang on in winter. 2 to 3 feet, 35c each; \$3.50 per doz.; 3 to 4 feet, 50c each.



Weigela

Weigela —Hardy free flowering shrub producing great masses of bloom in late spring and early summer.

ARBOREA GRANDIFLORA.—The pinkish white flowers are profusely borne during the spring. 2 to 3 feet, 40c each; \$4.00 per dozen. 3 to 4 feet, 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

AMABILIS.—A generous bloomer, bearing deep pink flowers; one of the most satisfactory weigelas. 2 to 3 feet, 40c each; 3 to 4 feet, 50c each.

Flowering Peach Double Red.—A showy and attractive tree in any location. Grows about 20 feet; in May every twig is bright with beautiful red flowers. 3 to 4 feet, 75c each; 4 to 5 feet, \$1.00 each.

HEDGE PLANTS

Privet —The most popular of all hedges. Set 6 inches apart.

AMOR RIVER.—Almost evergreen in the South. May be trimmed to any desired shape. 1 to 1½ feet, \$5.00 per 100; 1½ to 2 feet, \$7.00 per 100.

GRAPE VINES

All varieties 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen. If by mail, 35c each; \$2.85 per dozen.

CATAWBA.—The bunches and berries are large; dark copper color when ripe; sweet with a pleasant musky flavor.

CONCORD.—Succeeds everywhere; very productive; the bunches large and compact; berries large and black.

NIAGARA.—Bunches very large and compact; berries large, light greenish white; skin thin but tough; tender and sweet.

WOOD'S VERIFIED ORIGIN CLOVER SEEDS



A Fine Field of Northern Neck Red Clover

RED CLOVER

Red clover not only furnishes excellent pasturage and fine hay crops, but improves the land and adds humus to the soil. On good land it will yield two cuttings a year. It is particularly well adapted for sowing with orchard grass and tall meadow oat grass, as it ripens at the same time, and sowing the three together will give larger yields of better quality hay than sowing either alone. Sow 12 to 15 pounds to the acre.

A Good Mixture.—15 pounds of orchard grass, 12 pounds of tall meadow oat grass and 8 pounds of clover will give excellent results, and if the land is to be pastured, the addition of 6 pounds of herd's grass or red top will increase the pasturage and the second cutting of hay.

**INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
STIMUGERM**

American Grown Red Clover

Grown in Michigan, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana

Clover seeds grown in Michigan, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana are more disease-resistant than clover grown in many other parts of the country except Virginia. By mail postpaid, 1b. 32c; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.45; 25 lbs. \$5.40; 50 lbs. \$10.50.

Not postpaid, 1b. 25c; 5 to 24 lbs. 21c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 19c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 18½c per lb. No charge for bags.

MAMMOTH, or SAPLING CLOVER

Similar to red clover, the difference being that it grows larger and is later in maturing. It is considered superior as an improver on account of the extra growth. It is a good variety for thin soils or to seed with timothy, meadow fescue and herd's grass. In appearance the seed is identical with red clover, and it is impossible to distinguish between them. We always obtain our supplies from reliable sources, and use every reasonable

care to supply Mammoth or Sapling clover as ordered. Sow 12 to 15 pounds to the acre by itself; or with timothy sow 6 pounds of clover and 8 pounds of timothy. Another good mixture is had by adding 6

pounds of herd's grass or red top to the clover and timothy. By mail postpaid, 1b. 32c; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.45; 25 lbs. \$5.40; 50 lbs. \$10.50.

Not postpaid, 1b. 25c; 5 to 24 lbs. 21c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 19c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 18½c per lb. No charge for bags.

FOR YOUR PROTECTION

NOTE THE TAG.—This tag is on every bag of clover seeds we ship. This is your protection against foreign grown seeds as well

as seeds that are not adapted. Note the purity test to guard against buying weed seeds, of which you already have more than enough. Note the germination test. This is the lowest germination—our seeds usually test higher. Watch the germination test and don't sow dead seeds.

Every bag of clover seeds we send out carries this tag, and we guarantee the purity and germination to be as tagged.

Wood's Trade Mark Seeds

RED CLOVER—Virginia Grown
PURITY . . . 99.00% Approx.
GERMINATION 90.00%
WEED SEEDS 0.25%

T. W. WOOD & SONS, Seedsmen, Richmond, Va.

Virginia Northern Neck Red Clover

The only disease resistant red clover and the best adapted for growing in the South.

The Northern Neck of Virginia is the only section that grows in commercial quantities disease resistant red clover adapted to the South. This is an isolated peninsula, has no railroads, and for more than 300 years has been forced to save its own clover seeds. By natural selection, this strain has become highly resistant to anthracnose or mildew. It makes a large, vigorous growth and stands cold winters.

In our field tests of red clovers from every producing section in America, the Virginia Northern Neck clover showed a 100 per cent stand the second year, and a heavy growth, 24 inches high. Shenandoah Valley red clover, generally grown from Western seeds, had an 80 per cent stand 19 inches tall.

The origin of our Northern Neck Red Clover is verified by the United States Department of Agriculture.

By mail postpaid, 1b. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.55; 10 lbs. \$2.85; 25 lbs. \$6.40; 50 lbs. \$12.25.

Not postpaid, 1b. 28c; 5 to 24 lbs. 25c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 23c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 22c per lb. No charge for bags.



ALSIKE CLOVER

Alsike clover has plenty of leaf, grows thicker, is finer stemmed, makes better hay and more and better grazing than red clover, and will grow on soils too acid, too wet or too deficient in lime to produce a paying crop of other clovers. It is hardier and will stand uncut without deteriorating the quality of the hay better than other clovers. It is adapted to a variety of soils, succeeding on light upland and loamy as well as on bottom lands. The hay also contains a higher per cent of digestible protein. Particularly valuable for grazing, for it makes a thick undergrowth, greatly increasing the yield. If you have not succeeded in getting a stand of other clovers because your land is acid or moist, sow alsike. By mail postpaid, 1b. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.35; 25 lbs. \$5.15; 50 lbs. \$9.75.

**INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
STIMUGERM**

Not postpaid, 1b. 23c; 5 to 24 lbs. 20c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 18c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 17c per lb. No charge for bags.

WOOD'S VERIFIED ORIGIN ALFALFA

USES.—For hay, soil improvement and pasture.

SOIL.—A thoroughly prepared, deep, rich, well-drained soil containing plenty of organic matter.

LIME.—Heavy user; apply 2 tons or more limestone to the acre.

FERTILIZER.—Heavy user of phosphoric acid; apply also after cutting.

INOCULATION.— Important. Inoculate with Stimugerm. See page 75.

FACTS ABOUT ALFALFA

Once established, it lasts for years.
Yields three to five cuttings of nutritious hay each season.
Feeding value high—contains as much protein as wheat bran.
When fed with grain, it supplies the protein necessary for a balanced ration.
Does not exhaust the soil; it enriches it.
Claimed to add twice as much nitrogen to the land as Red Clover.
Requires but little care and attention.
It supplies its own nitrogen and stores it in the land to make bigger the crops that follow it.
One of the farm's most profitable crops; it pays constant dividends.

WHEN TO SOW.—March or April, 1 inch deep on sandy soils; shallower on heavy soils.

RATE OF SEEDING.—20 to 30 pounds to the acre.

HOW TO SOW.—Use a broadcast seeder (see page 91), with drill or by hand. Roll the land after sowing; have a firm seed bed.

CUTTING.—Cut when suckers are 1 to 2 inches high; do not cut late in the fall.

WHAT ALFALFA TO SOW.—For general sowing use Genuine Kansas Alfalfa; in mountain sections use Grimm.

The Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station says: "The unfortunate use of unadapted varieties of alfalfa has probably caused more failures and discouraged more farmers than any one factor in the production of this crop."
SOW ONLY ADAPTED HARDY ALFALFA OF VERIFIED ORIGIN



Wood's Certified Origin Alfalfa protects you against unadapted alfalfa and is your assurance of adaptability and quality.

GENUINE KANSAS ALFALFA

—We regard Genuine Kansas Alfalfa as the best for general sowing in the Atlantic Coast States. An alfalfa that can stand the severe winters of Kansas will come through our winters splendidly. In a test of alfalfas from many sources, made by the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, four plantings of Kansas alfalfa stood the winters better than any in their test and yielded more than 4½ tons per acre. It makes a quick spring growth and gives several cuttings each season. By mail postpaid, lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.25; 25 lbs. \$4.90; 50 lbs. \$9.50. Not postpaid, lb. 23c; 5 to 24 lbs. 19c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 17c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 16½c per lb. No charge for bags.

We are authorized distributors of **VERIFIED ORIGIN ALFALFA SEEDS** under the direct supervision of the United State Department of Agriculture. A certificate showing the ex-



act origin will accompany every bag of alfalfa we ship to you. This is of great importance because many alfalfas, both domestic and imported, are not adapted and bring loss and disappointment.

GRIMM ALFALFA

—The hardiest of all alfalfas and will stand the severest winters of our mountain sections. It has a branching root growth that gives the plant a firm hold on the soil and prevents heaving by frequent freezes and thaws, and also adapts it to shallower soils. Grimm alfalfa costs a little more than Genuine Kansas, but if your soil is shallow with a hardpan near the surface, or if your farm is in the mountain section where the winter temperature is low, it will pay you to give Grimm the preference over all other alfalfas. By mail postpaid, lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.70; 10 lbs. \$3.15; 25 lbs. \$7.15; 50 lbs. \$13.75. Not postpaid, lb. 33c; 5 to 24 lbs. 28c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 26c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 25c per lb. No charge for bags.

BEGGAR WEED or Florida Clover.—A nitrogen-gatherer, makes a hay rich in protein and relished by stock, and is of real value on thin sandy land and pine barrens for pasture or hay; it is even more fattening than alfalfa and cowpeas; makes a fine cover crop, especially for orchards. Sow when frost is over 3 to 4 lbs. to the acre, in 3-foot drills or 10 to 12 lbs. broadcast. By mail postpaid, lb. 65c; 5 lbs. \$2.80; 10 lbs. \$5.35; 25 lbs. \$12.40; 50 lbs. \$23.75. Not postpaid, lb. 55c; 5 to 24 lbs. 50c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 47c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 45c per lb. No charge for bags.

INOCULATE THIS SEED WITH STIMUGERM

Your Equipment Isn't Complete without a seed sower. You cannot sow seeds broadcast by hand and have as even a distribution as with a sower. Two good sowers are described on page 91. They are not expensive, but give splendid service.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER

FOR LAWNS AND PASTURES

Makes a small, close, compact growth, covering the ground like a carpet. Sow either in the spring or fall. When sown by itself, sow 5 to 6 pounds per acre; it is better, however, sown in mixture with other grasses.

By mail postpaid, lb. 55c; 5 lbs. \$2.55; 10 lbs. \$4.85; 25 lbs. \$11.40; 50 lbs. \$22.75. Not postpaid, lb. 48c; 5 to 24 lbs. 45c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 43c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 42c per lb. No charge for bags.

CRIMSON CLOVER —Sow it on every piece of land that will be unoccupied by another crop next winter. By mail postpaid, lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.35; 25 lbs. \$2.90; 50 lbs. \$5.50.

Not postpaid, lb. 13c; 5 to 24 lbs. 10c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 9c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 8½c per lb. No charge for bags.

JAPAN CLOVER OR LESPEDEZA

It grows anywhere — on acid soils, waste lands, worn-out, gravelly soils and galled hillsides — where nothing else of value will grow.

Withstands droughts that would kill other crops.

Will stand any amount of grazing.

Nearly as high in feeding value as alfalfa.

All kinds of stock relish it.

A valuable soil improver, for it is a legume.

It increases the grazing capacity of pastures by 25 per cent.



Rowan County, N. C., farmers show their interest in Korean Lespedeza.

Korean Lespedeza

AN EARLY DROUGHT RESISTANT SOIL BUILDER Does Especially Well in High Altitudes

The abundant growth, deep penetrating roots covered with nodules make Korean Lespedeza an outstanding grazing and soil building legume, especially for the mountain section. It makes a larger growth than ordinary Japan clover, 15 to 24 inches, single plants having a spread of 3 feet; has larger leaves; furnishes pasturage about three weeks earlier and matures its seeds in high altitudes.

The strong root growth penetrates about 8 inches deep, making it highly drought resistant, and thriving on poor, wornout soils where alfalfa and clovers would fail.

In feeding value it is about equal to alfalfa; has no woody stem; holds its leaves well and produces a full crop the first season. It is an annual, reseeds indefinitely although closely grazed, but is easily gotten rid of by a single cultivated crop. For a year round pasture sow a mixture of Korean Lespedeza, hairy vetch, orchard and herds grasses.

It is quite a general custom to sow in grain crops about the middle of February or early in March, using a broadcast seed sower such as is described on page 91. A harrowing before sowing is the only preparation necessary. When sown alone broadcast 20 lbs. to the acre during late freezes after a light harrowing, but do not cover the seeds.

CERTIFIED KOREAN.—Grown under the supervision of, and certified by, the Crop Improvement Association. 98 per cent pure. By mail postpaid, lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$3.05; 25 lbs. \$6.90; 50 lbs. \$13.25.

Not postpaid, lb. 32c; 5 to 24 lbs. 27c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 25c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 24c per lb. No charge for bags.

DODDER FREE KOREAN.—95 to 98 per cent pure. By mail postpaid, lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.65; 25 lbs. \$5.90; 50 lbs. \$11.25.

Not postpaid, lb. 28c; 5 to 24 lbs. 23c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 21c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 20c per lb. No charge for bags.

Kobe Lespedeza

An important variety, brought from Japan by the United States Department of Agriculture, that has become immensely popular. In sections where the season is longer, Kobe, which is two to three weeks later, makes a considerably larger growth than Korean. In tests by one of the state experiment stations Kobe out-yielded other lespedezas in three of the four years the tests were made. Kobe is of spreading growth, but stands up well when the stand is thick. In February or March sow 20 lbs. to the acre either alone or on your grain, scarifying the land with a harrow before sowing. Dodder free. By mail postpaid, lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.80; 10 lbs. \$3.35; 25 lbs. \$7.65; 50 lbs. \$14.75.

Not postpaid, lb. 34c; 5 to 24 lbs. 30c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 28c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 27c per lb. No charge for bags.

Japan Clover or Lespedeza

The original lespedeza. Sow 20 lbs. to the acre on your poor land to bring it into condition to produce profitable crops. Once started it smothers broomsedge and other undesirable growths. 10 lbs. Japan clover and 8 lbs. herd's grass will give a hay crop and may be grazed till frost. By mail postpaid, lb. 26c; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.95; 25 lbs. \$4.40; 50 lbs. \$8.25.

Not postpaid, lb. 20c; 5 to 24 lbs. 16c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 15c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 14c per lb. No charge for bags.

Does not take the place of cow peas, soy beans and clovers as a soil improver, for it thrives on soils so poor that these crops would fail.

Reseeds itself every year even when severely grazed, but is easily killed out by a cultivated crop.

When grown with hairy vetch, orchard grass and herd's grass it gives a year round pasturage.

It is only necessary to scratch the soil with a harrow and sow the seeds.

Be sure to inoculate with Stimugerm. See page 75.

SWEET CLOVER

WHITE BOKHARA OR MELILOTUS ALBA

Sweet clover is one of the most important soil improving crops.

Produces more on thin land than alfalfa and red clover and grows well on a great variety of soils.

Withstands adverse conditions of soil and weather better than alfalfa and red clover. Does not winter kill.

Equal to alfalfa and red clover in nutritive value.

Sow it for hay, pasturage and soil improvement.

Sow it on lands too poor, too worn out, too sandy for other crops and bring the land into condition to produce profitable crops.

Sow it for pasturing hogs and cattle—they all like it.

You can sow it on your fall-sown grain without preparation, except harrowing.

Sweet clover needs lime—apply 2 tons limestone to the acre.

Make the seedbed fine and compact and cover the seeds lightly. Inoculate with Stimugerm. See page 75.

Sow 20 lbs. to the acre from February 1st to March 15th.

**INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
STIMUGERM**

HULLED AND RECLEANED SWEET CLOVER. For sowing after March 15th. By mail postpaid, lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.35; 25 lbs. \$2.80; 50 lbs. \$5.25.

Not postpaid, lb. 13c; 5 to 24 lbs. 10c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 8½c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 8c per lb. No charge for bags.

UNHULLED SWEET CLOVER.—Recommended by the Virginia Experiment Station for sowing early—as early as February 1st in Eastern Virginia. By mail postpaid, lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lbs. \$2.55; 50 lbs. \$4.75.

Not postpaid, lb. 12c; 5 to 24 lbs. 9c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 7½c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 7c per lb. No charge for bags.

Grundy County Sweet Clover —About two weeks earlier than ordinary sweet clover and makes a finer hay. It is the hardest of all sweet clovers and stands well in long dry spells in the summer. A splendid soil improver and grows on the poorest soils.

HULLED SEEDS.—By mail postpaid, lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.35; 25 lbs. \$2.80; 50 lbs. \$5.25.

Not postpaid, lb. 13c; 5 to 24 lbs. 10c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 8½c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 8c per lb. No charge for bags.



Sweet Clover

WOOD'S HIGH-GRADE GRASS SEEDS

Bermuda Grass

— Makes a vigorous and persistent growth in every part of the South; lasts for years; stands a long, hot summer without injury; grows well in any soil that is not too wet; bears heavy grazing and trampling with little injury; recovers quickly when grazed down, and as a grazing and fattening grass has few equals. If grown with burr clover, Japan clover, carpet grass and vetch, an all-the-year-round grazing may be had. For lawns, golf courses and athletic grounds it makes a tough, even turf without clumps, and recovers quickly after cutting. To have an all-the-year-round green, mix with perennial rye grass, as Bermuda turns brown after frost. Sow when the ground is thoroughly warm, and only on well-prepared land. Sow broadcast and cover very lightly with a roller or light brush. Germinates very slowly. Sow 12 to 15 pounds to the acre; for lawns, 1 pound to 1,000 square feet. **By mail postpaid, lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.35; 25 lbs. \$5.30; 50 lbs. \$10.25.**

Not postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 to 24 lbs. 20c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 18½c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 18c per lb. No charge for bags.



Carpet Grass

Carpet Grass

—The Grass That Thrives on Close Grazing.—Carpet grass is fast proving itself one of the most valuable permanent grazing grasses for that section of the South extending from the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf and approximately 125 to 150 miles inland. It is remarkable for its ability to grow on poor sandy soils; it thrives vigorously on any kind of soil if moisture conditions are favorable, even if the land is acid. Compared with Bermuda grass, carpet grass is its equal in feeding value; it may be grazed considerably later in the fall and earlier in the spring; it does better on poor sandy soils and furnishes more grazing. It is strictly a pasture grass and stands close grazing and heavy trampling; in fact, it thrives best and spreads more rapidly when closely grazed, and trampling seems to improve it. It does splendidly sown with Japan clover and burr clover, the combination giving an all-the-year pasture. All carpet grass pastures should have added 5 lbs. Japan clover to the acre. On public parks and golf courses it will make a thick, leafy sod that improves with close cutting. Carpet grass may be grown wherever the temperature does not fall below 10 degrees. It is easily eradicated by plowing. Sow from early spring till mid-summer 10 lbs. to the acre; on lawns and public parks heavier seeding is advisable. **By mail postpaid, lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.25; 25 lbs. \$4.90; 50 lbs. \$9.50.**

Not postpaid, lb. 23c; 5 to 24 lbs. 19c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 17c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 16½c per lb. No charge for bags.

South German Bent

—A very valuable strain for making fine turf and excellent for putting greens. Usually contains a small percentage of Velvet Bent. **By mail postpaid, lb. \$1.10; 5 lbs. \$5.10; 10 lbs. \$9.90; 25 lbs. \$24.40; 50 lbs. \$46.25.**

Not postpaid, lb. \$1.00; 5 to 24 lbs. 95c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 93c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 90c per lb. No charge for bags.

Colonial Bent

—A fine Bent for light soils. Our stock is new crop seeds of the highest purity and germination. **By mail postpaid, lb. \$1.00; 5 lbs. \$4.55; 10 lbs. \$8.90; 25 lbs. \$22.00; 50 lbs. \$42.75.**

Not postpaid, lb. 90c; 5 to 24 lbs. 85c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 83c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 82c per lb. No charge for bags.



Sudan Grass

A Wonderful Quick-Growing Summer Hay Grass.

As big a yielder as Johnson grass, but it has none of the latter's objectionable features, for Sudan grass can never become a pest, for it is an annual with short fibrous roots that are killed by frost. Its greatest value is for hay, which is well liked by stock—the entire plant, leaves, stems and heads, is eaten. It should largely supplant millet, which yields only a single cutting, whereas Sudan grass will give at least two. It stools out wonderfully after the first cutting; it is not uncommon to find more than a hundred stems growing from a single root. The hay is equal to timothy in feeding value, and superior to millet. It is also strongly drought resistant. Sow it after the ground becomes thoroughly warm, either broadcast or in rows two feet apart, and cultivate like corn. When sown in rows it grows six to seven feet high; when sown broadcast it grows four to five feet high. If sown broadcast, the hay is finer and rather better than when grown in rows. Cut when in bloom, for at that stage the feeding value is highest; yet there are few grasses so little injured by standing beyond the proper stage for cutting. Sudan grass may be profitably grown with cowpeas and soybeans, as being of erect growth it supports the pea vines and makes the cutting easier and allows them to cure more quickly; the mixture will give a better-balanced ration than either fed alone. When grown with cowpeas or soy beans make the sowing of Sudan grass after the peas or beans are planted and covered. Almost any soil, from heavy clay to light sand, will grow Sudan grass. Sow 5 to 6 lbs. to the acre in 2-foot rows; 20 to 25 lbs. broadcast. **By mail postpaid, lb. 15c; 5 lbs. 60c; 10 lbs. 95c; 25 lbs. \$1.90; 50 lbs. \$3.50.**

Not postpaid, lb. 9c; 5 to 24 lbs. 6c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 5c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 4½c per lb. No charge for bags.

Dallis Grass, or Paspalum Dilatatum

In the far South dallis grass makes an all-the-year-round grazing and hay grass, but is recommended for growing throughout the cotton sections where it may be cut twice a season, making excellent green feed and hay; stands close grazing and is not injured by moderate frosts. It is hardy and thrives on a wide variety of soils except those that are very dry and sandy, but prefers a fairly heavy and somewhat moist situation. It is a perennial, growing 3 to 5 feet high; has a long-growing season, starting early in the spring and remaining green till frost. Sow from the middle of March till the middle of April; farther South it may be sown earlier; sow 6 to 8 pounds to the acre.

By mail postpaid, lb. 52c; 5 lbs. \$2.30; 10 lbs. \$4.35; 25 lbs. \$9.90; 50 lbs. \$18.75.

Not postpaid, lb. 45c; 5 to 24 lbs. 40c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 37c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 35c per lb. No charge for bags.

Southern Permanent Pasture Mixture No. 12

A mixture of carpet grass, dallis grass and Japan clover as recommended by the Southern experiment stations, and made up on the formula as recommended by them for both light and heavy soils. Sow 18 lbs. to the acre. **By mail postpaid, lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.55; 25 lbs. \$5.65; 50 lbs. \$10.75.**

Not postpaid, lb. 26c; 5 to 24 lbs. 22c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 20c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 19c per lb. No charge for bags.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass

grazing, a larger yield of hay and to keep green longer, both during the winter and summer, than most grasses. It is especially adaptable to the South. It withstands the heat and drought of mid-summer and cold of winter; starts very early in the spring and continues to give good grazing until late in the fall. For hay it can be cut twice in a season, frequently producing nearly double as much hay as timothy. Its nutritive qualities are first class; ripens at the same time as orchard grass and red clover. It is best adapted for good loamy uplands, but gives excellent results on nearly all soils, and better than most other grasses on light and sandy soils. Sown with orchard grass and red clover, sow 12 lbs. tall meadow oat grass, 15 lbs. orchard grass, and 8 lbs. red clover. The addition of 6 or 7 lbs. of fancy clean red top or herd's grass seed to the acre to this mixture increases the aftermath and the yield of grazing. When sown by itself, sow 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre, either in the spring or fall.

By mail postpaid, lb. 28c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.05; 25 lbs. \$4.40; 50 lbs. \$8.25.

Not postpaid, lb. 20c; 5 to 24 lbs. 17c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 15c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 14c per lb. No charge for bags.



Tall Meadow Oat Grass

Chewing's Fescue

—Of all the finer grasses, none will stand more hard wear and trampling: the wiry creeping roots form a close and lasting turf. It grows on poor dry sandy acid soils, resists drought and does well in shaded places. Particularly fine for lawns; once established it is difficult for weeds to get a foothold. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. By mail postpaid, lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$2.05; 10 lbs. \$3.85; 25 lbs. \$8.90; 50 lbs. \$17.25.

Not postpaid, lb. 38c; 5 to 24 lbs. 35c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 33c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 32c per lb. No charge for bags.

Poa Trivialis

(Rough Stalked Meadow Grass).—A fibrous rooted perennial grass that is valuable on account of its quick growth, productiveness and nutritious qualities. It starts early in the spring and continues green till late in the fall, growing to perfection on rich moist soils and in shaded places. As it prefers shelter the best results are had by sowing it with other grasses such as red top or herd's grass and Kentucky blue grass. A splendid grass for mixed permanent pastures. By mail postpaid, lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.70; 10 lbs. \$3.15; 25 lbs. \$7.15; 50 lbs. \$13.75.

Not postpaid, lb. 32c; 5 to 24 lbs. 28c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 26c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 25c per lb. No charge for bags.

Hard Fescue

—Recommended for lands too dry, light and gravelly for other grasses; does well in shady situations; very hardy, standing extremes of cold and long droughts. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. By mail postpaid, lb. 32c; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.55; 25 lbs. \$5.65; 50 lbs. \$10.75.

Not postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 to 24 lbs. 22c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 20c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 19c per lb. No charge for bags.

Italian Rye Grass

—Yields three or four cuttings a year of most nutritious hay; a very valuable grass, particularly adapted for rich loamy soils or low grounds; does better in damp situations than most grasses. Frequently used as a lawn grass in the South, giving a quick covering to the lawn. Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre. By mail postpaid, lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 70c; 10 lbs. \$1.15; 25 lbs. \$2.40; 50 lbs. \$4.25.

Not postpaid, lb. 12c; 5 to 24 lbs. 8c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 7c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 6c per lb. No charge for bags.

Postpaid Prices of Field Seeds

Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and

Penna.

POSTAGE TO OTHER STATES: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich., add 2c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo., and Wis., add 4c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Texas, Okla., Kan., and Neb., add 6c per pound; to Cuba, 10c per lb. to postpaid prices.

(Evergreen Grass). — This grass seems to make more leafage and

Meadow Fescue or English Blue Grass

A splendid spring and summer grass, stands close grazing, and makes more and thicker foliage than even orchard and tall meadow oat grass. The roots penetrate deeply, adapting it to poor soils and making it quite drought-resistant. It also makes a good fall and winter pasturage, as it remains green throughout the winter. Although used principally in pastures, it makes a good hay, and cattle thrive on it green or dry. A good mixture when sown for hay is 7 lbs. meadow fescue, 6 lbs. herd's grass, 8 lbs. timothy and 5 lbs. sapling clover. For a permanent pasture we recommend 10 lbs. meadow fescue, 8 lbs. orchard grass, 8 lbs. tall meadow oat grass, 6 lbs. Kentucky blue, and 5 lbs. red clover. When sown alone, sow 30 lbs. to the acre.

By mail postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85; 25 lbs. \$3.90; 50 lbs. \$7.25.

Not postpaid, lb. 18c; 5 to 24 lbs. 15c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 13c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 12c per lb. No charge for bags.

Perennial Rye Grass

—This grass is becoming more and more appreciated as a pasture grass. It produces an abundance of foliage that remains bright and green throughout the season, will bear frequent and close cropping, is relished by all kinds of stock, and is not easily injured by trampling. It prefers a stiff wet soil, but does well on any soil that is not too dry; it has given very satisfactory crops on lands too wet for timothy, lasting for several years. In the far South where the lawns are of Bermuda grass, a sowing of perennial rye grass will keep the lawn green throughout the year. Sow 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre. By mail postpaid, lb. 22c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.55; 25 lbs. \$3.40; 50 lbs. \$6.25.

Not postpaid, lb. 15c; 5 to 24 lbs. 12c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 11c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 10c per lb. No charge for bags.

Orchard Grass

(The Great Pasture and Hay Grass).—A very vigorous grower and yields large crops of excellent and nutritious hay,

as well as having special value as a pasture grass, furnishing good grazing from early spring till winter. It responds quickly after cutting or grazing, for in a few weeks of seasonable weather it is ready for grazing again. It is particularly well adapted for pastures, and has the further advantage of growing well in shade, giving excellent results when sown in orchards and shaded parks. It adapts itself to a variety of soils, provided they are well drained, but succeeds best on loamy uplands or moderately stiff soils, although it does quite well on soils that are inclined to be sandy. It is a deep-rooted perennial grass, but does not form a true sod, as it grows in tufts, so it is recommended that other grasses be sown with it. A mixture of 15 lbs. of orchard grass, 12 lbs. of tall meadow oat grass and 8 lbs. of red clover has proved very satisfactory, is recommended for hay and pasture. Red-top or herd's grass, Kentucky blue, meadow fescue, perennial and Italian rye grasses and alsike clover, may be added to make a permanent pasture. When sown alone, sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

Present Price, TRADE-MARK BRAND:

By mail postpaid, lb. 22c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.55; 25 lbs. \$3.40; 50 lbs. \$6.50.

Not postpaid, lb. 15c; 5 to 24 lbs. 12c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 11c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 10½c per lb. No charge for bags.

Agrostis Maritima

(Seaside Bent.)—A strong creeping that, when a stand is established, makes a fine turf for grazing. It is adapted to heavy soils that are free of lime, and will stand almost any amount of moisture. It spreads rapidly by means of runners or stolons which strike root at the joints. It makes a most excellent lawn grass and an unusually fine golf green, forming a thick matted turf of fine texture and beautiful dark green color. By mail postpaid, lb. \$1.45; 5 lbs. \$6.85; 10 lbs. \$13.35; 25 lbs. \$33.00; 50 lbs. \$63.75.

Not postpaid, lb. \$1.35; 5 to 24 lbs. \$1.30 per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. \$1.27 per lb.; 100 lbs. and over \$1.25 per lb. No charge for bags.

Sheep Fescue

—Lands that are worthless for growing other fine grazing grasses can be made of value by growing sheep fescue, for it will grow on thin, dry, sandy and rock soils where few grasses will live, and will stand any amount of drought. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. By mail postpaid, lb. 32c; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.55; 25 lbs. \$5.65; 50 lbs. \$10.75.

Not postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 to 24 lbs. 22c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 20c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 19c per lb. No charge for bags.



Orchard Grass

RED TOP, OR HERDS GRASS

THE BLUE GRASS OF THE ATLANTIC COAST



Red Top, or
Herds Grass

Red top or herds grass is one of the most valuable and satisfactory grasses for the South, and it is highly recommended for sowing on lands that will not grow Kentucky blue grass. It is well adapted to a great variety of soils, succeeding well on light, sandy soils, as well as stiff upland and lowground, and grows better in moist situations than almost any other grass. It is one of the easiest grasses to get a stand, and once established, it thickens and improves, taking possession of the land and increasing in yield every year.

Red top or herds grass should be included in all mixtures intended for permanent pasture or hay. It makes excellent pasturage and fine quality hay. When well established it spreads and will supplant other grasses. It is also

one of the best grasses for hillsides or lands likely to wash.

As it matures at the same season as timothy, the two grasses are splendidly adapted for sowing together for hay and for grazing afterwards, sowing 6 lbs. red top or herds grass and 8 lbs. of timothy per acre. A mixture containing 5 lbs. red top or herds grass, 6 lbs. timothy, 7 lbs. meadow fescue, and 5 lbs. sapling or mammoth clover will give greater variety to the hay. When sown alone, sow 12 to 15 pounds to the acre.

By mail postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75; 25 lbs. \$3.80; 50 lbs. \$7.00.

Not postpaid, lb. 17c; 5 to 24 lbs. 14c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 12c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 11½c per lb. No charge for bags.



Timothy

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

THE GRASS THAT MADE KENTUCKY FAMOUS.

Sow 35 to 40 lbs. to the acre.



Kentucky Blue Grass.

On lands that will grow Kentucky blue grass there is probably no other grass that equals it for making a permanent pasture, nor one that will yield a richer, sweeter and more nutritious pasture. Except on very light sandy soils it should be included in all grass mixtures sown for grazing. It is one of the first to start up in the spring and gives the very finest grazing till winter.

Kentucky blue grass is hardy, will withstand coldest weather, and the trampling of hoofs does not hurt it as the roots are thick and stout, and form a tough sod, but do not turn stock on it till the grass is strong and well established. As it takes a year or

more to become well established, we suggest that it be sown with at least one other grass. If sown with a single grass use perennial rye grass, but a better mixture would be 15 lbs. Kentucky blue, 5 lbs. red top or herds grass, 5 lbs. perennial rye grass, 10 lbs. meadow fescue or Randall grass and 5 lbs. red clover.

Although slow to establish itself, Kentucky blue grass, once a stand is had on land to which it is adapted, lasts for many years, as the plants spread with their underground roots and will improve year to year, and rarely needs reseeding. A thick, well set sod of Kentucky blue grass makes an ideal pasture, and for all lands adapted to its growth should be one of the principal constituents of all pasture mixtures.

Spring sowings of Kentucky blue grass should be made from the middle of February till the middle of April—the earlier the better to give it a good start before the weeds. Cover with a roller or brush; the roller affords the best possible covering for all fine grass seeds as it does not cover them too deep and assures a firm seed bed.

Our special grass and clover pasture mixtures described on page 62 all contain a liberal proportion of Kentucky blue grass. By mail postpaid, lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.25; 25 lbs. \$4.90; 50 lbs. \$9.25.

Not postpaid, lb. 23c; 5 to 24 lbs. 19c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 17c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 16c per lb. No charge for bags.

TIMOTHY

The Most Extensively Grown Hay Grass—12 to 15 lbs. Sow an Acre

For hay, timothy is the best known and most extensively grown of all grasses. A stand is easily established, it is inexpensive to sow, it starts quickly and yields its best crop the year after it is sown, but the following year's crop may be equally as heavy if liberally top-dressed with stable manure. It stands up well, is easily cured and is heavy for its bulk, for which reason it has proved the most profitable hay crop when grown for market. The yield on good land frequently runs from 1½ to 3 tons to the acre.

Timothy requires good land to make good crops—this applies particularly to timothy, for, unlike other grasses, it does not enrich the soil, but exhausts it, so that top-dressing with stable manure or fertilizer is advised; the fertilizer should contain a liberal amount of ammonia. If sown with sapling clover the clover will help to supply nitrogen.

Meadow fescue or English blue grass, red top or herds grass and sapling clover all mature at the same season as timothy, and are good grasses to sow with it for hay and grazing, increasing the yield of hay and the yield and value of the pasturage. A good mixture is 6 lbs. timothy, 5 lbs. red top or herds grass, 7 lbs. meadow fescue and 5 lbs. sapling clover; this mixture will furnish an excellent hay and fine pasturage on good loamy soils or on low ground. If timothy and sapling clover are sown together, mix 8 lbs. timothy and 6 lbs. sapling clover.

The common practice in the West of sowing timothy and red clover mixed is not recommended, as red clover ripens earlier than timothy and timothy is easily injured by early cutting and the hay shrinks in weight. The best time to cut is when it is in bloom; it is then easier to cure and its feeding value is highest.

Timothy grows best on clay or heavy loam, lowlands and in mountainous districts, but grows quite satisfactorily on any good loamy soil, provided there is abundant moisture.

TIMOTHY—Present price, **TRADE-MARK BRAND**, by mail postpaid, lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.20; 25 lbs. \$2.40; 50 lbs. \$4.50.

Not postpaid, lb. 12c; 5 to 24 lbs. 9c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 7c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 6½c per lb. No charge for bags.

WOOD'S SPECIAL GRASS AND CLOVER MIXTURES



MIXTURE No. 1

FOR LIGHT
GRAVELLY OR
SANDY
SOILS

Composed of the following
grasses and clovers:

Perennial Rye Grass	Orchard Grass
Alsike Clover	Red Top or
Tall Meadow	Herd's Grass
Oat Grass	Kentucky Blue
Alfalfa	Grass
Red Clover	Timothy
Meadow Fescue	Carpet Grass
Japan Clover	Paspalum or
White Clover	Dallis Grass

By mail postpaid, lb. 28c; 5 lbs.
\$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.95; 25 lbs. \$4.15;
50 lbs. \$7.75.

Not postpaid, lb. 20c; 5 to 24 lbs.
16c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 14c per lb.;
100 lbs. and over 13½c per lb. No.
charge for bags.

MIXTURE No. 2

FOR
GOOD LOAM
SOIL

Composed of the following
grasses and clovers:

Tall Meadow	Alfalfa
Oat Grass	Red Top or
Orchard Grass	Herd's Grass
Perennial Rye	Red Clover
Grass	Alsike Clover
Kentucky Blue	Timothy
Grass	Red Fescue
White Clover	

By mail postpaid, lb. 28c; 5 lbs.
\$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.95; 25 lbs. \$4.15;
50 lbs. \$7.75.

Not postpaid, lb. 20c; 5 to 24 lbs.
16c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 14c per lb.;
100 lbs. and over 13½c per lb. No.
charge for bags.

Postpaid Prices of Field

Seeds —Apply to Va., N. C., W.
Va., Md., Del., N. J. and
Penna.

POSTAGE TO OTHER STATES:
To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio,
Ind., N. Y., New England and
Mich.; add 2c per pound to post-
paid prices.
To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La.,
Miss., Mo. and Wis. add 4c per
pound to postpaid prices.
To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb.
add 6c per pound; to Cuba, 10c
per lb. to postpaid prices.

Permanent Pasture Grass Mixtures

1 1 1

SOW THEM

FOR BIGGER AND BETTER GRASS CROPS

1

Sow 30 to 35 Pounds to the Acre

WHY SOW MIXED GRASSES

1 1

All authorities agree that a mixture of grasses will
yield a better crop than a single grass.

The greater the number of grasses in a mixture the
thicker the stand, and a more prolonged growth is
produced.

Mixtures occupy the ground more completely than
a single grass and help to keep out weeds.

Some grasses grow in tufts and require other
grasses to fill in.

In pastures, mixtures yield a constant succession
of growth from spring till fall.

Mixtures last for years.

Mixtures insure against failure of any one grass.

Mixtures give more and better grazing for a longer
season than a single grass.

Mixtures will give you a chance for a crop in any
season.

Mixtures insure a denser growth than the same
number of seed of one or two varieties.

Grasses differ in the soils in which they yield the
best results; they differ in the purposes to which each
is best adapted; they differ in the season at which
they are at their best.

Our grass mixtures are made up on formulas that
long experience has proved are productive of the best
results.

GRASS SEEDS ARE CHEAPER THAN IN YEARS—
MAKE A PASTURE NOW

MIXTURE No. 3

FOR HEAVY
LOAM OR
CLAY SOILS

Composed of the following:

Alsike Clover	Red Clover
Orchard Grass	Tall Meadow
Red Top or	Oat Grass
Herd's Grass	Kentucky Blue
White Clover	Grass
Red Fescue	Perennial Rye
Meadow Fescue	Grass
Italian Rye	Timothy
Grass	Alfalfa

By mail postpaid, lb. 28c; 5 lbs.
\$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.95; 25 lbs. \$4.15;
50 lbs. \$7.75.

Not postpaid, lb. 20c; 5 to 24 lbs.
16c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 14c per lb.;
100 lbs. and over 13½c per lb.

MIXTURE No. 4

FOR MOIST
BOTTOM
LAND

Composed of the following:

Kentucky Blue	Meadow Fescue
Grass	Italian Rye
Timothy	Grass
Orchard Grass	Sapling Clover
Alsike Clover	Tall Meadow
Red Top or	Oat Grass
Herd's Grass	Hard Fescue

By mail postpaid, lb. 28c; 5 lbs.
\$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.95; 25 lbs. \$4.15;
50 lbs. \$7.75.

Not postpaid, lb. 20c; 5 to 24 lbs.
16c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 14c per lb.;
100 lbs. and over 13½c per lb.

MIXTURE No. 5

FOR WET
BOTTOM
LAND

Composed of the following:

Red Top or	Japan Clover
Herd's Grass	Alsike Clover
Italian Rye	Kentucky Blue
Grass	Grass
Meadow Fescue	Sapling Clover
Timothy	Orchard Grass
Tall Meadow	White Clover
Oat Grass	

By mail postpaid, lb. 28c; 5 lbs.
\$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.95; 25 lbs. \$4.15;
50 lbs. \$7.75.

Not postpaid, lb. 20c; 5 to 24 lbs.
16c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 14c per lb.;
100 lbs. and over 13½c per lb.

HAY MIXTURES «» Make Splendid Pasturage



Our Special Mixtures for mowing for hay are composed principally of grasses which ripen together for the first cutting; but they also contain smaller proportions of other grasses which will increase considerably the second cutting, and also add very much to the pasturage yield, in case it is desired to use the fields for pasturage afterward. These grass mixtures afford splendid crops of hay of the finest quality and highest feeding value, and after being cut will give continuous and abundant pasturage of the richest and most nutritious character till winter comes. Fields sown with these mixtures will last for years. May be used for hay exclusively, or for hay and pasturage as may be most needed.



Sow 30 to 35 Pounds to the Acre

MIXTURE No. 6—For Light Gravelly or Sandy Soils

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Orchard Grass	Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Red Clover
Red Fescue	Perennial Rye Grass	Alfalfa
Alsike Clover	Kentucky Blue Grass	Timothy
Meadow Fescue	Red Top or Herd's Grass	

By mail postpaid, lb. 28c; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.95; 25 lbs. \$4.15; 50 lbs. \$7.75.

Not postpaid, lb. 20c; 5 to 24 lbs. 16c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 14c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 13½c per lb. No charge for bags.

MIXTURE No. 7—For Good Loam Soil

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Meadow Fescue	Red Fescue
Kentucky Blue Grass	Orchard Grass	Red Clover
Perennial Rye Grass	Italian Rye Grass	Alsike Clover
Red Top or Herd's Grass	Timothy	Alfalfa

By mail postpaid, lb. 28c; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.95; 25 lbs. \$4.15; 50 lbs. \$7.75.

Not postpaid, lb. 20c; 5 to 24 lbs. 16c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 14c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 13½c per lb. No charge for bags.

MIXTURE No. 8—For Heavy Loam or Clay Soils

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Meadow Fescue	Perennial Rye Grass	Timothy
Orchard Grass	Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Alfalfa
Red Clover	Kentucky Blue Grass	Sheep Fescue
Alsike Clover	Red Top or Herd's Grass	

By mail postpaid, lb. 28c; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.95; 25 lbs. \$4.15; 50 lbs. \$7.75.

Not postpaid, lb. 20c; 5 to 24 lbs. 16c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 14c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 13½c per lb. No charge for bags.

MIXTURE No. 9—For Moist Bottom Land

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Red Top or Herd's Grass	Italian Rye Grass
Timothy	Alsike Clover
Meadow Fescue	Kentucky Blue Grass
Sapling Clover	Sheep Fescue

By mail postpaid, lb. 28c; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.95; 25 lbs. \$4.15; 50 lbs. \$7.75.

Not postpaid, lb. 20c; 5 to 24 lbs. 16c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 14c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 13½c per lb. No charge for bags.

MEADOW MIXTURE No. 10

A grass mixture that has particular value for permanent pasture. It is composed of an even greater variety of grasses than any of our other mixtures; is admirably adapted for both permanent pasture and for hay; makes a thick turf and gives a splendid yield of grass that will be relished by all kinds of stock, and is adapted to a wider variety of soils than our other mixtures, each of which is prepared for lands of a certain character and for special purposes. We recommend it for sowing on practically all kinds of soils, except very light sandy lands and on wet, heavy, low grounds. Sow 40 to 50 lbs. to the acre.

By mail postpaid, lb. 28c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.05; 25 lbs. \$4.40; 50 lbs. \$8.25.

Not postpaid, lb. 20c; 5 to 24 lbs. 17c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 15c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 14c per lb. No charge for bags.

WOOD'S GOLF MIXTURES

These mixtures are made up of grasses especially well adapted to Southern soils and climatic conditions. If not sure of which is best for your section, tell your troubles to our Golf Department.

Wood's Putting Green Mixtures

These mixtures are composed of the very finest dwarf-growing grasses; adapted and blended for different soils and climatic conditions. Sow at rate of 1½ to 2 lbs. to each 100 square feet.

WOOD'S PUTTING GREEN MIXTURE "D"—For Coastal Plain sections of Virginia, the Carolinas and the Southern States generally where Bent grass will not thrive. Price, 25-lb. lots, 23c lb.; 50-lb. lots, 21c lb.; 100-lb. lots, 20c lb.

WOOD'S PUTTING GREEN MIXTURE "E"—For Piedmont and mountain sections of North Carolina and Virginia. Does not contain Bermuda or Bent grass. Price on 25-lb. lots, 25c per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 23c per lb.; 100-lb. lots 22c per lb.

WOOD'S PUTTING GREEN MIXTURE "F"—A mixture for greens that can be given complete care and which will produce the finest Bent greens. Contains both Creeping and Coos Bay Bents. Price on 25-lb. lots, 65c per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 62c per lb.; 100-lb. lots, 60c per lb.

Wood's Fair Green Mixtures

Sow at rate of 100 to 150 pounds per acre on new fairways, or 60 to 75 pounds per acre in renovating old fairways.

We offer the following specially prepared mixtures for different locations:

WOOD'S FAIR GREEN MIXTURE "A"—Especially prepared for the far Southern States. Contains both Bermuda grass and carpet grass. Price on 100-lb. lots, 19c per lb.; 500-lb. lots, 18c per lb.

WOOD'S FAIR GREEN MIXTURE "B"—For Georgia, the Carolinas and Eastern Virginia. Contains a heavy proportion of Bermuda grass. Price, 100-lb. lots, 19c per lb.; 500-lb. lots, 18c per lb.

WOOD'S FAIR GREEN MIXTURE "C"—For Piedmont and mountain sections of North Carolina, Virginia and Northern sections. Contains only grasses for these locations. Price on 100-lb. lots, 18c per lb.; 500-lb. lots, 17c per lb.

We handle a complete line of golf club supplies—power, horse and hand mowers, sprinklers, hose, rollers, course markers, ball washers, tee markers, boxes and stands, hole rims, putting cups and flags. Write for Golf Course Catalog.

WOOD'S VIRGINIA GROWN ENSILAGE CORNS

The Silo Fillers

9

Experimental Stations

Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Minnesota, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Vermont—tested ten varieties of Wood's Ensilage corns. They produced more ensilage per acre than any other varieties.

Ensilage Corns for the Atlantic Coast and Corn Belt

2 1 2

Wood's Pamunkey Ensilage

The Heaviest Producer of All Ensilage Corns

Our Pamunkey Ensilage Corn is bred for height of stalk, breadth and thickness of foliage, as well as size and number of ears. It is of strong and vigorous growth, attaining a height of 13 to 15 feet, yields an unusually heavy growth of fodder and usually bears two ears to the stalk. The ears are 10 to 12 inches long, 2 1/4 to 2 1/2 inches in diameter, with a good depth of grain. In tonnage of ensilage we do not believe it can be surpassed. It is a real silo filler, as proved by reports from dairymen and stockmen in every section of the country. We do not believe that any ensilage corn has ever been bred that can equal our Pamunkey Ensilage for height of stalk and tonnage. Let a portion of your planting the coming season be Pamunkey and prove to yourself how much superior it is to corns grown in your locality. At ensilage stage in 98 days. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; 1/2 peck 65c; peck \$1.10; 1/2 bushel \$1.85; bushel \$3.35.**

Not postpaid, 1/2 peck 40c; peck 70c; 1/2 bushel \$1.15; bushel \$2.10; 5-bushel lots \$2.00 per bushel.

Wood's Eureka Ensilage

Eureka is more universally grown for ensilage than any other one variety. It is a double purpose corn, for, aside from being a first-class ensilage corn, as a field variety it ranks high in yield. It is tall and leafy, 13 to 15 feet high, with an enormous growth of fodder. It bears one to two ears to the stalk, the ears frequently over 12 inches. The grains are medium large, flinty, closely placed on a small cob and are very high in protein. The ears are resistant to corn ear worm, weevil, ear rot and are seldom unsound. It makes ensilage in about 100 days. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; 1/2 peck 65c; peck \$1.05; 1/2 bushel \$1.80; bushel \$3.25.**

Not postpaid, 1/2 peck 40c; peck 65c; 1/2 bushel \$1.10; bushel \$2.00; 5-bushel lots \$1.90 per bushel.

Wood's Virginia Ensilage

The Delaware Experiment Station says: "For years Wood's Virginia Ensilage has outyielded all other varieties, and we consider it the best ensilage corn for this State." It is a large single eared, deep grained corn that is adapted to a wide territory and a great variety of soils, making a large growth on average land. Ready in 100 days. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; 1/2 peck 60c; peck 95c; 1/2 bushel \$1.60; bushel \$2.80.**

Not postpaid, 1/2 peck 35c; peck 55c; 1/2 bushel 90c; bushel \$1.60; 5-bushel lots \$1.50 per bushel.

Brandon Red Cob Ensilage

We bred up this corn from one of our older ensilage varieties grown in the fertile James River Valley, breeding particularly for a high yield of grain and a maximum tonnage of ensilage. It makes two to three large ears to the stalk, with a very deep grain of high feeding value. It has proved most satisfactory in many Northern State experiment station tests and is far superior to the ordinary Western Red Cob Ensilage. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; 1/2 peck 60c; peck 95c; 1/2 bushel \$1.60; bushel \$2.80.**

Not postpaid, 1/2 peck 35c; peck 55c; 1/2 bushel 90c; bushel \$1.60; 5-bushel lots \$1.50 per bushel.

Ensilage Corns for the North

1 1 1

Wood's Yellow Sweepstakes Ensilage

The heaviest yielding ensilage corn that will make ears in the far Northern States; June 1st plantings are ready to cut in September. This explains its immense popularity in these states and Canada. It makes a fine tall growth with long, broad and heavy blade. The ears are 12 inches long with very broad thick golden grain high in protein and sugar. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; 1/2 peck 65c; peck \$1.05; 1/2 bushel \$1.80; bushel \$3.25.**

Not postpaid, 1/2 peck 40c; peck 65c; 1/2 bushel \$1.10; bushel \$2.00; 5-bushel lots \$1.90 per bushel.

Cocke's Prolific Ensilage

The Maryland State College says: "Wood's Cocke's Prolific averaged 15.3 tons ensilage per acre for four years, while the State average was less than 7 tons. In a thirteen-year test it outyielded all other ensilage varieties. It is superior to other varieties because of its higher feeding value and because it makes so many ears, is easy to handle and put through the cutter-box."

The Dairy Husbandry Department of the Indiana State Experiment Station says: "Wood's Cocke's Prolific makes a good growth and is an excellent silage corn, especially for dairymen with a limited acreage for silage." **By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; 1/2 peck 65c; peck \$1.10; 1/2 bushel \$1.85; bushel \$3.35.**

Not postpaid, 1/2 peck 40c; peck 70c; 1/2 bushel \$1.15; bushel \$2.10; 5-bushel lots \$2.00 per bushel.

Virginia Pride Ensilage

An early, deep grained, leafy ensilage corn that will make grain in the latitude of New England. It makes a large rooted stalk 12 feet or more tall; withstands wind storms; many stalks two-eared. The abundant foliage assures a large and economical tonnage. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; 1/2 peck 60c; peck 95c; 1/2 bushel \$1.60; bushel \$2.80.**

Not postpaid, 1/2 peck 35c; peck 55c; 1/2 bushel 90c; bushel \$1.60; 5-bushel lots \$1.50 per bushel.



A shock of our planting stock, Wood's Pamunkey Ensilage. Note height of stalk and length of ear.

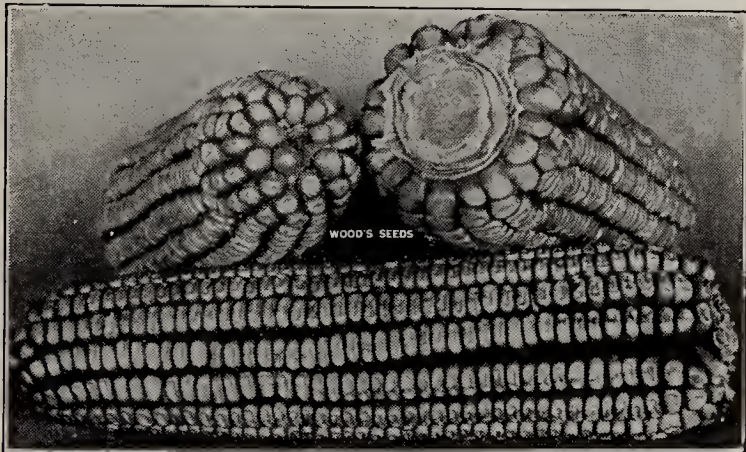
WOOD'S SOUTHERN WHITE PROLIFIC CORNS

Recommended for

Eastern Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia,
Florida and Alabama.

Mosby's Prolific —Mosby's Prolific can generally be depended upon to yield two or more good-sized ears to the stalk. The cob is small to medium size; grows 12 to 14 feet high; makes a good growth of fodder; carries the ears well up on the stalk. It has the largest ear and grain of all the prolific corns and the grain is sound. At the Georgia Coast Station it ranked fourth in yield of twenty-seven varieties tested. Matures in 127 days.

Cocke's Prolific —Matures in 125 days. Of the twelve varieties tested at the Louisiana Experiment Station Cocke's gave the highest average yield. The North Carolina station recommends it for the coastal section because it is weevil-resistant. It makes a tall stalk with heavy foliage, and makes two to three very hard flinty ears to the stalk—there is no unsound corn. Fine for hominy.



Wood's Dixie.

Wood's Dixie —Matures in 125 days. In practically every test Wood's Dixie has proved a big yielder—two 10-inch ears to nearly every stalk. The grain is deep and broad, close, very high shelling per cent, sound, flinty and weevil-resistant; has small cob and the shuck covers the tip; it makes an excellent pure white meal. In 1930, the drought year, in a South Carolina test it outyielded eleven leading varieties and was the only corn to fill out at both ends. The experiment station recommended that it be planted where bud and cutworms are prevalent. Dixie will yield as high as any on good land and higher on medium or poor land or under unfavorable conditions. We recommend it above all other corns for average farm conditions.

Hastings' Prolific —The introducer claims that it will make two ears to the stalk on average land, and if planted 24 to 30 inches apart in the row on good strong land, four to six ears to the stalk can be had. The ears are well filled at both ends; the cob is small; the shuck is heavy and covers the ear tightly, protecting it from birds and insects, and preventing loss in wet seasons. Matures in 132 days.



Biggs' Seven Ear.

Biggs' Seven Ear —Matures in 120 days. Biggs' is the earliest of the prolific corns and probably holds the record for the largest yield—more than 125 bushels to the acre; the originator claims that one year he made 167 bushels to the acre and had never made less than 75 bushels. The North Carolina Experiment Station regards it as the best prolific corn for poor land and for high altitudes. It has small strong stalks that carry two to three medium-sized sound ears with well covered tip; the cob is small, the grain flinty and weevil and insect-resistant.

Douthit's Prolific Red Cob White Dent

—Recommended by the S. C. Experiment Station as the highest yielding corn for South Carolina. White grain on red cob; very prolific, making two or more ears on two-thirds of the stalks; flinty and weevil-resistant; ears eight inches long, good show type; deep grain, small cob; 70 lbs. ears shells 59 lbs. grain. Stalks nine to ten feet tall, ears well placed; requires a full season of 130 days to mature. Our stock seed comes direct from the breeder, the strain winning most prizes in South Carolina. Matures in 132 days.

Latham's Double —Matures in 126 days. In four out of five years Latham's gave the highest test in North Carolina; in a two-year test at the South Carolina Coastal Section it ranked highest one year and second highest the next year; in a three-year test in Florida it ranked first one year and second the other two years in comparison with fifty-six leading varieties. This is a fine record. It made two 9-inch ears on every stalk—none barren. The sturdy heavy stalk has a fine root system with little or no root rot and smut. The grain is big and deep, closely placed on a medium small cob and is fairly weevil-resistant. Latham's is one of the heaviest yielders on good land.

Whatley's Prolific Red Cob White Dent

—Matures in 132 days. At the Georgia Coast Station, also in Florida, Whatley's produced fine yields. It is especially suited to the far South, where it produces a weevil-resistant corn with the shuck tightly covering the tip.

PRICES

	BY MAIL POSTPAID					NOT POSTPAID—F. O. B. RICHMOND				
	Quart	½ Peck	Peck	½ Bus.	Bus.	½ Peck	Peck	½ Bus.	Bus.	5-Bus. Lots
Mosby's Prolific	25c	65c	\$1.10	\$1.85	\$3.35	40c	70c	\$1.15	\$2.10	\$2.00
Certified Cocke's Prolific	30c	70c	1.15	1.95	3.50	45c	75c	1.25	2.25	2.15
Cocke's Prolific—Standard Stock	25c	65c	1.10	1.85	3.35	40c	70c	1.15	2.10	2.00
Certified Wood's Dixie	30c	75c	1.20	2.00	3.65	50c	80c	1.30	2.40	2.30
Wood's Dixie—Standard Stock	25c	70c	1.15	1.95	3.50	45c	75c	1.25	2.25	2.15
Hastings' Prolific	25c	70c	1.15	1.95	3.50	45c	75c	1.25	2.25	2.15
Certified Biggs' Seven Ear	30c	75c	1.20	2.00	3.65	50c	80c	1.30	2.40	2.30
Biggs' Seven Ear—Standard Stock	25c	70c	1.15	1.95	3.50	45c	75c	1.25	2.25	2.15
Douthit's Prolific Red Cob White Dent	25c	65c	1.05	1.80	3.25	40c	65c	1.10	2.00	1.90
Registered Certified Latham's Double	30c	70c	1.15	1.95	3.50	45c	75c	1.25	2.25	2.15
Certified Latham's Double	25c	65c	1.10	1.85	3.35	40c	70c	1.15	2.10	2.00
Certified Whatley's Prolific Red Cob White Dent	30c	70c	1.15	1.95	3.50	45c	75c	1.25	2.25	2.15

WOOD'S SELECTED SEED CORNS

1 peck = 14 lbs.
 1/2 bushel = 28 lbs.
 1 bushel = 56 lbs.

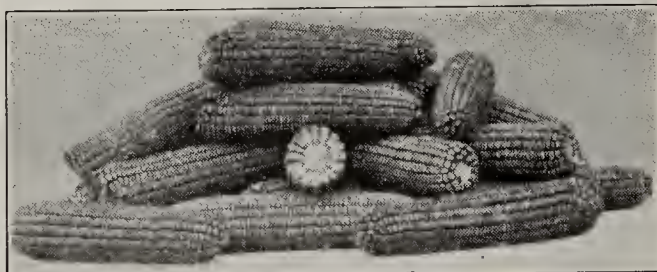
Recommended for:

The Piedmont Sections of Virginia, North and South Carolina and Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Ohio.

YELLOW VARIETIES

Golden Queen

—Matures in 100 days. The heaviest yielding corn for altitudes of 1,000 to 1,500 feet, making beautiful large show type ears. Our strain won three consecutive sweepstakes in Pennsylvania and Maryland. The Virginia Coastal Experiment Station reports: "Yields as well as Leaming and Reid's Yellow Dent but ten days earlier; uniform, large 10 1/2-inch ear on every stalk. Very sound, little soft corn, fills out at butt and tip, grain set close on medium cob. Superior to Lancaster Surecrop. Best second early corn for hogging down."



Clarage Early Yellow Dent.

Clarage Early Yellow Dent

—Matures in 90 days. Holds the world record yield for altitudes over 2,000 feet, where it makes hard corn before frost. The Virginia Coastal Experiment Station says: "Clarage is just the corn we have been seeking for early feed and hogging down. In a test of twelve of the leading early corns it out-yielded all other early varieties, made one to two good sound eight-inch ears on every stalk; is considerably earlier than Leaming; suffers very little from weevil damage; shuck covers tip well; grain set close on small cob and well filled at butt and tip; medium dent; short stocky stalk with ears held just right. Plant close in the row for heaviest yield."

Improved Leaming

—Our new and better strain. Matures in 110 days. The large, beautiful 10 1/2-inch ears are slightly tapering, carry 18 to 20 rows of very deep grain closely placed on a medium-sized red cob; many stalks bear two ears. It is earlier than Reid's Yellow Dent, has a shorter, heavier stalk, and outyields it on poor land. Our new strain is far superior to the old in yield, size of ear; is better filled at tip and butt; has greater depth and width of grain, and has made over 100 bushels to the acre. In the dry year of 1930 it outyielded thirty other yellow corns in our test.

Reid's Yellow Dent

—In the Piedmont or upland sections requiring a corn that will mature in about 115 days, Reid's Yellow Dent has made a well-deserved reputation because of its large yields and superior type of ear. It is a big yielder on good loam and heavy land, making ears that average 10 1/2 inches long with 18 to 22 rows to the ear, and well filled out at butt and tip. It is a true dent corn, the grains are medium narrow, wedge-shaped, and the rows are so close that there is practically no waste space between the rows. The cob is small for the size of the ear; makes one to two ears to the stalk. Reid's won the sweepstakes at the Chicago Corn Show, and for the last four years won at the Virginia Corn Show. It also won the gold medal for yielding over 100 bushels to the acre.

WHITE VARIETIES

Silver King

—Matures in 100 days. The earliest white corn for high altitudes and for roasting ears and early feed corn in other parts of the South. Matures in 100 days and makes roasting ears in 65 to 80 days. Every stalk bears a good sound ear 8 to 10 inches long. Heavy yielding, considering its earliness; the grains are rough dented, large, deep and closely placed on a small cob. It is a soft corn, easily ground and good for poor land; has yielded well in dry seasons when other corns failed entirely.

Woodburn White Dent

—Matures in 120 days. In the rich valleys of the Piedmont Section of Virginia and Maryland Woodburn is one of the outstanding yielders. It was bred primarily for increased production and storm-resistance. It is a broad deep grained smooth dent; the 11 to 12-inch ears are filled out at tip and butt; the grain is sound and does not shrink as do many other big eared corns. The stalk is thick and leafy, grows 10 to 11 feet high, and bears one to two ears.



Boone County Corn.

Wood's Pedigree Boone County

Grown from certified seed.—Matures in 120 days. This is the strain that has won most of the important prizes for white corn in Virginia. The big ears, 10 to 11 inches long, have straight rows of deep soft grain, easy to grind and that makes economical feed because our Pedigree Boone County has yielded as much as 100 bushels to the acre. Our Pedigree is sounder than ordinary Boone County, and has fewer rotten grains. It makes a heavy stalk 10 to 11 feet high with a fair amount of fodder. It is recommended for rich land. We quote below Certified Stock, certified by the Virginia Crop Improvement Association, and Standard Stock, grown from certified planting stock.

PRICES

BY MAIL POSTPAID

	Quart	1/2 Peck	Peck	1/2 Bus.	Bus.
Golden Queen	30c.	70c.	\$1.15	\$1.95	\$3.50
Certified Clarage Early Yellow Dent	30c.	75c.	1.20	2.05	3.75
Clarage Early Yellow Dent—Standard Stock	30c.	70c.	1.15	2.00	3.60
Certified Reid's Yellow Dent	30c.	70c.	1.15	1.95	3.50
Reid's Yellow Dent—Standard Stock	25c.	65c.	1.10	1.85	3.35
Improved Leaming	25c.	65c.	1.10	1.85	3.35
Silver King	30c.	70c.	1.15	2.00	3.60
Certified Boone County	30c.	70c.	1.15	1.95	3.50
Wood's Pedigree Boone County	25c.	65c.	1.10	1.85	3.35
Certified Woodburn White Dent	30c.	70c.	1.10	1.85	3.40
Woodburn White Dent—Standard Stock	25c.	65c.	1.05	1.80	3.25

NOT POSTPAID—F. O. B. RICHMOND

	1/2 Peck	Peck	1/2 Bus.	Bus.	5-Bus. Lots
45c.	75c.	\$1.25	\$2.25	\$2.15	
45c.	80c.	1.35	2.50	2.40	
40c.	75c.	1.30	2.35	2.25	
45c.	75c.	1.25	2.25	2.15	
40c.	70c.	1.15	2.10	2.00	
40c.	70c.	1.15	2.10	2.00	
45c.	70c.	1.30	2.35	2.25	
45c.	75c.	1.25	2.25	2.15	
40c.	70c.	1.15	2.10	2.00	
45c.	70c.	1.15	2.15	2.05	
40c.	65c.	1.10	2.00	1.90	

WOOD'S SELECTED SEED CORNS

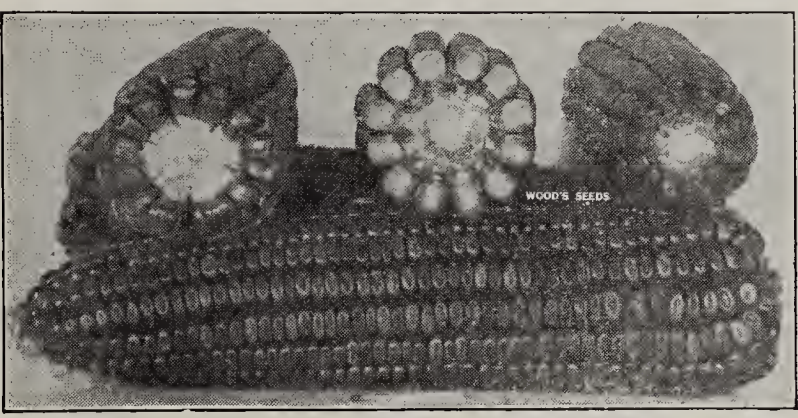
1 peck = 14 lbs.
1/2 bushel = 28 lbs.
1 bushel = 56 lbs.

WHITE VARIETIES

HOW WE HANDLE SEED CORN

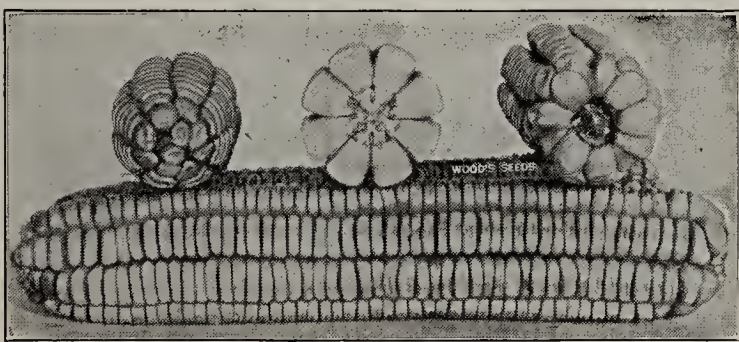
Our seed corns are grown from our own selected seed stocks and are field inspected. After harvest they are brought in to our warehouse, again inspected ear by ear, and every ear nubbed and tipped, shelled, recleaned, graded and tested for germination. This insures high-grade seed corns of uniform quality.

YELLOW VARIETIES



Wood's Improved White Dent —Matures in 124 days. In an eight-year test in the Virginia Piedmont Wood's Improved White Dent was the largest and most consistent yielder. It is a real dependable corn even in unfavorable seasons or on poor land. In the South it is widely grown for early feed and often for roasting ears. The ears will average 11 inches long; the grains are quite wide, deep and firmly set on a medium-sized cob; medium flinty; no soft corn; quite weevil-resistant, and the shuck covers the tip preventing insect and weather damage.

Southern Snowflake —Matures in 120 days. A splendid general purpose corn, for meal and feeding it makes tender roasting ears of excellent flavor. The ears are large, the grains deep and it nearly always bears two ears to the stalk. For growing on poor thin land that will not bring the larger-stalked corns, for late planting, for replanting and for roasting ears, it is the tenderest and best of all field varieties.



Hickory King —The grain is so wide and deep and the cob so small that often a single grain will cover the end of a broken cob. It has been called the Poor Man's Corn because it can produce a crop on poor, thin land. On good land it bears two ears to the stalk.

Highland Horsetooth —Matures in 124 days. An extra deep grain on a small cob but the ears are big. In North Carolina it gave the largest yield of all the white corns tested on black, heavy mucky soil; in Florida it produced the second largest ears of fifty-six varieties.

Wood's Improved Golden Dent —In the coastal sections of the Atlantic Coast States from the Potomac River to Florida Golden Dent has a place that no other corn can fill. It is early enough to make a crop on land on which early potatoes have been grown; it can be hogged down much earlier than other Southern varieties, and it is used quite generally for early roasting ears. It makes a beautiful ear, and whether on the cob or shelled no yellow corn is more attractive. The grains are deep, medium wide and firmly set on a small cob. The shuck is close and completely protects the tip against adverse weather. We have known it to be under water for a day and come out perfectly sound. This is a splendid corn to follow early potatoes, for hogging down and for early feed. Matures in 117 days. Our stock is well bred, the ears well filled out at both ends; makes one to two ears to the stalk. Our Improved Golden Dent is probably more generally planted throughout the Atlantic Coast States than any other yellow corn.

Jarvis Golden Prolific —Recommended by the N. C. State Experiment Station as follows: "An early yellow corn (maturing in about 117 days) particularly adapted to Piedmont and Mountain sections, and in Eastern Carolina for early hogging down. The highest yielding yellow corn in the State tests, and ranks third highest with white corns in Piedmont tests. Ears medium size, eight inches long, yellow grain on white cob; grain medium deep; flinty, and as sound as any corn in the State; smooth dent; medium small cob with twelve rows of grains. Forty per cent of the stalks have two ears; medium stalks, seven feet tall, ears half way up held erect on a medium shank." The Virginia Coastal Station recommends it as one of the soundest, heaviest yielding and best yellow corns. In Georgia it outyielded all yellow corns in the test.

Wood's Virginia Yellow Dent —A week later than our Improved Golden Dent; bears 1 to 2 extra large ears to the stalk, with twenty rows of closely placed, very deep grains, the butts and tips well covered; medium dent; medium large stalk. The ears are 11 to 12 inches long, the grain weevil-resistant. In an eight-year test in Piedmont Virginia it averaged 47 bushels to the acre. Throughout the Southeastern States it has proved one of the biggest yielding yellow corns.

PRICES	BY MAIL POSTPAID					NOT POSTPAID—F. O. B. RICHMOND				
	Quart	1/2 Peck	Peck	1/2 Bus.	Bus.	1/2 Peck	Peck	1/2 Bus.	Bus.	5-Bus. Lots
Certified Wood's Improved White Dent.....	30c...	70c...	\$1.15...	\$1.95...	\$3.50	45c...	75c...	\$1.25...	\$2.25...	\$2.15
Wood's Improved White Dent—Standard Stock.....	25c...	65c...	1.10...	1.85...	3.35	40c...	70c...	1.15...	2.10...	2.00
Southern Snowflake	30c...	70c...	1.15...	2.00...	3.60	45c...	75c...	1.30...	2.35...	2.25
Hickory King	30c...	70c...	1.15...	2.00...	3.60	45c...	75c...	1.30...	2.35...	2.25
Highland Horsetooth	25c...	65c...	1.05...	1.80...	3.25	40c...	65c...	1.10...	2.00...	1.90
Certified Wood's Improved Golden Dent.....	30c...	70c...	1.15...	1.95...	3.50	45c...	75c...	1.25...	2.25...	2.15
Wood's Improved Golden Dent—Standard Stock...	25c...	65c...	1.10...	1.85...	3.35	40c...	70c...	1.15...	2.10...	2.00
Certified Jarvis Prolific	25c...	65c...	1.10...	1.85...	3.35	40c...	70c...	1.15...	2.10...	2.00
Wood's Virginia Yellow Dent.....	25c...	65c...	1.05...	1.75...	3.10	40c...	65c...	1.05...	1.85...	1.75

OATS

What Oats to Plant

The oat is a cool season plant and requires early planting. If you can get them in early, Pedigree Gray Winter, Norton Cold-Resistant and Red Rust-Proof are recommended. If you cannot get them in before March 1st to 15th, the earlier kinds, like Fulghum, Burt, and Swedish Select will no doubt give better results on account of their earlier maturity. For hay and green feed plant Red Rust-Proof and Burt.

Pedigree Fulghum Oats

One of the most satisfactory of all oats for spring sowing. A heavy yielder, rust-proof, has full heads and plump, heavy grain, and is one of the earliest. There is no variety more reliable for spring sowing than Fulghum.

The Fulghum is probably the most popular of the rust-proof varieties; they are certainly one of the earliest. Its productiveness, probably more than any of its other good qualities, has contributed to its wide popularity. They stool out splendidly, have large, full heads, fine, plump grains and strong straw that stands about three feet high. For three years a careful check was kept of the performance of Fulghum oats in comparison with yields from other varieties, the average in Fulghum the first year being 300 acres; the third year 3,000 acres. The average yield from Fulghum for the three years was 12 bushels to the acre more than all other varieties. It has plump grains and exceptional heavy weight; the weight per measured bushel averaged 35 pounds, often reaching 37 pounds, and almost never falling below 32 pounds. **By mail postpaid, peck 50c; ½ bushel 80c; bushel \$1.40.**

Not postpaid, peck 25c; ½ bushel 40c; bushel 65c; 10-bushel lots 63c per bushel.



Our Oat Tests at Williamson Farm.

Norton Cold Resistant Oats

Norton makes a medium tall stiff straw that stands up well, is wind and storm-resistant and is easy to harvest. Norton stools remarkably; we have found as many as twenty-one heads from a single seed. It has a broad fine leaf that makes excellent grazing and green feed. The grain is large and heavy, a measured bushel weighing about 36 lbs.; it is a good yielder; on a 30-acre field the average yield was 78 bushels to the acre. Matures about the same season as Fulghum. In cold-resistance Norton is almost equal to our Pedigree Gray Winter oat; it has a record of standing heavy zero weather, coming through with a 100 per cent stand when all other oats except Pedigree Gray Winter and Norton were killed. **By mail postpaid, peck 60c; ½ bushel \$1.00; bushel \$1.75.**

Not postpaid, peck 35c; ½ bushel 60c; bushel \$1.00; 10-bushel lots 95c per bushel.

Turn Losses into Gains

Smut and other diseases reduce your grain crops and lower the market value of what you harvest. **Treat your seed grains with Ceresan and turn your losses into gains. Read on page 87 about Ceresan.**

Pedigree Gray Winter or Turf Oats

Probably the best reason for the wide popularity of Gray Winter Oats is their extreme hardiness, for there is no other oat that will stand such extreme cold. Another good claim for their popularity is their stooling propensity, which accounts in part for the heavy yield. Their strong turfing and stooling characteristics gives them advantages over all other oats for grazing purposes. They have the further advantage of weight; it is not unusual to have them weigh 35 to 40 pounds to the bushel. **By mail postpaid, peck 55c; ½ bushel 85c; bushel \$1.55.**

Not postpaid, peck 30c; ½ bushel 45c; bushel 78c; 10-bushel lots 75c per bushel.

Red Rust-Proof Oats

In the South Atlantic States the Red Rust-Proof oats have attained a prominent place in farming operations. This is particularly true in the coast region where other varieties have not proved altogether satisfactory, but where the Red Rust-Proof seems to be especially well adapted to the light sandy soil of that section. They are vigorous growers, robust and productive, and have heavy heads. They are also preferred for sowing on low grounds and on land where other varieties seem inclined to rust. **By mail postpaid, peck 50c; ½ bushel 75c; bushel \$1.40.**

Not postpaid, peck 25c; ½ bushel 35c; bushel 62c; 10-bushel lots 60c per bushel.

Burt or Ninety-Day Oats

If you have not seeded your oats by the first part of March, the Burt is a safe oat to plant, for in the hands of thousands of successful farmers it has proved its value as a good cropper and can generally be depended upon to mature in time to escape injury from heat. It makes a good growth of straw, is an abundant yielder of bright, clean heavy grain, is free from rust, and what is of equal importance when plantings are late, it is of early maturity. Early plantings can be cut in time to put the same land in corn, peanuts, cowpeas, millet or other summer crops. The Burt is a prime favorite for growing on the light sandy soils of the coast sections of the South Atlantic States, where the results have been uniformly good. The grains somewhat resemble the Red Rust-Proof, except that they are a little lighter in color. **By mail postpaid, peck 50c; ½ bushel 80c; bushel \$1.40.**

Not postpaid, peck 25c; ½ bushel 40c; bushel 65c; 10-bushel lots 63c per bushel.

Swedish Select Oats

Those who prefer a white oat for spring seeding will make no mistake in sowing Swedish Select. One of the State Experiment Stations reports in a test covering several years an average yield of slightly more than 10 bushels to the acre more than varieties tested, and that the proportion of kernel to the whole grain averaged about 75 per cent. It has given especially good crops on light soils without any tendency to lodge, yet the straw is not large in proportion to the grain, which is large, thick and plump. Not recommended for the coast section. **By mail postpaid, peck 50c; ½ bushel 80c; bushel \$1.40.**

Not postpaid, peck 25c; ½ bushel 40c; bushel 65c; 10-bushel lots 63c per bushel.

White Spring Oats

This variety is quite largely grown in this section, although the newer varieties offered by us are preferable, both as to yield and reliability. **By mail postpaid, peck 50c; ½ bushel 75c; bushel \$1.35.**

Not postpaid, peck 25c; ½ bushel 35c; bushel 60c; 10-bushel lots 58c per bushel.

WOOD'S SPRING PASTURE MIXTURE

Nothing you can sow in the spring will give grazing, and a lot of it, as quickly as Wood's Spring Pasture Mixture. Sow it to have a pasture for all your stock before the grass pasture is ready. The ingredients are properly proportioned and furnish an abundance of quick, early and nutritious grazing. All kinds of stock relish it. Sow 2 bushels to the acre in January, February or March.

A mixture of spring barley, rye, oats, vetch, Austrian winter peas and rape, combined in proper proportions to make a quick, early and nutritious spring and early summer pasture that will give an abundance of grazing before the grass and clover pastures are ready. It makes a quick growth, is relished by all kinds of stock, and comes in before the natural pasture grasses have made sufficient growth to furnish grazing. Sow 2 bushels to the acre in January, February or March, the earlier the better. By mail postpaid, peck 75c; ½ bushel \$1.10; bushel \$1.95.

Not postpaid, peck 40c; ½ bushel 60c; bushel (40 lbs.) \$1.05; 5-bushel lots \$1.00 per bushel.



BARLEY

The Quickest Growing and Earliest Maturing Spring Grain

Barley is the quickest growing and earliest maturing spring grain and may be expected to yield about 30 bushels to the acre on medium land, and will furnish good grazing a few weeks after planting. In about two months it can be cut to make a very nutritious and palatable hay. It ripens in about 75 to 85 days after planting and before oats start to head. It is well suited to those parts of the South where the better grasses do not thrive and, where an emergency exists, will yield a grazing and hay crop quickly. It also makes a good green crop to turn under for corn. In the West, ground barley is one of the chief feeding crops.

There are some parts of the South in which the better grasses cannot be successfully grown, and other crops have to be depended upon to furnish grazing. For this purpose, barley has been found very well adapted. It can be grown on a greater variety of soils and under a wider range of climatic conditions than almost any other grain crop, and adapts itself to the conditions under which it is grown, but do not sow it on moist land.

Barley when ground and soaked makes a highly nutritious hog food, and when fed with skim milk makes the most delicious hams and bacon. As a winter feed for poultry it stimulates egg production. Sow 2 bushels to the acre.

Colless Beardless Spring Barley —On a 25-acre field at our Williamson Farm the yield was 40 bushels to the acre; another field, limed and sown in Colless and sweet clover made a fine hog pasture. It is ready as early as fall sown barley and there is no winter killing. The straw is tall and stiff, the heads well filled. Being beardless the hay can be fed to stock without fear of injury. By mail postpaid, peck 80c; ½ bushel \$1.40; bushel \$2.40.

Not postpaid, peck 45c; ½ bushel 75c; bushel (48 lbs.) \$1.30; 10-bushel lots and over \$1.25 per bushel.

Bearded Spring Barley —Heads up in about 65 days and matures in about 82 days, a week later than Beardless Spring Barley. It should be cut for hay while quite green and before the heads harden, for the beards might prove harmful when fed to stock. The grain should be ground before feeding. By mail postpaid, peck 75c; ½ bushel \$1.25; bushel \$2.05.

Not postpaid, peck 40c; ½ bushel 60c; bushel (48 lbs.) 95c; 10-bushel lots and over 90c per bushel.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

THE ECONOMICAL PASTURE CROP
FATTENS SHEEP WITHOUT GRAIN

A Quick and Cheaply Grown Pasturage for Sheep,
Hogs, Cattle and Poultry.

Ready in 6 to 8 Weeks from Sowing

Sow it as early as possible—late March or early April is not too late. 3 to 4 lbs. plant an acre in drills; 6 to 8 lbs. broadcast.

Formerly rape was grown especially for sheep and lambs, but in recent years it has been found equally good for providing pasture for all kinds of stock. It has been estimated to yield more than 10 tons of green forage per acre that, for fattening is claimed to be worth, pound for pound, double the value of clover. One of the State experiment stations reports that the lowest average gain on lambs fed on rape alone was 7 to 8 lbs. per month. Another experiment station recommends the sowing of 5 to 6 lbs. rape to the acre in corn at the last working, and stating that this has proved a particularly profitable practice, as an enormous crop can be grown at a cost of about 50 to 60 cts. per acre. An acre of rape will easily pasture twenty hogs for two months.

Do not turn stock into a rape pasture when they are hungry, nor when the rape is wet, as it may induce bloating; allow them to remain a short while the first day, and increase the time each succeeding day. Give stock access to salt while feeding on rape; they should also have hay or straw convenient in case of bloat.

CULTURE.—Sow as early as the land can be made ready, the earlier the better, but sowings as late as April have been very successful. Sow either broadcast or in drills 18 inches to 2 feet apart; when grown in drills and cultivated occasionally, the leaves will cover the intervening space; this method is a fine weed killer. Allow 8 to 10 weeks for it to attain its maximum growth.

Sow it again next fall to have grazing during the fall, winter and spring.

By mail postpaid, lb. 18c; 5 lbs. 65c; 10 lbs. \$1.05; 25 lbs. \$2.15; 50 lbs. \$3.75.

Not prepaid, lb. 10c; 5 to 24 lbs. 7c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 6c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 5c per lb. No charge for bags.



Dwarf Essex Rape.

WOOD'S SEED POTATOES

1 peck=15 lbs.
 ½ bushel=30 lbs.
 1 bushel=60 lbs.

CULTURE.—Potatoes thrive best in a sandy loam that contains plenty of vegetable matter; a clover sod or land that was heavily manured for the previous crop supply ideal conditions. Cut the potatoes, leaving two eyes to each piece, and plant 15 inches apart in three-foot rows, 4 inches deep for early plantings, 6 inches deep for later plantings; cultivate frequently to keep down the weeds and conserve moisture, for a shortage of moisture means a poor crop. Before the plants appear above ground, run a light harrow over them to kill the weeds and break the crust. Apply fertilizer either in the row or broadcast before the potatoes are planted, and be sure to work it into the soil so that it will not come in contact with and burn the potatoes. Do not use stable manure, as it means scabby potatoes. Continue cultivating till the plants attain full growth and the vines begin to spread.

Spray Your Potatoes Potato planters who grow for market all recognize the value of spraying; they know from experience the increased yield and the better quality of the potatoes. For these same reasons, those who grow for their own use should spray. Spraying costs but little, but pays handsomely.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE is the recognized fungicide, preventing disease and stimulating the plants to yield better crops.

ARSENATE OF LEAD AND PARIS GREEN are the universally used insecticides to kill leaf-eating insects. Both can be put into bordeaux mixture and applied at a single spraying.

SEMESAN BEL prevents diseases in potatoes and other seeds.

SPRAY MATERIALS AND SPRAYERS are described on pages 87 to 91 and inside back cover page.

IRISH COBBLER POTATOES

We believe we are safe in saying that 75 per cent of all the extra early potatoes planted today are Cobblers. Its popularity is based principally on its extreme earliness, but also on its reputation as a reliable and uniform yielder. One of its strong characteristics is that it makes few if any very small potatoes, practically all being medium to large size, and you rarely see a knotty Cobbler. The tubers are round to oval in shape, slightly flattened, have strong, well-developed eyes; the flesh is pure white and cooks dry and mealy.



Certified Irish Cobblers

WHAT "CERTIFIED" MEANS. It means the same to the planter that a pure bred pedigree bull or boar means to the stock raiser. It means the best bred planting stock, freedom from diseases that will reduce your yield; it means bigger and better crops of smooth potatoes that will yield you a better profit. Certified seeds cost so little more than ordinary seeds compared with the value of the crop that the small difference in the cost is not worth considering.

CERTIFIED MAINE GROWN COBBLERS.—By mail postpaid, ½ peck 55c; peck \$1.00; ½ bushel \$1.70; bushel \$3.00.

Not postpaid, ½ peck 30c; peck 55c; ½ bushel 95c; bushel \$1.70; 10-peck bag (150 lbs.) \$3.75.

Selected Maine Grown Cobblers

We have secured a splendid supply of Cobblers, grown by competent and reliable growers, and grown from first-class seed stock, generally from certified seed. The price is lower than for certified seed, but they are fine stock and in every way dependable. By mail paid, ½ peck 50c; peck 95c; ½ bushel \$1.60; bushel \$2.90.

Not postpaid, ½ peck 30c; peck 50c; ½ bushel 85c; bushel \$1.55; 10-peck bag (150 lbs.) \$3.25.



Wood's Virginia 2nd Crop Cobblers

PEDIGREE STOCK GROWN FROM CERTIFIED SEED

The experience of practically all large potato growers, an experience covering several years, proves conclusively that Virginia Second Crop potatoes, raised as a second crop from certified Maine-grown stock, make larger yields and are stronger growers than Northern grown potatoes. They are smaller than Maine grown, cut to better advantage, and are more economical to plant.

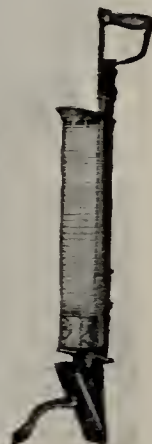
Our stock was grown in the best potato growing section in Virginia. We planted certified potatoes that had been grown under the rigid rules of the Maine Experiment Station, had been inspected when growing and after being harvested, and certified by them as true Irish Cobblers and free from disease. They are not as large as Maine-grown potatoes, but are just the size for cutting into two pieces or for planting whole, and will go further in planting than larger potatoes.

We recommend Virginia Second Crop Cobblers in the highest terms; they make sturdy, hardy plants and better yields than are had from Northern grown potatoes. By mail postpaid, ½ peck 55c; peck 95c; ½ bushel \$1.60; bushel \$2.90.

Not postpaid, ½ peck 30c; peck 50c; ½ bushel 85c; bushel \$1.60; 10-peck bag (150 lbs.) \$3.50.

No. 304 POTATO PLANTER

A planter of the lock-jaw type with no springs to break. The wire mesh conveying tube allows the operator to see that each piece is properly planted. Adjustable as to depth of planting. Just the tool for small gardens and where the acreage does not justify the cost of a horse-drawn planter. By mail postpaid, \$2.25. Not postpaid, \$2.00.



EARLY POTATOES

Red Bliss

—To those who prefer a potato with a pink skin and white flesh, or those who grow for markets where this color is in demand, we recommend Red Bliss. It is one of the very earliest, nearly round, peels without waste and a fine yielder. It is a sure and uniform cropper, a strong grower, is of good size, cooks white and mealy and measures up to every requirement of a first-class first early potato. Its productive-ness and fine quality commend it.



VIRGINIA 2ND CROP RED BLISS

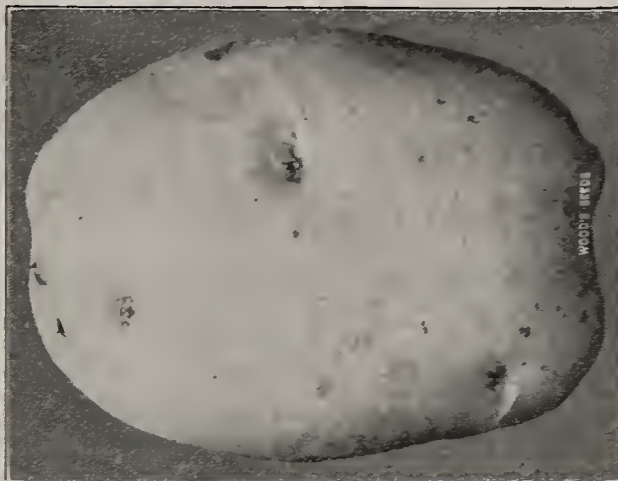
A better yielder than Northern grown, stronger grower and, on account of size, more economical to plant. The seed potatoes are not as large as Northern grown but are just the right size for planting whole, and will plant further than larger potatoes.

By mail postpaid, ½ peck 55c; peck \$1.00; ½ bushel \$1.75; bushel \$3.10.

Not postpaid, ½ peck 30c; peck 55c; ½ bushel \$1.00; bushel \$1.80; 10-peck bag (150 lbs.) \$4.00.

MAINE GROWN RED BLISS. Grown from selected planting stock and grown expressly for planting. By mail postpaid, ½ peck 55c; peck 95c; ½ bushel \$1.60; bushel \$2.90.

Not postpaid, ½ peck 30c; peck 50c; ½ bushel 85c; bushel \$1.60; 10-peck bag (150 lbs.) \$3.40.



Spaulding No. 4 Rose

NORTHERN GROWN

—A great yielder of potatoes that will average large, with very few small potatoes. Very mealy, dry and keeps well. Spaulding No. 4 was bred out of the old popular Early Rose, and is in every way a better potato, having a better shape, being shorter, thicker and larger and a better yielder. By mail postpaid, ½ peck 50c; peck 90c; ½ bushel \$1.55; bushel \$2.80.

Not postpaid, ½ peck 25c; peck 45c; ½ bushel 80c; bushel \$1.50; 10-peck bag (150 lbs.) \$3.15.

2nd Early and Late Potatoes



Green Mountain

—Has the reputation of making big crops everywhere and on practically any kind of soil, producing uniformly large, handsome, smooth, oval-shaped potatoes with white skin, with very few small potatoes. Medium late; not susceptible to disease.

CERTIFIED GREEN MOUNTAIN.—By mail postpaid, ½ peck 55c; peck \$1.00; ½ bushel \$1.70; bushel \$3.00.

Not postpaid, ½ peck 30c; peck 55c; ½ bushel 95c; bushel \$1.70; 10-peck bag (150 lbs.) \$3.75.

SELECTED GREEN MOUNTAIN.—By mail postpaid, ½ peck 50c; peck 95c; ½ bushel \$1.60; bushel \$2.90.

Not postpaid, ½ peck 30c; peck 50c; ½ bushel 85c; bushel \$1.55; 10-peck bag (150 lbs.) \$3.25.

Improved Peachblow

—Attractive in appearance and a fine keeper. A dependable variety, standing adverse conditions of drought and heat. The skin is slightly tinged with pink. By mail postpaid, ½ peck 50c; peck 95c; ½ bushel \$1.60; bushel \$2.90.

Not postpaid, ½ peck 30c; peck 50c; ½ bushel 85c; bushel \$1.55; 10-peck bag (150 lbs.) \$3.25.

Sweet Potatoes

—At the time this catalog is printed these cannot be quoted. Write for prices about April 1st.

McCormick

—Uniformly a heavy yielder of smooth white potatoes of attractive appearance; oval in shape, have well-distributed eyes, no rough potatoes, peels without waste, and the quality is all that any one could wish. By mail postpaid, ½ peck 55c; peck 95c; ½ bushel \$1.60; bushel \$2.90.

Not postpaid, ½ peck 30c; peck 50c; ½ bushel 85c; bushel \$1.60; 10-peck bag (150 lbs.) \$3.40.



Lookout Mountain

—The wide popularity of Lookout Mountain is due to its ability to withstand a hot and dry season and yet make a satisfactory crop. A sure cropper of good size, smooth, oval in shape with white skin. By mail postpaid, ½ peck 55c; peck 95c; ½ bushel \$1.60; bushel \$2.90. Not postpaid, ½ peck 30c; peck 50c; ½ bushel 85c; bushel \$1.60; 10-peck bag (150 lbs.) \$3.40.

Potatoes for June and July Planting

We carry in cold storage all the leading varieties so as to have them in sound, vigorous and unsprouted condition. Write for prices.

No. 304. Potato Planter

—Adjustable to the depth you want to plant; no springs to break; just the tool for planting an acreage too small to justify the cost of a horse machine. By mail postpaid, \$2.25. Not prepaid, \$2.00.

COW PEAS

1 peck = 15 lbs.
 1/2 bushel = 30 lbs.
 1 bushel = 60 lbs.

THE SOUTH'S ECONOMICAL SOIL IMPROVING AND HAY CROP

WHEN TO PLANT. Cow-peas can be planted in May, June or July, at the rate of from one to one and a half bushels per acre. Plant with a grain drill or in rows 24 to 36 inches apart, and cultivate two or three times—bigger crops are often made when grown in rows. They may also be put on a grain stubble with a disc drill without plowing. If cut when the pods are turning yellow the hay cures easier and more rapidly than if cut earlier. Leave in the swath till well wilted on top.

**INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
STIMUGERM**

SOWING COW-PEAS WITH SOY-BEANS, KAFFIR CORN, SORGHUM AND SUDAN GRASS.—Cow-peas may be sown with these crops to furnish support and make the harvesting easier. Sow half a bushel soy-beans or one peck kaffir corn or sorghum or ten pounds Sudan grass with one bushel cow-peas to the acre.

SOWING COW-PEAS WITH MILLET.—New Era and Whippoorwill are the best kinds to sow with German millet—one bushel of peas to three-fourths of a bushel of millet per acre. The crop should be cut when the millet is ready. The peas will have reached the dough state by that time and make an excellent combination of large-yielding and most nutritious feed.

FACTS ABOUT COW-PEAS

Found for pound, cow-pea hay is as valuable as clover hay. It is nearly equal in value to alfalfa and wheat bran. It contains four times as much digestible protein as timothy hay. Horses and mules need no grain through the winter when fed cured cow-pea hay. The U. S. Department of Agriculture says: "No one thing can add more to the agricultural wealth of the South than the growing of cow-peas." Makes a fine feed for work and beef stock and dairy cattle. Cotton can be grown for three successive years after a cow-pea crop. Wheat and oat lands put into cow-peas after harvest can be seeded to grain again in the fall, making two crops a year on the same land. Does not require expensive fertilizer, but adds nitrogen to the soil and improves its mechanical condition. They can be grown on any soil that is not too wet. There is no cheaper way to improve poor land than by growing cow-peas. They add nitrogen and improve the mechanical condition of the soil.



Brabham —The seeds are similar to Whippoorwill, but smaller and do not require to be seeded as thickly as other kinds. It is disease-resistant, vigorous in growth, holds its foliage well, and is particularly valuable for hay. One of the best varieties for very poor land. As early as Whippoorwill and as disease-resistant as iron. By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; 1/2 peck 65c; peck \$1.10; 1/2 bush. \$1.90; bush. \$3.45. Not postpaid, 1/2 peck 40c; peck 65c; 1/2 bushel \$1.15; bushel \$2.10.

Whippoorwill—Sometimes called **Shinney or Speckled Peas.** More largely grown than any other cow pea, probably because of its long vine, usually six feet long and its large yield of both hay and peas. Makes an upright growth, making it easy to cut. Recommended where a variety of unusual growth is wanted. By mail postpaid, qt. 25c; 1/2 peck 60c; peck \$1.05; 1/2 bushel \$1.80; bushel \$3.25. Not postpaid, 1/2 peck 35c; peck 60c; 1/2 bushel \$1.05; bushel \$1.90.

New Era —New Era ranks among the earliest, is of erect growth, and the seeds are the smallest of all cow-peas, requiring fewer to plant in acre. Its upright growth makes it easy to harvest and cure. By mail postpaid, qt. 25c; 1/2 peck 60c; peck \$1.05; 1/2 bushel \$1.75; bushel \$3.15. Not postpaid, 1/2 peck 35c; peck 60c; 1/2 bushel \$1.00; bushel \$1.80.

Black —On sandy soils it makes a fine growth and plenty of peas, but it does well under widely different conditions and soils. On heavy clay it makes a heavy growth of vine, but produces few seeds. It is a favorite for growing in corn for pasturing hogs. By mail postpaid, qt. 25c; 1/2 peck 60c; peck \$1.00; 1/2 bushel \$1.65; bushel \$3.10. Not postpaid, 1/2 peck 35c; peck 55c; 1/2 bushel 95c; bushel \$1.75.

Clay —Vigorous in growth; of running habit. Very popular all through the Southern States; a good variety for soil improving; medium late. Clay peas are sometimes confused with Wonderful or Unknown, but it is somewhat earlier though the growth is quite similar. By mail postpaid, qt. 25c; 1/2 peck 60c; peck \$1.00; 1/2 bushel \$1.65; bushel \$3.10. Not postpaid, 1/2 peck 35c; peck 55c; 1/2 bushel 95c; bushel \$1.75.

Mixed Cow-Peas —Grow thicker, producing a better crop of vines and forage than sowing single varieties. For soil-improving it is really an advantage to sow mixed peas. By mail postpaid, qt. 25c; 1/2 peck 60c; peck \$1.00; 1/2 bushel \$1.65; bushel \$2.90. Not postpaid, 1/2 peck 35c; peck 55c; 1/2 bushel 90c; bushel \$1.55.

Iron —A vigorous grower, the vines growing 4 to 5 feet long, with large dark green leaves that it holds for a long season. Medium early, a prolific bearer, is never affected by rust, and makes a particularly fine hay. This pea seems to be immune to many diseases that attack some other varieties. By mail postpaid, qt. 25c; 1/2 peck 60c; peck \$1.05; 1/2 bushel \$1.80; bushel \$3.25. Not postpaid, 1/2 peck 35c; peck 65c; 1/2 bushel \$1.05; bushel \$1.90.

Groit —A cross between Whippoorwill and New Era that is as early as either, and makes more vine than the New Era. When grown without soy beans or other support, the mass of growth generally averages two feet or more over the field. It is rust-resistant. By mail postpaid, qt. 25c; 1/2 peck 60c; peck \$1.05; 1/2 bushel \$1.75; bushel \$3.15. Not postpaid, 1/2 peck 35c; peck 60c; 1/2 bushel \$1.00; bushel \$1.80.

Mixed Cow-Peas and Soy Beans —The beans, being of upright growth, support the long pea vines, and not only make the harvesting easier, but the combination of cow-peas and soy beans makes a better hay than either when grown alone, and they are easier to cure. By mail postpaid, qt. 25c; 1/2 peck 60c; peck 95c; 1/2 bushel \$1.50; bushel \$2.60. Not postpaid, 1/2 peck 35c; peck 50c; 1/2 bushel 75c; bushel \$1.25; 5-bushel lots \$1.20 per bushel.

BLACK EYE AND OTHER EDIBLE PEAS

1 peck = 15 lbs.
 1/2 bushel = 30 lbs.
 1 bushel = 60 lbs.

BLACK EYE PEAS FOR SUCCESSION

We recommend Extra Early Black Eye, Early Ram's Horn Black Eye and Virginia Black Eye. Plant liberally to have plenty of dried peas for next winter.

Wood's Sumptuous Peas —Something brand new in edible peas that ought to be in every garden. We believe you will agree with us that they are the best flavored of all edible peas. Read the description on page 4. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; pint 30c; qt. 50c; 1/2 peck \$1.25; peck \$2.25; 1/2 bus. \$4.00; bus. \$7.40.
 Not postpaid, 1/2 peck \$1.00; peck \$1.75; 1/2 bus. \$3.25; bus. \$6.00.

Extra Early Black Eye Sometimes called Six Weeks Peas.—The earliest of all black eye peas, being ready for the table in about 65 to 70 days after planting. It is a prolific bearer of well-filled pods; the peas are not as large as Virginia Black Eye, but are distinctly earlier. The home gardener should grow them for an extra early supply of sweet, tender peas; the market gardener to get the benefit of the uniformly high price paid for the first black eye peas on the market. By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; 1/2 peck 80c; peck \$1.40; 1/2 bus. \$2.50; bus. \$4.60.
 Not postpaid, 1/2 peck 55c; peck 95c; 1/2 bus. \$1.75; bus. \$3.25.

Early Ram's Horn Black Eye —Although called Early Ram's Horn, we class it as medium early, being ready in about 80 days. It makes a large leafy growth and is prolific, with well-filled pods. Its popularity is largely due to the attractive appearance of the matured peas and its extra good yielding quality. By mail postpaid, qt. 35c; 1/2 peck 85c; peck \$1.45; 1/2 bus. \$2.60; bus. \$4.85.
 Not postpaid, 1/2 peck 60c; peck \$1.00; 1/2 bus. \$1.85; bus. \$3.50.

Virginia Black Eye —For the main crop this has always been the most extensively grown of all black eye peas. Although the latest variety, requiring about 110 days, it has proved so thoroughly dependable that they are very generally grown to produce dry peas for winter use. The pods are long and well filled and are produced in great abundance. By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; 1/2 peck 70c; peck \$1.15; 1/2 bus. \$2.00; bus. \$3.60.
 Not postpaid, 1/2 peck 45c; peck 70c; 1/2 bus. \$1.25; bus. \$2.25.

Dixie Queen Brown Eye —No black eye pea can surpass Dixie Queen in delicious flavor. It has a good sized pea of the Ram's Horn type, except that it has a brown eye, and is a few days later, being ready in about 85 to 90 days. Tenderness and sweetness are its outstanding characteristics; in these respects it has no superior in black eye peas. By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; 1/2 peck 80c; peck \$1.35; 1/2 bus. \$2.35; bus. \$4.35.
 Not postpaid, 1/2 peck 55c; peck 90c; 1/2 bus. \$1.60; bus. \$3.00.

Gray Crowder —Known in various sections as Taylor, Blue Whippoorwill, Gray Whippoorwill, Early Crowder and Gray Goose. A large speckled pea that has a large, long pod, and makes a large yield of peas. Matures early. By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; 1/2 peck 70c; peck \$1.20; 1/2 bus. \$2.05; bus. \$3.75.
 Not postpaid, 1/2 peck 45c; peck 75c; 1/2 bus. \$1.30; bus. \$2.40.

Sugar or Cream Crowder —Not only one of the earliest to mature, but is also one of the most prolific and best-flavored table peas. It is also excellent to use for a forage crop and soil-improver, as it makes a large growth of vines. By mail postpaid, qt. 35c; 1/2 peck 90c; peck \$1.60; 1/2 bus. \$2.85; bus. \$5.35.
 Not postpaid, 1/2 peck 65c; peck \$1.15; 1/2 bus. \$2.10; bus. \$4.00.

Gallavant or Rice —The peas are the smallest, but the sweetest and best flavored of all the edible cow-peas—it probably should not be called a cow-pea. They are prolific bearers and may be used either green or dry. By mail postpaid, qt. 35c; 1/2 peck \$1.00; peck \$1.75; 1/2 bus. \$3.10; bus. \$5.85.
 Not postpaid, 1/2 peck 75c; peck \$1.30; 1/2 bus. \$2.35; bus. \$4.50.

Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penna.

POSTAGE TO OTHER STATES: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich., add 2c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis., add 4c per pound to postpaid prices.
 To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb., add 6c per pound to postpaid prices.

MUNG BEANS

A real soil improver that grows on almost any kind of soil; produces a heavy tonnage of hay and forage; is free of disease and is not troubled by the Mexican bean beetle. It is easy to cut, easy to cure, and makes a hay that stock will eat up clean. It is of strong upright growth, 3 to 5 feet high, and makes its crop in 90 to 100 days, in plenty of time to put in a fall crop on the same land. Plant in 3 1/2 foot rows, 4 lbs. to the acre, the end of May or in June. By mail postpaid, lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85; 25 lbs. \$3.90; 50 lbs. \$7.25.
 Not postpaid, lb. 20c; 5 to 24 lbs. 15c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 13c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 12c per lb. No charge for bags.

VELVET BEANS

The South's Wonderful Forage and Soil Improving Crop

1 1 1

A FINE FALL AND WINTER GRAZING CROP

Velvet beans make an enormous growth, larger than any other known forage plant. As a soil improver they are considered superior to cow-peas, making much larger growth and much heavier amount of foliage.

Makes Nutritious Fall and Winter Grazing.—In the South, velvet beans are used very largely for winter grazing. They should be allowed to grow until killed by frost, after which they can be grazed through the winter, as the vines, leaves and pods decay very slowly and remain palatable a long time. Early in the year, the crop remaining is plowed under and adds very materially to the productiveness of the soil.

Velvet beans are usually grown with corn. The corn is planted in five-foot rows, three feet apart in the row, and the beans planted between the corn. At the last working beans are planted again in the middles between the rows of corn. When the corn is dry, it is pulled from the stalk and cattle turned in to graze. 20 lbs. will plant an acre in 5-foot rows, 3 feet apart in the row.

INOCULATE THIS SEED WITH STIMUGERM

100 Day or Speckled Velvet Beans

Although it will not mature the pods in one hundred days, this is one of the earliest varieties and can be grown farther North than the common velvet beans. South of Virginia they will mature in a season of average length. In more northerly sections, where the seeds will not mature, it will make a wonderful growth of vines for pasturing and finishing cattle, and a fine soil-improver. By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; 1/2 peck 70c; peck \$1.20; 1/2 bus. \$2.10; bus. \$3.85.
 Not postpaid, 1/2 peck 45c; peck 75c; 1/2 bus. \$1.35; bus. \$2.50; 5-bus. lots \$2.40 per bus.



Velvet Beans in Corn.

Osceola Velvet Beans

The Osceola has given excellent results as a forage crop in Virginia, and even more northerly sections. In Virginia we have found it to make fully as much growth of vine as the Early Speckled or 100-Day with pods larger and farther advanced in the same length of time. It also has the advantage of being free from the itching furze which makes other velvet beans rather disagreeable to pick. By mail postpaid, qt. 35c; 1/2 peck 80c; peck \$1.35; 1/2 bus. \$2.30; bus. \$4.20.
 Not postpaid, 1/2 peck 55c; peck 90c; 1/2 bus. \$1.60; bus. \$3.00; 5-bus. lots \$2.90 per bus.

SOY OR SOJA BEANS

1 peck=15 lbs.
 ½ bushel=30 lbs.
 1 bushel=60 lbs.

They make poor land good — They make good land better

FEEDING VALUE. Soy bean hay contains a high per cent of protein, is superior to cowpeas in feeding value and as a milk and butter producer is equal to alfalfa and superior to cotton seed meal. The beans and bean meal contain about 35 per cent of digestible protein and stock eat them with relish and thrive on them. Hogs fed on soy beans in combination with corn fatten much more economically than on corn alone—a bus. of soy beans is worth at least double as much for feed as a bushel of corn. For feeding beef cattle experiments have proved soy beans to be about 50 per cent greater value than cowpeas. They make an excellent winter feed for young cattle, sheep and horses when fed with roughage.

CULTURE.—Soy beans may be planted either broadcast or in drills. Usually a better crop is had when planted in drills and cultivated, and few crops leave the land cleaner and in better condition for the following crop. They grow equally well on light and heavy soils, but on heavy soils they should not be planted more than 1 to 1½ inches deep except in dry seasons. On light sandy soils plant deeper, but not more than 3 inches deep. When sown broadcast sow 1 to 1½ bushels to the acre; in drills about a peck to the acre. Plant in April, May or June.



SOWING WITH OTHER CROPS.—Soy beans can be grown with other crops, yielding a larger crop and a better balanced ration. Soy beans and cowpeas make a good combination, and the yield is nearly always greater than of either crop alone. Plant half-bushel soy beans to one bushel cowpeas to the acre. Soy beans and corn is a well-recommended combination, the beans being planted in the hill, or in alternate hills or alternate rows, depending on the proportions wanted in the feed.

Sorghum and a late soy bean make a good combination, provided the sorghum is not planted too thickly. Sudan grass and soy beans give a better balanced feed than Sudan grass alone, as its protein content is low, while that of soy beans is high.

INOCULATE.—Be sure to inoculate the seeds with soy bean bacteria. Not only will you have assurance of a surer stand but a better crop and the succeeding crop will have the benefit of the nitrogen stored in the bean roots.

WORTH KNOWING ABOUT SOY BEANS

They will grow on all kinds of soils.
 Soy bean hay is more nutritious than cow pea hay and stock like it better.
 As a milk and butter producer soy beans are equal to alfalfa and superior to cotton seed meal.
 A bushel of soy beans is worth more for feed than two bushels of corn.
 They can be hogged down without any harvesting expense.
 When cut at the proper stage of growth the hay is equal to alfalfa for dairy cattle.
 Soy bean meal or ground soy beans will take the place of meat scrap in poultry foods.
 Drought and excessive rainfall affect them less than cowpeas.
 It is one of the easiest crops to grow and harvest.
 They make a fine hog pasture.
 They can be grown with cow-peas to hold the pea-vines off the ground; will improve the quality of the hay and make it easier to cure.
 They increase the yield of the following crop.
 They make a rich and nutritious hay and one of the cheapest.
 The beans always find ready sale at the oil mills and for planting.
 It is one of the South's most economical soil improvers.
 They require no fertilizers except acid phosphate.

INOCULATE THIS SEED WITH STIMUGERM

Illini —Although bred primarily as a seed producer, it compares favorably with other varieties as a hay bean, making a stout, erect, bushy growth of nearly three feet, and is particularly recommended for hogging down. The pods are mostly three seeded, which accounts for its fine yield; the pods are borne from a few inches of the ground to the tip of the stem. The oil content averages over 18 per cent; very hardy and matures in about 105 days. **By mail postpaid, qt. 25c; ½ peck 55c; peck 95c; ½ bushel \$1.55; bushel \$2.75.**
Not postpaid, ½ peck 30c; peck 50c; ½ bushel 80c; bushel \$1.40; 5-bushel lots \$1.35 per bushel.

Wilson Early Black —A very prolific variety and one of the best where a quick, early variety is desired. Average height on good land is about three feet. The Delaware State Experiment Farm recommends the Wilson Black as ahead of any as a combination hay and seed variety. It matures in about 115 days, stands up well, makes pods a good distance from the ground and retains its seed. Its fine stem enables it to cure quickly. Its tall growth and absence of lower branches makes it one of the easiest to harvest. **By mail postpaid, qt. 25c; ½ peck 55c; peck 95c; ½ bushel \$1.60; bushel \$2.85.**
Not postpaid, ½ peck 30c; peck 50c; ½ bushel 85c; bushel \$1.50; 5-bushel lots \$1.45 per bushel.

Mammoth Brown —Makes a large upright growth, standing 3 feet or more, with plenty of foliage and an abundance of pods. It is a good hay bean, is a prolific yielder of beans, robust and is more disease resistant than most varieties. Probably no variety is so well suited for planting with cow-peas, as they mature nearly together. It is characteristic of Mammoth Brown, and an advantage as well, that the beans remain in the pod long after maturity. They are especially fine for late hog pasture. **By mail postpaid, qt. 25c; ½ peck 55c; peck 90c; ½ bushel \$1.50; bushel \$2.65.**
Not postpaid, ½ peck 30c; peck 45c; ½ bushel 75c; bushel \$1.30; 5-bushel lots \$1.25 per bushel.

Virginia —On account of its abundant growth and large yield of beans, the Virginia makes most excellent hay and ensilage. As it is about twenty days earlier than Mammoth Yellow, it can be grown further North and throughout the corn belt. The vines make a fine growth, are filled with pods, stand about three feet high, are easy to cut and easy to cure. The stems being fine and the leafage profuse, adapts it particularly well for hay-making. One of the experiment stations calls Virginia the best all-round variety, and recommends it for all sections that will mature Boone County and the large white cap varieties of corn. **By mail postpaid, qt. 25c; ½ peck 55c; peck 95c; ½ bushel \$1.60; bushel \$2.85.**
Not postpaid, ½ peck 30c; peck 50c; ½ bushel 85c; bushel \$1.50; 5-bushel lots \$1.45 per bushel.

Laredo —A bean of outstanding worth, particularly for making hay. It has many slender branches and the plants are leafy, both of which go to make an ideal hay. As a fine quality hay-maker it stands second to none. In a six-year test it averaged 1½ tons to the acre. It is medium in maturity, is a good yielder of beans and has an advantage over many other varieties in that they do not shatter. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; ½ peck 70c; peck \$1.20; ½ bushel \$2.10; bushel \$3.85.**
Not postpaid, ½ peck 45c; peck 75c; ½ bushel \$1.35; bushel \$2.50; 5-bushel lots \$2.40 per bushel.

Hollybrook Early —Makes a quicker growth and matures its crop two or more weeks earlier than the Mammoth Yellow and makes a large yield, both of forage and pods. It is a sure cropper and a vigorous, quick grower, with an abundance of large leaves. The pods set thickly on stems and branches. If planted thickly it makes fine ensilage, although not as heavy a yielder of hay as some of the later kinds. It has special value where an early crop of hay or beans is required. **By mail postpaid, qt. 25c; ½ peck 55c; peck 90c; ½ bushel \$1.50; bushel \$2.65.**
Not postpaid, ½ peck 30c; peck 45c; ½ bushel 75c; bushel \$1.30; 5-bushel lots \$1.25 per bushel.

SOY OR SOJA BEANS — Continued

Tar Heel Black —About ten days earlier than Mammoth Yellow and makes almost as tall a growth. The vines stand upright, are not coarse and are well filled with pods. Fully equal to any medium early variety for hay and seed production. Makes a growth of 3½ to 4 feet; branches close to the ground; has medium thick stalk and abundant foliage. **By mail postpaid, qt. 25c; ½ peck 55c; peck 95c; ½ bushel \$1.50; bushel \$2.65.**
Not postpaid, ½ peck 30c; peck 50c; ½ bushel 75c; bushel \$1.30; 5-bushel lots \$1.25 per bushel.

Biloxi —An upright variety, growing four to five feet high, covered with a dense mass of foliage that does not shed easily. A heavy yielder of beans; the oil and protein contents are high; a fine bean for hogging down, for planting with corn or sorghum and for oil. The pods are less liable to pop than most varieties; in fact, they hardly shatter at all. Late in maturing, requiring a long season, but makes an unusually luxuriant growth. **By mail postpaid, qt. 25c; ½ peck 60c; peck \$1.05; ½ bushel \$1.80; bushel \$2.25.**
Not postpaid, ½ peck 35c; peck 60c; ½ bushel \$1.05; bushel \$1.90; 5-bushel lots \$1.85 per bushel.

Mammoth Yellow —The latest, yet the most extensively grown for both beans and forage, both of which it yields in great abundance. It grows more than three feet high, is erect in growth and can be cut with a mower. Particularly valuable for Virginia, and further South for both beans and forage. Mammoth Yellow is one of the largest growers among soy beans, and the most widely grown variety and excels in yield of bean hay. **By mail postpaid, qt. 25c; ½ peck 55c; peck 95c; ½ bushel \$1.55; bushel \$2.75.**
Not postpaid, ½ peck 30c; peck 50c; ½ bushel 80c; bushel \$1.40; 5-bushel lots \$1.35 per bushel.

Otootan —Few soy beans can equal Otootan as a hay maker. Its late maturity is more than overcome by the abundant growth—five feet and more in long seasons—its fine stems and abundant foliage, and the fine texture of its hay. It differs from most varieties in having many leafy branches instead of a coarse central stem, making it easy to cut. Recommended for sections with a long growing season. **By mail postpaid, qt. 35c; ½ peck 90c; peck \$1.55; ½ bushel \$2.75; bushel \$5.20.**
Not postpaid, ½ peck 65c; peck \$1.10; ½ bushel \$2.20; bushel \$3.85; 5-bushel lots \$3.75 per bushel.

Tokio —A heavy producer of extra-large pods and beans. It is a superior oil bean and for hogging down. Ten days later than Mammoth Yellow; holds its foliage and beans well; has a medium coarse stem, branching from the ground. **By mail postpaid, qt. 25c; ½ peck 55c; peck 95c; ½ bushel \$1.50; bushel \$2.65.**
Not postpaid, ½ peck 30c; peck 50c; ½ bushel 75c; bushel \$1.30; 5-bushel lots \$1.25 per bushel.

Haberlandt —Matures about three weeks earlier than the Mammoth Yellow, is a heavier yielder of beans and an excellent pasture variety. The plants are stout, bushy and erect, averaging in height about thirty inches, with an abundance of foliage that makes splendid hay. The stems are not coarse and many of the pods carry three beans each. **By mail postpaid, qt. 25c; ½ peck 55c; peck 95c; ½ bushel \$1.55; bushel \$2.75.**
Not postpaid, ½ peck 30c; peck 50c; ½ bushel 80c; bushel \$1.40; 5-bushel lots \$1.35 per bushel.

Mixed Soy Beans —A mixture of all the varieties of soy beans that are adapted for growing in the Southern States. We recommend them for growing for hay, for hogging down, and for soil improvement. **By mail postpaid, qt. 25c; ½ peck 55c; peck 90c; ½ bushel \$1.45; bushel \$2.50.**
Not postpaid, ½ peck 30c; peck 45c; ½ bushel 70c; bushel \$1.15; 5-bushel lots \$1.10 per bushel.

NAVY BEANS

The snowy whiteness and uniform size of a good true stock gives them preference over ordinary stock and puts the grower in a position to command a better price. Well selected stock also gives a better yield than the common run of Navy Beans. Do not make the mistake of planting too early for if planted too early the beans after harvesting will probably be buggy. The last of June or in July plant in rows 3 feet apart, dropping two or three beans a foot apart in the rows. Cultivate early, but not while the dew is on the foliage, nor after they begin to blossom, and do not cultivate deeply after they are three or four inches high. 15 lbs. will plant an acre. **By mail postpaid, 1b. 20c; 5 lbs. 70c; 10 lbs. \$1.15; 25 lbs. \$2.40; 50 lbs. \$4.25.**
Not postpaid, 1b. 12c; 5 to 24 lbs. 8c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 7c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 6c per lb. No charge for bags.

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
STIMUGERM

FLOWER POTS AND SAUCERS

Special Prices to Florists Using Large Quantities.
POTS AND SAUCERS CANNOT BE MAILED.

Charge will be made for packing at 35 cts. for orders amounting to \$3.00 or less. On larger orders add 10 per cent to amount of order. This barely covers the cost. We pack carefully, but will not be responsible for breakage.



FLOWER POTS

Diameter	Dozen	Per 100.	1,000
2-inch	25c	\$1.50	\$13.00
2¼-inch	30c	1.75	15.00
2½-inch	35c	2.00	17.00
3-inch	40c	2.75	23.00
	Each.	Dozen	100.
4-inch	4c	.45	3.50
5-inch	7c	.75	6.00
6-inch	10c	1.10	8.75
7-inch	15c	1.75	14.75
8-inch	20c	2.30	21.25
9-inch	30c	3.50	29.50
10-inch	40c	4.50	42.50
12-inch	80c	9.50	84.50

SAUCERS

Diameter.	Each	Dozen.	100.
5-inch	4c	.40	3.25
6-inch	5c	.50	4.00
7-inch	7c	.75	6.00
8-inch	10c	1.00	8.50
9-inch	15c	1.50	12.75
10-inch	20c	2.00	15.00
12-inch	25c	2.50	21.00

SHALLOW POTS —Similar to the ordinary flower pot, but shallower, being only 4½ to 5 inches deep. Just the thing for bulbs, ferns, etc.

Diameter.	Each.	Dozen.
6-inch	\$.16	\$ 1.50
7-inch .....	.25	2.25
8-inch .....	.30	3.00
10-inch .....	.60	6.00
12-inch	1.15	11.50



STIMUGERM
 LEGUME INOCULATION

Cut Down Your Fertilizer Bills GET YOUR NITROGEN FROM THE AIR

Nitrogen is the most expensive ingredient in the fertilizers you buy, although it is plentiful in the air. When legume crops are inoculated with **STIMUGERM** this nitrogen is stored in nodules on the roots.
 All legumes—clovers, alfalfa, beans, peas, vetch, soybeans, cowpeas, peanuts, etc.—will yield far better crops if the seeds are inoculated with Stimugerm, and will leave in the soil a heavy deposit of nitrogen for the benefit of succeeding crops.
 Notice in our illustration the nodules on the root of a plant on which **STIMUGERM** was used. These nodules contain nitrogen. **Grow nitrogen, don't buy it.**

STIMUGERM
 LEGUME INOCULATION

Increases the yield and improves the quality of the crop on which it is used. It adds to the nitrogen supply in your soil—nitrogen is the most expensive ingredient in the fertilizers you buy.

ORDER BY NUMBER

- No. 1. For Red, Mammoth, Alsike, Crimson and White Clovers.
- No. 2. For Alfalfa, Sweet and Bur Clovers.
- No. 10. For Japan Clover.
- Price Nos. 1, 2 and 10: ¼ bus. size 40c; ½ bus. size 65c; 1 bus. size \$1.00; 2½ bus. size \$2.25; 10 bus. size \$8.00.
- No. 3. For Vetch, Canada Field Peas, Garden Peas and Sweet Peas.
- No. 7. For Cow Peas, Peanuts, Velvet Beans and Lima Beans.
- No. 8. For Garden Beans and Navy Beans.
- No. 9. For Soy or Soja Beans.
- Price Nos. 3, 7, 8 and 9: ½ bus. size 40 cts.; 1 bus. size 65 cts.; 5 bus. size \$2.25.

CANADA FIELD PEAS



Canada Field Peas make a fattening and milk-producing food that will grow on land that will not produce a grain crop, and at the same time improve the soil by gathering and storing nitrogen. In this respect it is almost equal to the clovers. They yield heavy crops that may be either grazed or made into hay that stock eat greedily and thrive on. They grow 4 to 6 feet high, but can be grazed when 6 to 10 inches high. If not grazed too closely, a second growth may be had. Pasturing the peas makes them stool out better and results in a finer growth of vine and a better hay.

CULTURE.—Sow in January, February or early in March, one bushel to the acre, and plow in 4 inches deep, after which drill in one bushel of Rust-Proof Oats to the acre to hold the vines off the ground. Sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre.

INOCULATE THIS SEED WITH STIMUGERM

By mail postpaid, qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 80c; peck \$1.35; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel \$2.35; bushel \$4.35.

Not postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 55c; peck 90c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel \$1.60; bushel \$3.00; 5-bushel lots \$2.90 per bushel.

Austrian Winter Peas —Grows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet high; very hardy; has yielded seven tons (green weight) per acre. Recommended for fall sowing. By mail postpaid, lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 70c; 10 lbs. \$1.15; 25 lbs. \$2.30; 50 lbs. \$4.25. Not postpaid, lb. 12c; 5 to 24 lbs. 8c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. $6\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 6c per lb. No charge for bags.

HAIRY VETCH

For Hay
For Grazing
For Soil Improving

Vetch is a wonderful nitrogen gatherer and soil improver. It grows surprisingly well on poor land. It reseeds itself. It increases the milk flow. It saves on the fertilizer bill. Stock eat it with relish and fatten on it. It yields a wonderful amount of forage and hay.

Vetch is highly recommended for making a fine grade of hay, for excellent grazing and for turning under to improve the land. It makes a splendid substitute for clover for sections or on lands that will not grow clover. The fact that it can be sown in corn and cotton at the last working; covers the ground during the winter, preventing the leaching of valuable plant food; affords splendid grazing in the early spring, and can then be cut for hay or turned under in time to put in another crop of corn or cotton on the same land, should commend it to every farmer in the South.

SOW as early as the weather will allow, 25 to 30 pounds to the acre, with 3 pecks of Rust-Proof Oats to hold the vines off the ground and make the cutting easier. Sow also in corn and cotton at the last working without any expense in the preparation of the land.

INOCULATE THIS SEED WITH STIMUGERM

Hairy Vetch —The hardiest vetch. Fine for hay, grazing and improving land. Resows itself, coming year after year from a single sowing. Grows well on all soils and surprisingly well on poor, thin land, and will stand extremes of drought, heat and cold. The yield of hay is really wonderful, as many as twenty long vines growing from a single root. Each plant produces many branches frequently 6 to 9 feet long. It yields heavily on all types of soils. By mail postpaid, lb. 22c; 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. \$1.45; 25 lbs. \$3.15; 50 lbs. \$6.00.

Not postpaid, lb. 14c; 5 to 24 lbs. 11c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 10c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over $9\frac{1}{4}$ c per lb. No charge for bags.

BUCKWHEAT

The poor land crop, preferring light soils, but grows well on nearly all soils that are too rich. No grain crop can be grown easier or in so short a time, only eight to ten weeks being necessary to make the crop. It is a good soil improver; a splendid summer cover crop for orchards; bees that feed on buckwheat blooms give an increased production of honey; it is a most excellent late summer catch crop, requiring but little preparation; it is fine for smothering weeds on lands to be put into grass in the fall, and buckwheat flour makes the most delicious cakes.

As the grains will not form in hot weather, sowings should be deferred until eight or ten weeks before frost. Sow one bushel to the acre, either broadcast or with a grain drill.



JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT.—The earliest, most prolific and largest grained of all buckwheats, and makes fine flour. By mail postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 60c; peck 80c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel \$1.50; bushel \$2.60. Not postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 35c; peck 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel 85c; bushel \$1.50.



for Beautiful Lawns and Gardens

... use Vigoro, the complete, balanced plant food. Vigoro contains the right amount of each food element necessary to produce rich-green, velvety lawns; large colorful flowers; healthy, full-foliaged shrubs and trees; and early, delicious vegetables. It is the "square meal for all plants."

Clean, odorless, economical, and easy to use. Simple directions in each bag or package. Vigoro is used on 3,000,000 homes annually. We recommend it. Get enough for everything you grow.

Prices*

100-lb. bag	\$5.00
50-lb. bag	3.00
25-lb. bag	1.75
5-lb. pkg.	.50
12-oz. pkg.	.10

VIGORO
Complete plant food

*Freight will be allowed on 100 lbs. Prices on other sizes f.o.b. Richmond.



PEANUTS

Any soil that will grow corn or cotton will grow peanuts; on light sandy or loamy soils there are few crops more profitable. In addition to the yield of nuts, the hay is superior to alfalfa in fat and almost equal in protein. Compared with corn, an acre of peanuts will make nearly three times as much meat. Peanuts require lime to fill out the pods; they also need phosphoric acid and potash to make a bountiful yield.

**INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
STIMUGERM**

Valencia Peanuts



**True Stock Grown
from Pedigree
Seeds**

The Valencia fills the demand for a peanut that is larger and containing more nuts than the common varieties. It is splendidly adapted for growing on the light sandy soils of the South Atlantic Seaboard, where it has yielded uniformly satisfactory crops. The pods are large, well filled, usually containing three or four nuts, and of such handsome appearance that they find ready sale at top prices. **By mail postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.55; 25 lbs. \$3.40; 50 lbs. \$6.25.**

Not postpaid, lb. 16c; 5 to 24 lbs. 12c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 11c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 10c per lb. No charge for bags.

Tennessee Red Peanuts

Similar to Spanish in the way the nuts are closely packed in the pod, but the pods are longer, usually containing four nuts and sometimes five; a very productive variety; mild and sweet flavor. **By mail postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.35; 25 lbs. \$2.90; 50 lbs. \$5.25.**

Not postpaid, lb. 15c; 5 to 24 lbs. 10c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 9c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 8c per lb. No charge for bags.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE

Every hog raiser should grow artichokes, for they come year after year; the hogs will harvest them without cost, will fatten on them, and they will keep the hogs in fine condition—it is claimed that artichokes prevent hog cholera. They are grown just like potatoes; cut them two eyes to the piece, and plant 2 inches deep, 15 to 18 inches apart in 3 to 3½-foot rows. In the fall when they have matured, turn the hogs among them and they will feed on them all winter except when the ground is wet



or frozen. They are more cheaply grown and more productive than potatoes 700 bushels having been grown on an acre of good land, but 300 to 400 bushels is nearer the average crop.

Although grown principally for hogs, they are fine food for cattle, sheep and horses; for dairy

cattle it is claimed they are nearly equal to bran as milk producers. They make an excellent dish when boiled or served as a salad, and the best brands of pickles all contain artichokes.

Plant during March or April, the earlier the better; they will stand extreme cold, and can be planted earlier than potatoes; they also stand considerable drought. They grow well on any well-drained soil without much attention, and one planting does for several years. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; ½ peck 60c; peck \$1.05; ½ bushel \$1.75; bushel \$3.20.**

Not postpaid, ½ peck 35c; peck 60c; ½ bushel \$1.00; bushel \$1.85; 5-bushel lots \$1.75 per bushel.

CULTURE.—Plant the shelled nut in May or early in June, dropping the nuts 8 to 10 inches apart in 2½ to 3-foot rows and cover one to two inches deep. Cultivate thoroughly until the nuts begin to form. When harvesting, loosen the roots with a plow, pull the vines with the nuts attached, allow them to dry, and stack around a stake, turning the nuts inward. Cross stakes of brush should be set at the foot of the stake to hold the vines off the ground.

Virginia Bunch Peanuts

Wherever they have been grown, Virginia Bunch Peanuts have grown rapidly in popularity. They have several points of decided advantage over the running kinds; they mature about a week earlier; the rows may be closer and the plants nearer together in the rows; they are easier to cultivate and harvest, and they will average larger yields. **By mail postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.35; 25 lbs. \$2.90; 50 lbs. \$5.25.**

Not postpaid, lb. 15c; 5 to 24 lbs. 10c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 9c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 8c per lb. No charge for bags.

Improved Virginia Jumbo Peanuts

The biggest, brightest peanuts always have preference when the market is depressed, so you cannot be too careful about the peanut you grow. There is no peanut of the running type that will yield better crops with as small a percentage of pops as our selected stock of Improved Virginia Jumbo. They are uniformly large, and when grown on light sandy land will produce nuts of bright attractive appearance. **By mail postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. \$1.45; 25 lbs. \$3.15; 50 lbs. \$5.75.**

Not postpaid, lb. 15c; 5 to 24 lbs. 11c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 10c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 9c per lb. No charge for bags.

Spanish Peanuts

Although not as large as other kinds, there is no peanut grown that so entirely fills the pod nor superior in sweetness and flavor. There is also a marked freedom from pops, so frequently found in the large varieties. They can be grown closer than most varieties, are more easily cultivated and gathered, as the nuts, which are clustered around the base of the plant, cling firmly to the roots, and no peanut is more readily cured. **By mail postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.35; 25 lbs. \$2.90; 50 lbs. \$5.25.**

Not postpaid, lb. 15c; 5 to 24 lbs. 10c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 9c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 8c per lb. No charge for bags.

CHUFAS

Earth Almonds or Grass Nuts

With the increasing interest in hog-raising in the South, there should be a corresponding increasing interest in hog-feeding crops that are about equal to corn in feeding value, and that can be fed cheaper. Hogs not only fatten quickly on them, but the meat is sweeter than when corn-fed; some claim it is equal to that of peanut-fed hogs.



Any land suitable for corn, cotton or peanuts will make a profitable crop of chufas, but they do best on light sandy soils. Plant from April 1st till July 1st in 2½ to 3-foot rows, dropping three to five chufas together, 15 to 18 inches apart in the row, and cover 2 inches deep. In the fall pull a few plants with the roots and give your hogs and poultry a taste, and they will go over the entire field and will attend to the harvesting. 1 to 1½ pecks plant an acre. **By mail postpaid, lb. 30c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; ½ bushel \$2.70; bushel \$5.10.**

Not postpaid, lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 65c; 10 lbs. \$1.15; ½ bushel \$2.15; bushel, \$4.10.

Chufas or Grass Nuts.

SORGHUM AND SUGAR CANE



CULTURE.—Plant when the ground becomes thoroughly warm, say two weeks after corn planting, on a rich, well drained clay loam, in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart, and cultivate as you would corn. After the flowering stage is passed, but not earlier, it may be pastured or cut for fodder. Sorghum may be grown with cow peas and soy beans either in rows or broadcast.

Sugar Drip Sorghum

Since we introduced this variety several years ago no new sorghum has been brought out that can compare with it in yield of syrup. It makes a large, juicy and succulent growth. It will yield about 65 per cent of the weight of the cane in juice when extracted by a good farm mill; a stronger mill should extract as much as 75 to 80 per cent. **By mail postpaid, lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 65c; 10 lbs. \$1.05; 25 lbs. \$2.30; 50 lbs. \$4.25.**

Not postpaid, lb. 12c; 5 to 24 lbs. 8c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. $6\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 6c per lb. No charge for bags.

Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane

Whether you grow it for syrup, for ensilage or for feeding, you will like it. It makes syrup of a bright amber color and fine flavor. The syrup yield is good, frequently from 175 to 200 gallons to the acre. As it grows 10 to 12 feet tall, with an abundance of fodder, it makes a most economical ensilage, filling the silo at a minimum of cost.

Plant in $3\frac{1}{2}$ foot rows when the ground has become thoroughly warm, thin out to stand 10 to 12 inches apart in the rows, and cultivate just as you do corn. For making syrup, cut just before the heads ripen, at which stage the sugar content of the plants is greatest. 6 to 8 lbs. will plant an acre. **By mail postpaid, lb. 18c; 5 lbs. 65c; 10 lbs. \$1.00; 25 lbs. \$2.05; 50 lbs. \$3.90.**

Not postpaid, lb. 10c; 5 to 24 lbs. 7c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. $5\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 5c per lb. No charge for bags.

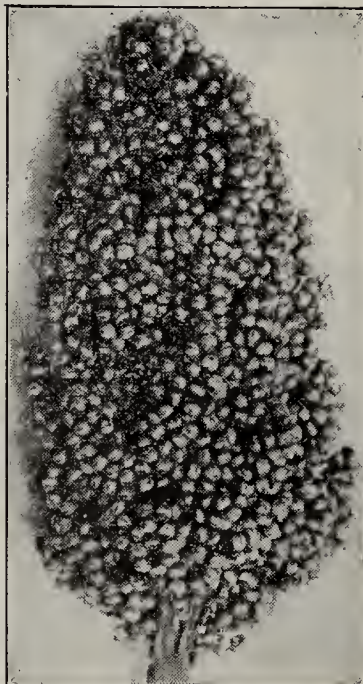
Sugar Drip Sorghum.

Milo Maize

A wonderfully drought-resistant non-saccharine sorghum that makes a thick succulent growth of nutritious milk-producing forage. It stools from the ground and shoots from the joints. The plant makes fine feed and ensilage, especially when mixed with soy beans or cow-peas, and the grain is fattening for cattle and poultry. For fodder and ensilage cut when in the dough state; at this stage it has a feeding value practically equal to corn. Any good corn land will bring milo maize either for green feed, dry fodder or for the grain. It grows on all soils from sandy to heavy clay loam.

Plant in $3\frac{1}{2}$ foot rows after the ground is thoroughly warm, and give it the same cultivation you would corn. 6 to 8 lbs. will plant an acre. **By mail postpaid, lb. 16c; 5 lbs. 55c; 10 lbs. 85c; 25 lbs. \$1.55; 50 lbs. \$2.75.**

Not postpaid, lb. 8c; 5 to 24 lbs. 5c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. $3\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 3c per lb. No charge for bags.



Milo Maize.

Kaffir Corn

Kaffir corn yields heavy crops of the very best forage, it adapts itself to a wide variety of soils; a long, dry spell may stop its growth, but it starts again with the first rain; its deep root growth enables it to stand drought and to withstand wind storms; it can be grown with cowpeas, holding the pea-vines off the ground and make a better feed. It may also be grown with soy beans or cowpeas, sowing 15 lbs. Kaffir corn with a bushel of either soy beans or cowpeas to the acre broadcast. The grain as well as the plant makes fine feed for stock, hogs, poultry and pigeons. Feed it either whole or ground, dry or with water or skimmed milk. Sown alone three pecks to a bushel broadcasts an acre; in drills 6 to 8 lbs. plants an acre in $3\frac{1}{2}$ foot rows. Plant from after the ground is thoroughly warm till early in June. **By mail postpaid, lb. 16c; 5 lbs. 55c; 10 lbs. 85c; 25 lbs. \$1.55; 50 lbs. \$2.75.**

Not postpaid, lb. 8c; 5 to 24 lbs. 5c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. $3\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 3c per lb. No charge for bags.



Kaffir Corn.

Early Amber Cane

One of the earliest sorghums and furnishes a large yield of most nutritious forage which may be fed either green or cured. If planted early it will yield two cuttings a season, stooling out thicker each time it is cut. If grown with cowpeas or soy beans the quality of the hay is improved and a more nearly balanced ration may be had. The proportions recommended are 15 lbs. Early Amber Cane, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of soy beans and 1 bushel cowpeas to the acre broadcast. Grows 10 to 12 feet high. Sow broadcast 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre; 5 to 6 lbs. plants an acre in $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4-foot rows. **By mail postpaid, lb. 16c; 5 lbs. 55c; 10 lbs. 85c; 25 lbs. \$1.65; 50 lbs. \$3.15.**

Not postpaid, lb. 8c; 5 to 24 lbs. 5c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 4c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over $3\frac{3}{4}$ c per lb. No charge for bags.

Early Orange Cane

About ten days later than Early Amber Cane, but makes a taller and more leafy growth. It is recommended for fodder, of which it yields immense crops, frequently two cuttings a season, and stooling out thicker after cutting. It may be grown with soy beans and cowpeas as recommended for Early Amber Cane and the quantity to plant an acre is the same. **By mail postpaid, lb. 17c; 5 lbs. 60c; 10 lbs. 95c; 25 lbs. \$1.80; 50 lbs. \$3.25.**

Not postpaid, lb. 9c; 5 to 24 lbs. 6c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. $4\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 4c per lb. No charge for bags.

Shallu or Egyptian Wheat

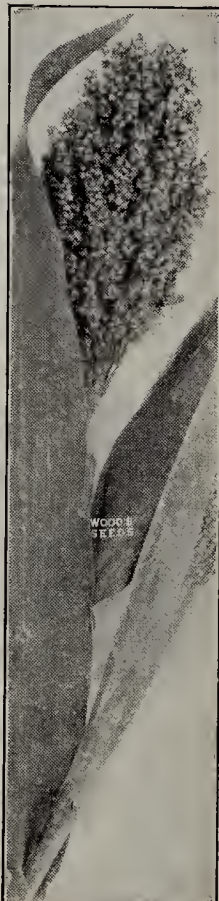
A non-saccharine sorghum of special value in dry seasons—few forage plants are more drought-resistant. It grows tall, stools out—three to six stalks frequently come from a single root. Cut when at the dough stage, and a second cutting may be had. For cattle, horses, sheep, hogs and poultry, the grain may be fed either whole or ground. **By mail postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 95c; 10 lbs. \$1.55; 25 lbs. \$3.40; 50 lbs. \$6.25.**

Not postpaid, lb. 16c; 5 to 24 lbs. 13c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 11c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 10c per lb. No charge for bags.

Mammoth Russian Sunflower

Sunflower seeds fed to poultry make a real egg-producer; the leaves make excellent fodder; the whole plant makes fine ensilage and hog feed. When ripe and hard, cut off the heads and pile loosely under cover and when cured they will thresh easily. Plant and cultivate like corn. **By mail postpaid, lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.35; 25 lbs. \$2.65; 50 lbs. \$5.00.**

Not postpaid, lb. 13c; 5 to 24 lbs. 10c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 8c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over $7\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb. No charge for bags.



Shallu.

TENNESSEE GERMAN MILLET



German Millet.

German Millet makes a quickly grown, easily cured and large yielding, nutritious hay crop. It comes so quickly that it can be sown after wheat is cut, and leaves the land clean and in fine mechanical condition for the following crop. Millet should be cut when coming into flower, as after that stage the woody fibre forms in the stem and the hay is hard and unpalatable. Cut at the proper time it makes a splendid hay. As a summer catch crop it has few equals, for it makes its crop in about sixty days, discing and harrowing wheat or oat land being the only preparation necessary.

Growing millet with an early variety of cow-peas like Whipporwill or New Era is quite popular, three pecks of millet being sown with a bushel of cow-peas. The crop should be cut when the millet is coming into bloom, regardless of the maturity of the cow-peas, for at this stage the feeding value of the millet hay is highest. Grown together, the yield is larger than when either is grown alone.

To have the finest millet hay sow thickly, not less than a bushel to the acre, from the middle of May till the end of July. Thin seeding makes coarse stems and a poorer hay.

Warning.—Do not sow common or Western millet. It is not adapted, makes a small growth and is generally disappointing.

TENNESSEE GERMAN MILLET.—By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 55c; 10 lbs. 85c; 25 lbs. \$1.65; 50 lbs. \$3.00.

Not postpaid, lb. 8c; 5 to 24 lbs. 5c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 4c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 3½c per lb. No charge for bags.

JAPANESE, or BARNYARD MILLET

Called Proso and Billion Dollar Grass in the West

Distinct from other millets; grows 4 to 6 feet high yielding an enormous crop that in quality is equal to cornfodder and is relished by stock. Sow in May, June or July 20 lbs. to the acre broadcast; or sow in 15-inch drills and cultivate until it is 18 inches high. When green, feed a moderate quantity at first, gradually increasing the quantity as the animals become accustomed to it. By mail postpaid, lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 70c; 10 lbs. \$1.15; 25 lbs. \$2.30; 50 lbs. \$4.25.

Not postpaid, lb. 12c; 5 to 24 lbs. 8c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 6½c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 6c per lb. No charge for bags.

PEARL, or CAT-TAIL MILLET

Also called Pencillaria.

If allowed to attain its full height Pearl Millet will grow 10 to 12 feet high, but for the greatest amount of green feed it should be cut when 3 to 4 feet high. It will then stool out enormously, and during warm weather will grow with wonderful luxuriance, give three or four cuttings a season, and keep on growing right up to frost. It does well even on poor land, and surprisingly well in dry seasons. All kinds of stock eat it greedily and flourish on it; it is highly nutritious. It is a warm weather plant, and should not be planted till the ground is thoroughly warm otherwise the seeds will not germinate. Plant 5 lbs. to the acre in drills 3 feet apart. By mail postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.55; 25 lbs. \$3.40; 50 lbs. \$6.50.

Not postpaid, lb. 16c; 5 to 24 lbs. 12c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 11c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 10½c per lb. No charge for bags.



Pearl or Cat-Tail Millet.



Teosinte.

TEOSINTE

A single seed producing from thirty to sixty stalks, each 10 to 12 feet high, gives some idea of what an enormous yield may be had from Teosinte—the Louisiana Experiment Station reported a crop of more than 50 tons on an acre. If cut when 4 or 5 feet high, it makes an excellent fodder, starts immediately into growth again, and will give several more cuttings as large as the first; we have known it to yield five cuttings a season. If sufficient is planted a continuous supply of nutritious green feed can be had daily right up to frost. The leaves are longer and broader than corn, contain 8 to 10 per cent of sugar, and are greedily eaten by all kinds of stock. It makes splendid ensilage, but is more particularly recommended as a continuous cutting green feeding crop. Plant in May or June in drills 3½ to 4 feet apart; 2 to 3 lbs. plants an acre. By mail postpaid, oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 80c; 5 lbs. \$3.60; 10 lbs. \$6.85.

Not postpaid, lb. 70c; 5 lbs. \$3.35; 10 lbs. \$6.50.

BROOM CORN

Any land that will grow corn is adapted to broom corn. When the ground is thoroughly warm plant in 3½ foot rows, thinning out to 8 to 10 inches in the row, and cultivate like corn. Cut when the seeds are at the dough stage. Six lbs. plants an acre.

Standard Evergreen—10 to 12 feet tall and yields a brush with long, straight fiber without heavy center stems and free from crooked brush. By mail postpaid, lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.90; 25 lbs. \$4.10; 50 lbs. \$7.75. Not prepaid, lb. 20c; 5 to 24 lbs. 15c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 13½c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 13c per lb. No charge for bags.

GAME BIRD SEED

For Hunting Preserves.

Attract game birds to your farm by shelter feeding them during the winter with Wood's Game Bird Scatter Food, and by growing crops on which they like to feed.



WOOD'S GAME BIRD SCATTER FOOD.—Our formula was prepared by a high authority on game bird feeding. It is composed of cracked grains and the seeds on which they love to feed. Scatter it about your place during the winter, especially when the ground is covered with snow, and it will attract all kinds of game birds. This mixture is held in high favor, especially by game preserve owners who are using it in increasingly large quantities. \$2.50 per 100-lb. bag.

GAME BIRD SEEDS FOR PLANTING.—The Virginia Game and Inland Fisheries Commission recommend the planting of the following crops for game bird feeding next winter: korean lespeza, buckwheat, brabham, groit and blackeye peas, shallu japan clover, hairy vetch, german millet, laredo cow peas, kaffir corn, benne, wheat and rye.

BENNE SEEDS.—Game birds of all kinds love it and it is very fattening. It is especially adapted for growing throughout the cotton belt. Supply very limited; order early. By mail postpaid, lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.55; 10 lbs. \$2.85; 25 lbs. \$6.15; 50 lbs. \$11.75.

Not postpaid, lb. 30c; 5 to 24 lbs. 25c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 22c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 20c per lb.

Postpaid Prices of Field Seed Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penna.

POSTAGE TO OTHER STATES: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich., add 2c per pound to postpaid prices. To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis., add 4c per pound to postpaid prices. To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb., add 6c per pound to postpaid prices. To Cuba add 10c per pound.

WOOD'S LONG STAPLE, EARLY COTTON SEED

Grow Only Long Staple Cotton to Get the Best Price — Grow Only Early Cotton to Beat the Boll Weevil

POINTS OF EXCELLENCE

Our Cotton Seeds Are Grown at the Top of the Cotton Belt.

They Are Bred for Earliness, Length of Staple and Yield.

They Are Two Weeks Earlier Than Other Strains of the Same Variety.

Grown Farther South—A Decided Advantage in Boll Weevil Territory.

We Hold Our Cotton Seeds a Year to Eliminate Anthracnose and to Increase Germination.



A Field of Wood's Ingold Cotton

THE VIRGINIA EXPERIMENT STATION SAYS:

"The boll weevil has become hardy enough to live through Virginia winters. Plant Wood's Ingold, Trice and King as they mature two weeks before other varieties, getting ahead of boll weevil. Wood's Ingold will outyield Trice in lint per acre and should be planted by farmers who sell lint cotton. Trice should be planted by those who sell cotton in the seed. Both have a full inch staple, Ingold occasionally as high as 1 1/8 inches. King has neither the yield nor length of staple."

Wood's Ingold Cotton

1 1/16-INCH STAPLE; 39% LINT; 1 1/2 BALES PER ACRE

Again at the top of Clemson, S. C., State Test, yielding 846 lbs. compared to 746 lbs. for Coker No. 5. Turned out 1% more lint, maturing two weeks before others. Full inch staple in spite of drought.

Highest yield of lint cotton per acre for last two years, Virginia State Test.

Highest per cent lint (37 1/2%). This was 2 1/2% higher than any other variety in two N. C. State Tests.

We believe our new improved strain of Wood's Ingold Cotton cannot be equalled for yield, earliness, length and quality of staple, and percentage of lint. It has yielded at the top in many state experiment station tests, making the highest value of lint per acre in a five-year test in the far South. No test has reported less than one-inch staple and usually 1 1/16 inches. Even in the terrible drought it brought a premium of two cents a pound. There is no earlier cotton, most tests reporting it to mature two weeks before any other variety. It gets ahead of the boll weevil, showing practically no boll weevil loss next to later fields.

A Clemson, S. C., test proved it to stand more cold, damp weather while sprouting than any other variety, making a vigorous growth, while others became diseased and died.

Cleveland Big Boll — Premium Strain

Recommended by the North Carolina Experiment Station

Our Cleveland is raised for us under supervision of the North Carolina Experiment Station, an improved strain recommended by them. Their tests show 1 to 1 1/16-inch staple, very high yielding with 36 to 38% lint of strong texture. It is early, has light foliage, letting in sunlight; the stalk is medium but sturdy with strong limbs supporting large heavy bolls. Its deep root makes it drought-resistant. In some sections of the cotton belt Cleveland is grown almost exclusively, proving that it is giving very satisfactory yields.

Wood's Certified Trice Cotton

COMBINES 1 1/16-INCH STAPLE AND EARLINESS WITH BIG YIELD

Certified by the Virginia Crop Improvement Association Highest Lint Value of 10 Varieties at the Louisiana Exp. Station

Years of careful selection at the Virginia Experiment Station by the director, in co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture, have produced a strain with a 1 to 1 1/16-inch staple, bigger yield and higher per cent of lint than ordinary Trice. It yields consistently 1,800 to 2,000 lbs. of seed cotton per acre, has gone as high as 2,700 lbs., and is as early as King. Our entire supply is grown at the Experiment Station by the original breeder, and is of an improved strain recently developed, having a smaller seed and higher per cent lint.

No. 128 Registered Mexican Big Boll

1 1/8-inch Staple. Highest Yield in N. C. Experiment Station Test

It was our privilege to be the first to offer this latest outstanding development of the North Carolina Experiment Station, and which is recommended by them above all other cottons. It is a selection from Strain 6-1-9, but is superior in yield, length of staple, uniformity, per cent of lint and money value. In all these it stood at the top of all varieties. It makes a uniform 1 1/8-inch staple, turns out 38% lint, has large bolls (55 to the pound), is medium early, easy to pick, but storm resistant, is well branched, open type with medium foliage, and is very resistant to anthracnose and boll rot. Our seeds are registered by the N. C. Crop Improvement Association and is eligible for certification.

OTHER COTTONS In addition to the cottons described on this page we quote below Pedigree Strain Mexican Big Boll, Cleveland Coker No. 5 and our improved strain of Early King. Cleveland Coker makes the length of staple in demand by Southern mills. Early King is an extra fine strain that excels in earliness and drought resistance.

PRICES

	Peck	1/2 Bus.	Bus.
Certified Wood's Ingold.....	65c	\$1.15	\$2.00
Wood's Ingold—Standard Strain.....	65c	1.10	1.90
Wood's Certified Trice.....	65c	1.10	1.85
No. 128. Registered Mexican Big Boll.....	65c	1.10	1.85
Mexican Big Boll—Pedigree Strain.....	60c	1.00	1.60
Cleveland Big Boll—Premium Strain.....	60c	1.00	1.60
Wood's Improved Early King.....	65c	1.10	1.85
Coker Cleveland No. 5.....	60c	1.00	1.60

NOT POSTPAID—F. O. B. RICHMOND

	Peck	1/2 Bus.	Bus.	5-Bus.	10-Bus.	Lots
40c.....	70c	\$1.25	\$1.20	\$1.15		
40c.....	65c	1.15	1.10	1.05		
40c.....	65c	1.10	1.05	1.00		
40c.....	65c	1.10	1.05	1.00		
35c.....	55c	.85	.80	.75		
35c.....	55c	.85	.80	.75		
40c.....	65c	1.10	1.05	1.00		
35c.....	55c	.85	.80	.75		

WOOD'S HIGH-GRADE FERTILIZERS

NOTE.—Prices as noted below are those in effect at time this catalog goes to press. They are subject to change. Such changes will be noted in WOOD'S CROP SPECIAL or will quote prices on request. Our fertilizers are made to conform as closely as possible to the analyses recommended by the Virginia Experiment Station.

Wood's Standard Vegetable Fertilizer

Analysis: 8% Phosphoric Acid, 4% Ammonia, 4% Potash

This fertilizer is made from carefully selected materials containing plant foods known to be best suited to vegetable crops and is in perfect condition for distributing. Put up in bags of convenient size for the home and market gardener. Apply 800 to 1,000 lbs. to the acre. 50 lbs. \$1.00; 100 lbs. \$1.65; 200-lb. bag \$2.90; ton \$27.50.

Wood's Market Garden Fertilizer

Analysis: 8% Phosphoric Acid, 5% Ammonia, 5% Potash

A very popular fertilizer among market growers who wish to get their crops on the market early. The high ammonia content gives vegetables a quick start and pushes them to maturity. The phosphoric acid and potash are in proper proportions to give firmness and good color. This fertilizer is especially adapted for grass and clover after the first cutting to force a quick and heavy growth of the second crop. Apply 800 to 1,000 lbs. to the acre for vegetables and 300 to 500 lbs. to the acre for grass and clover. 100-lb. bag \$1.75; 200-lb. bag \$3.25; ton \$31.00.

Wood's Standard Corn Fertilizer

Analysis: 12% Phosphoric Acid, 2% Ammonia, 4% Potash

A well balanced mixture of available plant foods especially suited to corn. Contains a large percentage of phosphoric acid which is needed to develop a good root system and to hasten the fruiting and maturity of the crop; also ammonia and potash in the right proportions to produce the vegetative growth and give strength and vigor to the plant. Apply 500 to 600 lbs to the acre. 100-lb. bag \$1.55; 200-lb. bag \$2.75; ton \$26.00.

Standard Potato Fertilizer

Analysis: 7% Phosphoric Acid, 5% Ammonia, 7% Potash

Especially prepared for potatoes and other root crops, which require a liberal supply of potash. Produces smoothness and firmness, and brings crop to early maturity. Also a splendid fertilizer for all general garden crops. Apply 800 to 1,000 lbs. to the acre. 50 lbs. \$1.10; 100 lbs. \$1.85; 200-lb. bag \$3.25; ton \$32.00.

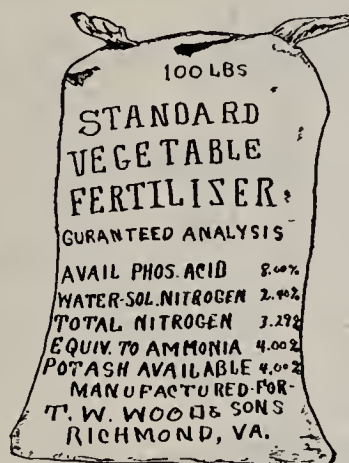
Super Standard 16-4-4 Fertilizer

A highly concentrated mixture to meet the increasing demand of progressive farmers for a high-analysis fertilizer. Especially suited to corn and other grain crops. One ton of this fertilizer is equivalent in plant food to approximately two tons of a low-analysis mixture. Saves handling, freight, etc. In excellent mechanical condition. Apply 300 to 400 lbs. to the acre. 100-lb. bag \$1.95; 200-lb. bag \$3.55; ton \$34.00.

Acid Phosphate or Standard Super-Phosphate

Guaranteed 16% Available Phosphoric Acid

Acid Phosphate or Superphosphate is recommended for all grain and grass crops, cowpeas, soy beans, and for applying to lands deficient in phosphoric acid. Beneficial results follow the addition of acid phosphate to stable and barnyard manure, the mixture giving a better balanced plant food, including ammonia. Apply 300 to 500 lbs. to the acre. 200-lb. bag \$1.70; ton \$16.00.



Wood's Standard Steamed Bone Meal

Made from pure animal bone thoroughly steamed and pulverized. Of the finest quality. Recommended for lawns, borders and all garden or farm crops, quickly available and lasting in effects. Offered now in most convenient packages, 50 and 100-lb. paper-lined bags. **Prices:** 50-lb. \$1.30; 100-lb. bag \$2.40; ton \$45.00.

Champion Brand Nitrate of Soda

The improved modern Chilean Nitrate of Soda, packed in 100-lb. paper lined water proof burlap bags. It is of higher purity and analysis than any other Chilean Nitrate. Drills very easily; doesn't get lumpy. Packed only in 100-lb. bags. \$2.65 per 100 lbs.; ton \$50.00.

Sulphate of Ammonia

Ammonia 25 1/4%, guaranteed. Quickly available; not easily leached from the soil; fine and dry, easily spread by hand or machine. Ideal for top dressing grain, meadows and lawns. Apply 100 lbs. to 150 lbs. per acre. 100 lbs. \$2.60; ton \$50.00.

Wood's Standard Fair Green Fertilizer

Analysis: Available Phosphoric Acid 7%, Ammonia 8%, Potash 5%

For Golf Courses and Lawns

Produces quickly a fine green turf—it is a complete grass food. Apply 2 lbs. per 100 square feet for lawns and greens. For large areas 400 lbs. per acre. 100-lb. bag \$3.25; ton \$60.00.

Wood's High-Grade Sheep Manure

The supreme natural fertilizer, finely pulverized. Unequaled for lawns, gardens and shrubbery. Supplies all necessary plant elements and improves the fertility of the soil. Fine for mulching or as a liquid manure. A splendid fertilizer for making new lawns or top dressing old lawns. Use 10 lbs. to 100 square feet for mixing in soil and half that quantity for top dressing. 25 lbs. 85c; 50 lbs. \$1.35; 100 lbs. \$2.35; ton \$45.00.

Pulverized Limestone

It is necessary to use lime on all acid soils to sweeten them and render soluble and available as plant food the potash and phosphoric acid already in the soil. Lime combines with the ammonia in manure, and in the soil to make for its fertility. Apply 2,000 lbs. per acre. 200-lb. bag \$1.15; 5-bag lots \$1.10 per bag; ton \$10.00.

Vigoro

VIGORO (a Swift & Company product) is a specially prepared, concentrated plant food for lawns, flowers, vegetables, shrubbery and trees, furnishing nourishment in such a way as to produce maximum growth, beauty and production. It has no unpleasant odor, and is easily applied. Universally used. Send for descriptive leaflet. **By mail postpaid, 12-oz. trial pkge. 20c; 5 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. \$2.40; 50 lbs. \$4.25. Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 50c; 25 lbs. \$1.75; 50 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. \$5.00.**

Write for Prices in
Ton Lots.

WOOD'S POULTRY FOODS

Our Own Make—
Fresh Daily.

Hollybrook Starting Mash (Buttermilk and Cod Liver Oil With Vitamin A and D).—A splendid chick mash after a tried and proven formula. Will certainly give results. **By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 65c; 25 lbs. \$1.40. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 35c; 25 lbs. 75c; 50 lbs. \$1.35; 100 lbs. \$2.50.**

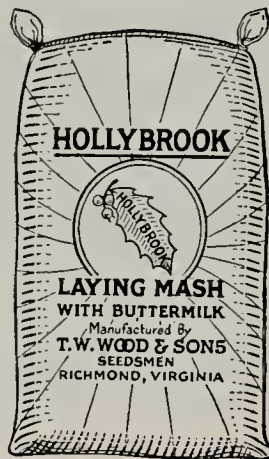
Hollybrook Chick Grains Fully nourishes and sustains young chicks from hatching time until six or eight weeks old. A very high-grade chick food containing only the best ingredients that will keep chicks in a healthy, thriving condition. **By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 65c; 25 lbs. \$1.30. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 30c; 25 lbs. 65c; 50 lbs. \$1.20; 100 lbs. \$2.20.**

Pamunkey Chick Grains—A splendid mixture for general purposes. **By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 60c; 25 lbs. \$1.15. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 30c; 25 lbs. 65c; 50 lbs. \$1.15; 100 lbs. \$2.10.**

Hollybrook Growing Mash (With Buttermilk)—A high-grade growing mash that produces results and "makes 'em grow." It is splendidly compounded after a tried and true formula. We urge all poultry raisers to try it. **By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 70c; 25 lbs. \$1.35. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 35c; 25 lbs. 70c; 50 lbs. \$1.25; 100 lbs. \$2.35.**

Hollybrook Developing Food Prepared for young chicks after they are ready to be weaned from chick food. Composed of whole grains or cracked to size readily eatable by growing chicks of six to eight weeks old. **By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 65c; 25 lbs. \$1.30. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 30c; 25 lbs. 65c; 50 lbs. \$1.15; 100 lbs. \$2.00.**

Hollybrook Pigeon Mixture—Used by the most successful pigeon breeders. It contains Canada field peas, hemp, and other necessary grains for pigeon feeding. **WITH CORN.**—By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 65c; 25 lbs. \$1.50. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 40c; 25 lbs. 85c; 50 lbs. \$1.55; 100 lbs. \$2.90. **WITHOUT CORN.**—By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 65c; 25 lbs. \$1.50. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 40c; 25 lbs. 85c; 50 lbs. \$1.55; 100 lbs. \$2.95.



Hollybrook Laying Mash (With Buttermilk).—Recommended for thoroughbred, prize-winning poultry. A combination of the choicest and best ingredients going into a mash food. Feed it and get results. Contains organic mineral supplement. **By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 65c; 25 lbs. \$1.35. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 35c; 25 lbs. 70c; 50 lbs. \$1.20; 100 lbs. \$2.25.**

Hollybrook Scratching Food—Aiming at the needs of those who want the best scratch for their best fowls, prize winners and such, we offer Hollybrook Scratching Food. Composed of the most desirable grains used in any scratch, including sunflower and white corn so much favored for plumage purposes. **By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 60c. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 30c; 50 lbs. \$1.00; 100 lbs. \$1.85.**

Wood's Scratch Food—Our original mixture. Supplies the demand for a complete food. Very popular for general feeding and desirable for laying hens. Contains sunflower and yellow cracked corn. **By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 65c. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 35c; 50 lbs. 95c; 100 lbs. \$1.75.**

Pamunkey Scratch Food—A wonderfully good scratch food for general purpose feeding. Made of choice, clean grains white and yellow cracked corn and seeds correctly proportioned to give best results. The favorite of thousands of successful poultry raisers. **By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 60c. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 30c; 50 lbs. 90c; 100 lbs. \$1.70.**

Wood's "Home Scratch Food" (Corn and Wheat).—A splendid two grain mixture. \$1.65 per 100 lbs.

Pamunkey Laying Mash (With Buttermilk).—A mash food for general use. It is prepared with two distinct ideas in view—economical feeding and egg production. The best general purpose mash on the market. A money-maker for poultry raisers. Contains organic mineral supplement. **By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 65c; 25 lbs. \$1.30. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 35c; 25 lbs. 65c; 50 lbs. \$1.15; 100 lbs. \$7.10.**

MISCELLANEOUS FEEDS

Pratt's Growing Mash (With Buttermilk).—**By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 80c; 25 lbs. \$1.60. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 45c; 25 lbs. 85c; 50 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$2.85.**

Pratt's Baby Chick Food (With Buttermilk).—**By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 85c; 25 lbs. \$1.75. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 50c; 25 lbs. \$1.10; 50 lbs. \$1.95; 100 lbs. \$3.75.**

Crushed Oyster Shell—Essential as an egg shell maker. Three sizes, coarse, medium, fine. **By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 55c. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 25c; 50 lbs. 45c; 100 lbs. 75c.**

Charcoal—Aids digestion, purifies the blood and promotes the health. Three grades—Grade A (fine granulated), for mash mixtures; Grade B (medium granulated), for newly hatched to half-grown chickens; Grade C (coarse granulated), for fowls. **By mail postpaid, trial package 35c. Not postpaid, trial package 20c; 50-lb. paper lined sack \$1.15.**

Poultry Grit—Indispensable for digestive purposes. Three sizes, small, medium or large. Specify size wanted. **By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 50c. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 20c; 50 lbs. 60c; 100 lbs. \$1.00.**

Dried Butter Milk—50 lbs. \$3.30; 100 lbs. \$6.00, F. O. B. Richmond.

Nopco Cod Liver Oil—Qt. 60c; 2 qts. \$1.10; 1 gallon \$2.00; 5 gallons \$9.50.

"O. K." Sanitary Poultry Litter—Bale \$2.90 F. O. B. Richmond.

DAIRY, HOG, HORSE, DOG AND RABBIT FEEDS

Made fresh daily by tested formulas with highest quality clean ingredients. Like our famous poultry feeds they are a balanced ration of protein and carbohydrates for muscle, vigor and production; minerals for bone and sturdiness; and vitamins for health.

WOOD'S 20% DAIRY FEED.—Large dairymen report it a fourth more feeding value than other 20% feeds. Has 1,520 pounds digestible nutrients per ton. **Per 100 lbs. \$1.45; 5-bag lots \$1.14 per 100 lbs.; per ton \$27.00.**

WOOD'S 24% DAIRY FEED.—Contains high quality, easily digested proteins, balanced for maximum milk production and health. **Per 100 lbs. \$1.50; 5-bag lots \$1.45 per 100 lbs.; ton \$28.00.**

WOOD'S 30% HOG FEED.—Large proportion of tankage balanced with peanut and soybean meal, minerals and vitamins. Twice the feeding value of corn. **Per 100 lbs. \$1.60; 5-bag lots \$1.55 per 100 lbs.; ton \$30.00.**

WOOD'S HORSE AND MULE FEED.—With heavy bright oats and cracked yellow corn as a base this feed is blended to give maximum endurance and stamina. **Per 100 lbs. \$1.35; 5-bag lots \$1.30 per 100 lbs.; ton \$25.00.**

WOOD'S DOG FOOD.—Large parts of meat meal, buttermilk and minerals. Gives dogs endurance in hunting, and fine condition while idle. Mix with water and bake like corn bread. **25 lbs. \$1.10; 50 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$3.90.**

WOOD'S RABBIT FEED.—Heavy bright grain, coarsely crushed, balanced with minerals and vitamins for quick vigorous growth and fine quality fur. **25 lbs. 90c; 50 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$2.80.**

Green Cut Alfalfa Meal—An all-the-year green feed, high in protein; has both a medicinal and food value and increases egg production. **By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 60c. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 30c; 50 lbs. \$1.05; 100 lbs. \$1.90.**

Meat Scraps—Except in summer, in the daily ration of all fowls.

WOOD'S PREMIER MEAT SCRAPS.—55% protein. **By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 70c. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 40c; 50 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$2.60.**

Pin Head Oats—**By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 40c; 50 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$2.60.**

Sunflower for Feeding—**By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.25. Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 50c; 10 lbs. 90c; 50 lbs. \$2.60; 100 lbs. \$5.00.**

Buckwheat for Feeding—**By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 60c. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 30c; 50 lbs. \$1.20; 100 lbs. \$2.25.**

Poultry Wheat—80c per bushel.

Heavy Oats for Sprouting—53c per bushel (32 lbs.).

Canada Field Peas—**By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. \$1. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 65c; 50 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$4.75.**

Millet for Feeding—**By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 50c; 10 lbs. 75c. Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 30c; 10 lbs. 45c; 50 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$3.00.**

MEAL, FEED CORN (Whole and Cracked). **POULTRY BARLEY, BRAN, SHIPSTUFF.** Write for prices.

RUST'S POULTRY PREPARATIONS

Rust's Tonic and Appetizer — A general poultry tonic, containing only just enough stimulants (less than four per cent) to aid digestion. It will assist in keeping your fowls in robust health, which condition is very necessary if you expect an increase in egg production. It pays well to feed Rust's Tonic and Appetizer all the year. When bought in the large size it costs only about two cents a month to feed each hen. It is equally good for turkeys, geese, or ducks. Although moderate in price, it is one of the best poultry tonics. Full directions for feeding in each package. **Prices postpaid, 1-lb. pkg. 30c; 2½-lb. pkg. 60c; 6-lb. pkg. \$1.20; 25-lb. pkg. \$3.85.** Not prepaid, 1-lb. pkg. 25c; 2½-lb. pkg. 50c; 6-lb. pkg. \$1.00; 25-lb. pkg. \$3.25.



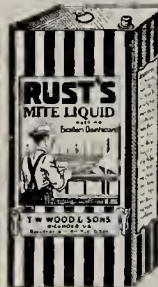
Rust's Lice Powder For Dusting Poultry and Domestic Animals.—Contains no naphthalene or other odorous ingredients, it does not affect the flavor of eggs or injure them for hatching, when fowls and nests are dusted with it. When Rust's Lice Powder is used, fowls are healthier, have a better appearance, their skin is healthier and their plumage is brighter. Rust's Lice Powder kills vermin on fowls, animals or plants, and is very economical to use. Directions on each box.



	Postpaid	Not Prepaid
5-ounce box	\$.15	\$.10
15-ounce box .....	.30	.25
48-ounce box .....	.60	.50

Rust's Climax Condition Powder

—A tonic and appetizer for poultry, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. Few realize how much feed animals pass undigested, and how much is thus lost in feed and condition. Rust's Climax Condition Powder assists the digestion thus enabling the fowls and live stock to fatten quickly. As this powder contains no Arsenic or Antimony it does not bloat the animal; the benefit is real and lasting. Full direction for feeding contained in each package. **Prices postpaid, 13-oz. pkg. 30c; 2-lb. pkg. 60c; 5-lb. pkg. \$1.15; 20-lb. pkg. \$3.70.** Not prepaid, 13-oz. pkg. 25c; 2-lb. pkg. 50c; 5-lb. pkg. \$1.00; 20-lb. pkg. \$3.25.



Rust's Mite Liquid —Put up especially for mites that infest the poultry house. There is a vast difference in the habits of lice and mites. The mites live on the roosts and in the cracks and crevices, whereas lice live on the body of the fowls. Mites come out at night, cover the bodies of the fowls and suck their blood. Spraying or painting Rust's Mite Liquid on the roosts and in all cracks and crevices once or twice a week will rid your poultry house of mites. **1-qt. can 50c; 2-qt. can 80c; 1-gal. can \$1.40; 5-gal. can \$6.00.** Cannot be mailed.

Rust's Egg Record For keeping a record of eggs (good for any 12 months). Mailed free on request.

Rust's Water Glass For Preserving Eggs.—Eggs put away in this solution will keep fresh from six to ten months. One gallon will make enough solution for about fifty dozen eggs. **1-qt. can 40c; 1-gal. can \$1.25.** Cannot be mailed.

NOPCO Cod Liver Oil

—For Poultry and Animal Feeding. Cod Liver Oil is one of the most profitable aids for poultry feeding. It increases egg production, eliminates soft-shelled eggs, improves hatchability, produces stronger chicks builds rugged bone structure, promotes growth, reduces mortality, gives a better molt, conditions and protects poultry against disease. It supplements the work of green feed and sun-light, even when these are available. Nopco Cod Liver Oil is selected, tested and carries the guarantee of the manufacturer; refiners of Cod Liver Oil for more than twenty years. Full directions for feeding on each can. **Price, postpaid, 1-qt. can 70c each. Not prepaid, 1-qt. can 60c; 2-qt. can \$1.15; 1-gal. can \$2.25; 5-gal. can \$9.50 per can.**

GERMOZONE

Keeps Chickens Healthy



Germozone — Regularly three times a week in the drinking water has given remarkable results in preventing and correcting bowel disorders and in keeping the chicks in a healthy condition. Especially valuable in case of sour crop, limberneck, mould poisoning, most diarrhoea and bowel disorders. Put up in tablet form. A 75-tablet package makes 12 ozs. of liquid Germozone. **Price postpaid, 20-tablet box 25c; 75-tablet box 75c.**

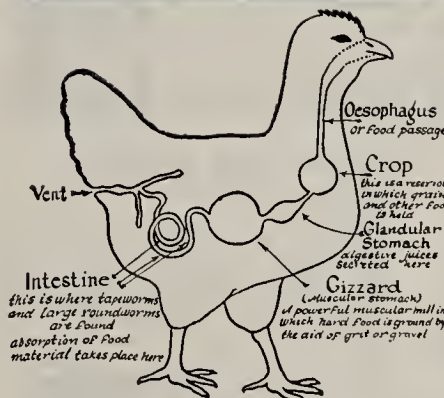


Walko Tablets —Especially valuable for diarrhoea and loose bowel trouble among incubator chicks. They tend to prevent digestive disturbances and should be given in all drinking water from the time the chicks are out of the shell. Also recommended for swellings of roup in the head and simple catarrh among older birds. **Price postpaid, small size 50c; larger size \$1.00.**

Macnair's Barnyard Protector —Save your chickens, turkeys, guineas and pigeons by feeding them small doses of this powder, according to direction, and the barnyard enemies that kill and eat the entire fowl will surely die. **By mail postpaid, 7-oz. pkg. 55c; 16-oz. pkg. 85c.** Not prepaid, 7-oz. pkg. 50c; 16-oz. pkg. 75c.

Hackett's Gape Cure —An excellent remedy for this deadly disease. It is not given internally, but simply dusted over the chicks, and they inhale the dust, which kills the worms and germs. **Price postpaid, 50 cts. each. Not prepaid, 40 cts. each.**

C-A Worm Capsules C-A



— scientific product for the removal of both tapeworms and roundworms in chickens and turkeys. C-A Worm Capsules contains a drug called Tetrachlorethylene, now widely recognized as one of the most effective agents available for the removal of hookworms, large roundworms and stomach worms in poultry. Combined with Tetrachlorethylene in C-A Worm Capsules is specially prepared and effective tanniacide. A combination of scientifically recognized drugs that have proven to be highly effective, removing both tapeworms and roundworms at a single treatment and without producing any appreciable ill effects on the birds or interfering with egg production. Put up in two sizes: No. 195 for chickens 2 to 3 months old and No. 196 for chickens over 3 months old—order by number. **Price: No. 195 Capsules for young birds 35c per doz., 50 for 90c, postpaid. No. 196 Capsules for adult birds 45c per doz., 50 for \$1.25, postpaid.**

Conkey's Diatex —An astringent tablet for drinking water of poultry and baby chicks. Play safe—keep this remedy in the drinking water for all baby chicks until danger period of the first four weeks is past. **Price postpaid, 25c and 50c sizes.**

Conkey's Head Lice Ointment **Price postpaid, 1-oz. tube 15c; 2½-oz. tube 30c.**

Carbola —Is infinitely superior to lime, which loses what slight disinfecting qualities it ever had when exposed to the air. Very much better than kalsomining or whitewash because it paints just as clean and bright a white, but will not chip, scale or peel off. Can be applied with either sprayer or brush. **By mail postpaid, 5-lb. pkg. \$1.00; 10-lb. pkg. \$1.60.** Not prepaid, 5-lb. pkg. 75 cts.; 10-lb. pkg. \$1.25; 50-lb. pkg. \$5.00.

"Black Leaf 40" —A new control for poultry lice and mites. Painted on the top-side of the roosts will control body-lice. Saves the labor of handling each bird. Equally effective for mites when applied as a spray. Dilute at the rate of about one tablespoonful to one gallon of water plus ½ ounce of ordinary laundry soap. **1-ounce bottle (treats 12 to 15 running feet of roost) 35c; 5 oz. (treats 65 to 100 feet of roost) \$1.00; 1-lb. bottle (treats 195 to 240 feet) \$2.50; 2-lb. tin (treats 385 to 480 feet) \$3.75; 5-lb. tin (treats 1,000 to 1,200 feet) \$7.00; 10-lb. tin (treats 1,900 to 2,400 feet) \$11.85.** Cannot be mailed.

POULTRY FOUNTAINS and FEEDERS



Star Jar Fountain and Feeder —Will fit pt. qt. or one-half gallon Mason jar. Manufactured of one piece of non-rusting metal. No parts to come unsoldered. Leaking impossible. Convenient, cheap and sanitary. Provides greater drinking surface than the round fountain. Little chicks cannot get drowned. Can be used for feed as well as water. Manufactured in one size only. **BY MAIL POSTPAID, 18cc each; \$1.30 per doz. NOT PREPAID, 10c each; \$1.10 per doz.**

Economy Poultry Fountain —Can be used with any make fruit jar. It is made of vitreous enamel, which is rust proof and non-corroding, just the fountain for feeding sour milk, buttermilk or medicine. Made in one size only. **By mail postpaid, 30c each; \$2.90 per dozen. Not prepaid, 25c each; \$2.75 per dozen.**



Round Baby Chick Feeders



A great feed saver, as the chicks cannot upset it or get into it to contaminate the feed. The top fits snugly, yet it can be easily taken apart for cleaning and filling. Made of best quality galvanized iron. Can also be used for water. Made in two popular sizes.

No. 11—Diameter 6 inches with 8 holes. BY MAIL POSTPAID, 20c each. NOT PREPAID, 10c each; \$1.10 per doz.

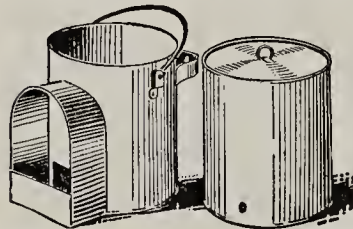
No. 12—Diameter 8 1/4 inches with 12 holes. BY MAIL POSTPAID, 30c each. NOT PREPAID, 20c each; \$2.25 per doz.

Gem Chick Fountain —A good, inexpensive fountain for chicks or grown fowl. Made of galvanized steel accurately stamped and formed. Easy to fill and clean. The fluted pan is shaped to care for up to 18 chicks at a time without crowding or danger of getting the chicks wet. Diameter of pan, 10 inches. Has substantial top handle for carrying, and may be placed on the floor or hung from the ceiling up out of the litter as desired. Made in two sizes. **No. 158—1-gal. size by mail postpaid, 70c each. Not prepaid, 55c each; \$6.00 per dozen. No. 159—2-gal. size by mail postpaid, 95c each. Not postpaid, 75c each; \$8.50 per doz.**



Duplex Wall Fountain

—The most practical sanitary poultry fountain on the market. This is a double fount, easy to fill, and keeps the water clean and pure. Made in two sizes. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 1-gal. size, \$1.30 each; 2-gal. size, \$1.60 each. NOT PREPAID, 1-gal. size, \$1.15 each; 2-gal. size, \$1.40 each.**



Top-Fill Fountain —An inexpensive cleanable fountain, with round drinking pan and suitable for chick or grown fowls. Made of galvanized steel. Easy to fill and clean and the water feeds automatically; no valves or complicated parts. Has a substantial side fastener so can be hung on the wall if desired. The pan is 11 1/2 inches in diameter, giving a large drinking surface, and is held securely to the body when lifting or moving the fountain. Capacity, 2 gallons. **No. 40—By mail postpaid, \$1.95. Not prepaid, \$1.75 each.**



Dry Mash Hopper —Easy to fill. No waste. Rat proof. This hopper is made of heavy galvanized iron and can be hung on the wall the desired distance from the floor. The curved bottom keeps the feed within easy reach of the fowls and the taper shape of the bottom—larger at the bottom—prevents the feed from clogging. It is impossible to waste any feed, as the wire grid and the wires running from the flange through the wire grid prevents the fowls from throwing out or wasting it. The sloping top prevents them from roosting on the hopper, and when both covers are closed it is rat, mouse, weather and dust proof. Made in two sizes. **No. 35—10-qt. capacity. BY MAIL POSTPAID, \$1.70. NOT PREPAID, \$1.50 each. No. 36—14-qt. capacity. BY MAIL POSTPAID, \$1.95. NOT PREPAID, \$1.70 each.**



Handy Fill Chick Fountain

—Made of heavy galvanized iron in two pieces. The top is made with two-way swinging bail which permits the fountain to be carried either filled or in filling position. The one-piece drinking pan with smooth rolled edge is especially designed for small chicks, yet provides a sufficient amount of water and drinking space for full grown fowls. No other fountain on the market with these desirable features. Easy to fill. Easy to clean.

No. C2—2-gallon capacity, by mail postpaid, \$1.40. Not prepaid, \$1.20 each.

No. C3—3-gallon capacity, by mail postpaid, \$1.70. Not prepaid, \$1.50 each.



Double Wall Fountain —This double wall fountain is top filled. Double wall keeps the water cool in summer and retards freezing in winter. Operates on vacuum principle. Feeds automatic. Small automatic valve prevents pan from overflowing while being filled.

No. C5—5-gallon capacity, by mail postpaid, \$3.00. Not postpaid, \$2.70 each.

No. C8—8-gallon capacity, by mail postpaid, \$4.10. Not postpaid, \$3.75 each.



Hudson Insulated Waterer —This operates on the fireless cooker principle. In the winter it is filled with water at about 100 degrees Fahrenheit. The insulated jacket cover is then slipped into place and locked into position by a special latch. Water placed in the fountain at 100 degrees with the outside temperature at zero will remain unfrozen for many hours. This fountain is also very desirable for use in hot weather as it keeps the water cool for a considerable time. **No. PW6—6-gallon capacity by mail postpaid, \$5.85. Not prepaid, \$5.25 each.**



Grit and Shell Box —Manufactured from the best galvanized iron and contains three compartments for food, shells or grit. It can be hung up against the wall at any height desired, and is a thoroughly first-class article, practically indestructible, and will last a lifetime. It is the best self-feeding "food hopper" on the market. By the use of these self-feeding boxes practically every particle of grit, oyster shells, bone, meal, forcing food, grain, scraps and other materials supplied will be properly used, preventing all waste, and thus increasing the profits. **BY MAIL POSTPAID, 90c each. NOT PREPAID, 75c each.**



Large Capacity Feeder

—A wonderful feeder for young, growing poultry, and a great time and labor saver when chicks are raised in large numbers. Sliding top cover; easy to fill and clean; made of heavy galvanized iron.

No. 140—10-qt. capacity. By mail postpaid.....\$1.20 Not prepaid, \$1.00 each.

No. 141—17-qt. capacity. By mail postpaid.....\$1.75 Not prepaid, \$1.50 each.



Wishbone Chick Feeders

—The perfect chick feeder. Unobstructed feeding spaces on both sides of the trough. The revolving roller instantly throws chick off when he tries to perch on it. Made of extra heavy galvanized iron. No rough edges. Cannot upset.

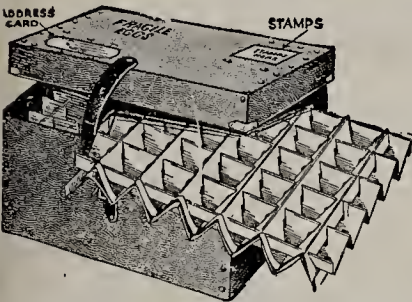
	Postpaid	Not Prepaid
12-inch Chick Feeder.....	\$.30	\$.20
18-inch Chick Feeder.....	.35	.25

Double Feeding Troughs (For Chicks and Growing Stock).

—Made of best quality galvanized iron, accurately stamped with dies. No sharp or rough edges to injure the chicks. Sliding top. Easy to fill and clean. Made in two sizes. **No. 58—Length 12 ins. BY MAIL POSTPAID, 35c. NOT PREPAID, 25c each; \$2.75 per dozen. No. 60—Length 24 ins. BY MAIL POSTPAID, 60c. NOT PREPAID, 45c each; \$5.75 per doz.**



Egg Boxes — Baby Chick Boxes and Shipping Coops



"Egg-Pak" — Carries Eggs safely; Strong as a Trunk. "Egg-Pak" is constructed of genuine indestructible fibre, reinforced and riveted to stand any abuse or rough handling. **Guaranteed not to dent.** Hinged cover opens and closes easily. May be sealed with wire, if necessary. The patented **Surety Cushion Fillers** in "Egg-Pak" hold any size egg in an individual cushion compartment. No paper is needed to wrap eggs. Every egg rides on a spring cushion. No chance to break or crack. "Egg-Pak" is 2 to 3 pounds lighter than other carriers. The saving in postage pays for "Egg-Pak" in a few trips. **By mail postpaid, 1 doz. size, \$1.35; 2 doz. size, \$1.95; 4 doz. size, \$2.50; 6 doz. size, \$2.75 each. Not prepaid, 1 doz. size, \$1.25; 2 doz. size, \$1.80; 4 doz. size, \$2.35; 6 doz. size, \$2.60 each.**

Anderson's "Hatchanegg" Box

—Specially made for shipping valuable eggs for hatching. The maximum of safety is assured. The strength of the package is approved by shippers as well as parcel post and express authorities. The walls, top and bottom are double thickness and the cellular construction not only protects the eggs from jar, but guards them from excessive heat or cold.

	Postpaid.	Not Prepaid
	Each Doz.	Each Doz.
15-egg size ...	\$.35	\$2.90
30-egg size ...	.45	4.10
		.35 3.50



Blue Ribbon Master-Breeder Chick Boxes

—A safe and convenient carrier for shipping baby chicks by parcel post or express. They are built for strength. Cover and sides are perforated, but the holes are only semi-cut, this enables you to remove only as many holes as are required at the time of shipment. Blue Ribbon Master-Breeder Chick Boxes are packed one dozen to the bundle, shipped knocked down, staples for setting up enclosed in each bundle.



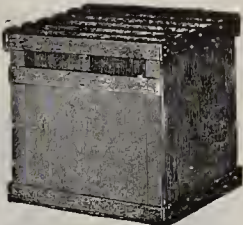
Standard Sizes	Postpaid Per Doz.	Not Prepaid Per Doz.
100-chick size, 18x22x5 1/2	\$2.65	\$2.00
50-chick size, 18x11x5 1/2	1.90	1.50
25-chick size, 9x11x5 1/2	1.40	1.10

Special prices on larger quantities.
Stapling tools for assembling, 35c each postpaid.

Shipping Coops for Poultry

The Best Coop for Shipping Fancy Fowls.

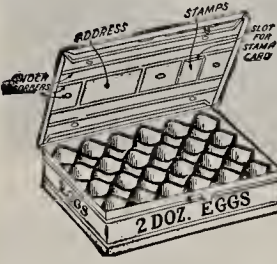
—A closed coop made of light lumber, having a two-inch opening front and back under slatted top. This allows the fowls plenty of fresh air when shipping. It is light in weight but strong and easily put together. They are made in two sizes, as follows, shipped knocked down:



- 1 Bird size, 12 inches long by 24 inches wide by 24 inches high. **By mail postpaid, 75c each. Not prepaid, 55c each; \$6.00 doz.**
- 3 Bird size, 18 inches long by 21 inches wide by 21 inches high. **By mail postpaid, \$1.00 each. Not prepaid, 75c each; \$8.00 doz.**

Metal Egg Crates

For Shipping Eggs by Parcel Post.—Made for continued use, being very strongly constructed, but light in weight. The new patented filler made of cardboard, circular in shape (like an egg) and reinforced with metal edges to insure strength, yet light in weight, is a wonder for safety and durability.



Capacity	Postpaid Each	Not Prepaid Each
1 doz. size	\$1.10	\$1.00
1 1/2 doz. size	1.35	1.25
2 doz. size	1.60	1.50
3 doz. size	1.90	1.75
4 doz. size	2.15	2.00
6 doz. size	2.70	2.50

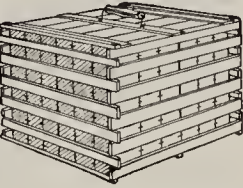
Combination Metal Crates

For Shipping Butter and Eggs by Parcel Post.

Capacity	Postpaid Each	Not Prepaid Each
No. 1—2 lbs. butter and 1 doz. eggs.....	\$1.60	\$1.50
No. 2—4 lbs. butter and 2 doz. eggs.....	2.15	2.00
No. 3—4 lbs. butter and 3 doz. eggs.....	2.40	2.25
No. 4—6 lbs butter (3 2-lb. containers).....	2.40	2.25
No. 5—12 lbs. butter (3 4-lb. containers)...	2.65	2.50

Humpty Dumpty Folding Egg Crates

—A safe and convenient folding, shipping egg crate. Made of hard wood with wire rod through corners, cardboard fillers and cup-shaped cushion flats.



	Postpaid Each	Not Prepaid Each	Doz.
6-dozen egg size.....	70c	55c	\$6.00
12-dozen egg size.....	80c	60c	7.00
15-dozen egg size.....	90c	70c	7.75

Extra cardboard fillers, per set, consisting of 12 fillers and 12 cup-shaped cushion flats, 50c per set, postpaid.

NEW IMPROVED BUCKEYE BROODERS

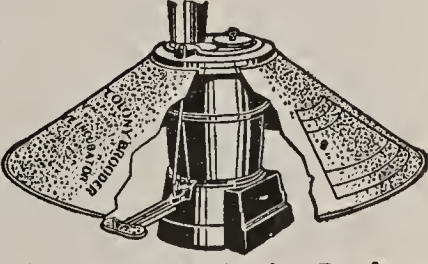
Buckeye "Rite-Heat" Colony Brooder



Buckeye "Rite-Heat" Oil-Burning Brooder. Made in two sizes—for 500 or 1200 chicks.

has a powerful burner with the exclusive "Rite-Heat" flame spreader. Makes a clean hot flame. No flaring up. No going out. Practically sootless. Temperature is controlled by the most efficient thermostadt ever devised for an oil-burning brooder. **Prices: No. 103-500 chick size, 52-in. canopy, \$29.50; No. 104-1,250 chick size, 62-in. canopy, \$31.50.**

Buckeye Coal-Burning Colony Brooder

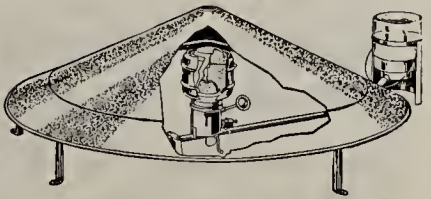


—With this brooder your chicks are always safe and comfortable. The big stove, with its big fuel magazine, insures continuous heat. And the temperature is positively controlled by Buckeye's famous automatic regulator. No matter how suddenly the weather changes, this brooder protects the chicks from chilling or overheating.

Buckeye Coal-Burning Brooder. Made in four sizes—for 350, 500, 1,000 or 1,200 chicks.

Buckeye Blue-Flame Colony Brooder

has a powerful capacity to furnish plenty of heat. It is as easy to regulate as the finest kitchen stove. "Diafram" heat conveyer deflects warmth over the entire brooding area—gives each chick the temperature that suits it best. **Prices: No. 27B—200 chick size, 34-in. canopy, \$14.50; No. 80B—350 chick size, 42-in. canopy, \$15.50; No. 81B—500 chick size, 52-in. canopy, \$16.50.**



Buckeye Blue-Flame Brooder. Made in three sizes—for 200, 350, or 500 chicks.

PRICES, SIZES AND CAPACITIES

	Model No. 117	Model No. 118	Model No. 119	Model No. 120
Diameter of Hover ...	42-inch	52-inch	56-inch	60-inch
Size.....	350 chicks	500 chicks	1,000 chicks	1,200 chicks
Coal Capacity ..	25 lbs.	40 lbs.	60 lbs.	75 lbs.
Height of Heater.....	19 3/4-inch	21-inch	24-inch	27 3/4-inch
Shipping Wgt. ....	.75 lbs.	98 lbs.	135 lbs.	150 lbs.
Price.....	\$15.00	\$17.50	\$22.50	\$26.50

Write for Complete Catalog of BUCKEYE BROODERS—Mailed Free

WOOD'S HIGH-GRADE BABY CHICKS

WOOD'S BABY CHICKS are vigorous and healthy. They are hatched from layers that have unlimited farm range and are from selected breeding pens with fine laying qualities and breed characteristics. Shipping days Mondays and Thursdays. Season opens January 7th. Place your orders well ahead of wanted shipping date to avoid disappointment.



Last Spring We Were Wood's Baby Chicks.

TESTIMONIAL

"I bought 100 White Leghorn Chicks from you the past season and to insure 100% live delivery you sent me 103. Three of these unfortunately were killed by being trod upon and I am pleased to report that the above 100 chicks are today all alive and growing pullets and cockerels. I consider this a splendid testimonial to the quality of Wood's Baby Chicks. I am very pleased to add that through this period I have used Wood's Poultry Feeds exclusively and found them very satisfactory."—M. K. Williams, Dunn, N. C.

PRICES POSTPAID

JANUARY SHIPMENT

1932

	25	50	100
Barred Rocks	\$3.50	\$6.65	\$12.50
Rhode Island Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00
White Wyandottes	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Leghorns	3.25	6.00	11.00
Heavy Mixed	3.25	6.00	11.00

Prices for February
and
Later Delivery
Furnished Upon
Application

Barred Rocks —Our Barred Rocks are a dual purpose bird, making for early maturity and egg-producing qualities. They are dependable for a net profit through the sale of eggs and likewise as broilers will provide a fine income because of reaching the broiler stage at an early date.

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds —The Rhode Island Red is marked for his healthy vigor and stamina to resist cold. Especially liked for their high egg-producing qualities during the cold winter months. They are good layers and the eggs are large and brown. Also liked on account of their delicious flavored meat.

White Wyandottes —Wood's White Wyandottes are noted for their healthy vigor and wonderful egg laying qualities. Also for broilers. Free from pinfeathers, having a yellow skin and easy to prepare for the table. Very popular with housewives.

Single Comb White Leghorns —Above all other breeds the White Leghorn excels in production of eggs in proportion to the small amount of feed used. Their large white eggs are always in demand, bringing a premium on most all markets. Whether backyard flock or a large commercial one Wood's White Leghorns are ready to serve you.

Heavy Mixed Chicks for Broilers —Strongly recommended for broilers, possessing same health and vigor as the purebred sort.

Notice: Believing that the early demand for chicks will possibly be greater than the supply and forecasting a scarcity of chicks the first part of the season, we stress the importance of customers placing orders far ahead of wanted shipping date in order to avoid disappointment.

POULTRY HELPS AND APPLIANCES



Spiral Celluloid Leg Bands —Made in five colors—White, Red, Black, Yellow and Blue. Five sizes—(order by number). No. 1 for turkeys and Asiatics; No. 2, Plymouth Rock and Rhode Island Red size; No. 3, Leghorn size; No. 4, for pigeons and small fowls; No. 5, for baby chicks. No less than one dozen sent of any size or color. **By mail postpaid, doz. 10 cts.; 25 for 20 cts.; 50 for 35 cts.; 100 for 60 cts.**

Bandetts —Colored celluloid leg bands, spring clip pattern, with big visible numbers. They are easily applied single handed. Made in five colors—blue, red, yellow, green and pink. Two sizes—No. 9, for Leghorns; No. 11, for Plymouth Rock and Rhode Island Reds. **Bandetts sold only in unbroken sets of 25 in one color. By mail postpaid, 25 for 60c; 50 for \$1.00; 100 for \$1.75.**



Champion Leg Bands —This band is made in one piece, in two sizes, adjustable to fit any fowl, and numbered. It is made of aluminum, large size for Asiatic class and turkeys; small size for Plymouth Rocks and smaller breeds. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 25 for 20c; 50 for 30c; 100 for 50c.**

Perfect Poultry Punch —Simple in construction. Makes a good, clear, clean cut, and does not mutilate the web. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 55 cts. each. NOT POSTPAID, 50c each.**



Gape Worm Extractor —When gape worms lodge in the wind-pipe they must be extracted, if the chicken is to recover. **30 cts. each, postpaid.**

Tycos Incubator Thermometers —The best incubator manufactured is worthless unless the thermometer used therein is accurate. The Tycos thermometer is thoroughly tested before shipped. **75c, postpaid.**

Incubator Hygrometers —Millions of chicks die in the shell every year for the want of proper moisture conditions. Incubator Hygrometers do not regulate the moisture, but is an indicator, showing exactly what conditions are, so that if not correct, they may be made so. **By mail postpaid, \$1.85 each.**

Philadelphia Caponizing Set —One of the chief advantages of caponizing is that it makes the fowl grow faster, the meat sweeter. The operation is very simple, and instructions are furnished with each set; it can be performed in less than ten minutes. **\$2.50 each, POSTPAID.**

Glass Nest Eggs —Made of first-class flint glass, the same size and color of a hen's egg. They do not break easily. Will last a lifetime. Keep one egg in every nest. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 6 for 25c; 40c per dozen. NOT POSTPAID, 6 for 20c; dozen 30c.**

Lime Nest Eggs —They look like real hen's eggs. Made from pure sterilized sulphate of lime, a product well known among poultry raisers for its value in keeping nests in a clean healthful condition. **By mail, postpaid, 6 for 25c; 40c per dozen. Not postpaid, 6 for 20c; dozen 30c per dozen.**

The X-Ray Egg Tester —Designed for use on ordinary lamp and fits over any style of burner. These testers are thoroughly practical, and where small numbers of eggs are to be tested will answer the purpose well. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 35c each. NOT POSTPAID, 25c.**

INSECTICIDES, SPRAYERS AND TOOLS

Ask for
Our Spray
Chart.

No article on this page can be mailed except those quoted "postpaid"

Antrol

—Kills All Sweet-Eating Ants. Antrol kills the ant colony in the nest. It contains a mildly poisonous syrup, attractive to the worker ants, which transmit it to the queen in the nest. Soon the whole colony is destroyed. **Set of 4 containers and a 4-oz. bottle of syrup, 95c. Cannot be mailed.**

Calcium Arsenate (Arsenate of Lime).—For Mexican bean beetle, boll weevil and other leaf-eating insects. May be applied dry, mixing 1 part calcium arsenate to 7 parts hydrated (airslaked) lime or land plaster; or in water 2 lbs. to 50 gallons of water. **Lb. 20c; 4-lb. pkge. 50c; case (12 4-lb. pkges.) \$5.00. Cannot be mailed.**

Magnesium Arsenate **For Bean Beetle and other leaf-eating insects.**—The various state experiment stations recommend magnesium arsenate for killing the Mexican bean beetle, their experiments having shown that it burns the leaf less than other recommended insecticides. For spraying, use 1 pound to 50 gallons of water; for dusting, use 1 pound to 5 pounds air-slaked lime or fine road dust. **2-lb. pkg. 80c; 100-lb. drum \$27.00. Cannot be mailed.**

Arsenate of Lead **—For Leaf-eating Insects.** Sticks to the leaf better than paris green and remains longer in suspension; requires fewer applications; does not burn the leaf, thus allowing stronger solutions. White in color and shows just where it has been applied. These advantages make it preferable to paris green for destroying leaf-eating insects. Use 1 to 2 lbs. to 50 gals. of water (one level tablespoonful to a gallon) for general spraying. **Lb. 30c; 4-lb. pkg. 85c; case (12 4-lb. pkgs.) \$9.60. Cannot be mailed.**



Volck **—For scale insects, mealy bugs, white flies, red spiders, rust, mites and similar insects.** It is unique in that it may be used on tender plants in leaf with perfect safety; a suitable spray for all kinds of plants, flowers, vegetables, berries and shrubs. **½ pint 35c; pint 60c; quart \$1.00; gal. \$3.00; 5 gals. \$12.**

Bordeaux Mixture **For blights, scab, mildew, etc.**—Prevents blight, scab, rust, mildew, black-rot and other fungus diseases of plants and fruits and improves the quality and increases the yield. Apply on all vine crops, grapes, cucumbers, melons, tomatoes, potatoes and fruit trees, etc. Eight pounds to 50 gallons water makes a 4-4-50 mixture (3 level tablespoonfuls to 1 gallon.) **1 lb. 25c; 4-lb. pkg. 75c; case (12 4-lb. pkgs.) \$8.00. Cannot be mailed.**

Bordeaux—Arsenate of Lead **2 in 1 Spray.** A combination of bordeaux mixture and arsenate of lead in the proper proportions to make a combined fungicide to prevent plant diseases and insecticide to kill leaf-eating insects. Mix 6 lbs. to 50 gals. water (2 level tablespoonfuls to 1 gallon). **1-lb. pkg. 35c; 4-lb. pkg. \$1.00; case (12 4-lb. pkgs.) \$11.00.**

"Black Leaf 40" **Kills Aphids**
40% NICOTINE

teed to contain not less than 40 per cent of nicotine. A solution in the proportion of a teaspoonful to a gallon of water, to which add three-fourths ounce of soap (4 lbs. to each 100 gallons of solution), will kill the garden pea louse and not injure the vine. Mix with 800 times its bulk of water.

For Poultry Lice paint the top of the roosts and repeat in ten days and your poultry will be completely rid of lice. An ounce bottle paints 12 to 15 feet of roost; 1 lb. paints 190 to 240 feet.

1-oz. bottle 35c; 5-oz. pkg. \$1.00; lb. \$2.50; 2 lbs. \$3.75; 5 lbs. \$7.00; 10-lb. pkg. \$11.85. Cannot be mailed.

Paris Green **—For Leaf-eating Insects.** It is a strong poison and should be used with care. Mix one pound of paris green to 50 pounds of plaster, or with water to 150 gallons. On vines and tender vegetables use a larger proportion of plaster and water. **Not prepaid, ¼ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 45c; 5-lb. pkg. \$2.00. Cannot be mailed.**

Funtrogen
FUNGICIDE AND STIMULANT
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

spreaders—simply mix with water 60 parts to one part of Funtrogen. **Not postpaid, ½ pint 75c; pint \$1.25; quart \$2.00; gallon \$6.00. Cannot be mailed.**

Slug Shot **—For leaf-eating insects.** Destroys insects, worms and caterpillars on vegetables and house plants, shrubbery, fruits and flowers. Destructive to insects, but harmless to man, beast or fowl, and does not injure foliage. Apply dry or in water. **By mail postpaid, 1 lb. sifter top pkg. 30c; 5-lb. pkg. 75c. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 20c; 5-lb. pkg. 55c; 50 lbs. \$5.00; 100 lbs. \$9.50.**



Scalecide **For San Jose Scale.**—A high-grade miscible oil spray, that is, one that mixes perfectly with cold water; it is especially recommended for spraying trees, shrubs, etc., while in the dormant state. For San Jose scale it is even more effective than lime sulphur, and also kills aphids and red mites and destroys the eggs and larvae wintering in inaccessible places on the bark of trees. It spreads rapidly into cracks and crevices and covers rough bark thoroughly. Mix one part scalecide with fifteen parts water. **Quart 70c; gallon \$1.60; 5 gallons \$6.00; 15 gallons \$13.50.**

RED ARROW
NON-POISONOUS
INSECT SPRAY
(PYRETHRUM SOAP)

For Chewing and Sucking Insects.—A non-poisonous pyrethrum spray that is highly recommended for killing practically all insects on vegetable and flower plants and fruit trees. Recommended for Mexican bean beetle, Japanese beetle, striped cucumber beetle, cabbage and tomato worms, squash and potato bugs and aster and dahlia beetles. An ounce makes 6 gallons of spray (a teaspoonful to a gallon of water); ½ pint makes 50 gallons. **By mail postpaid, oz. bottle 40c; 3½-oz. pkg. (¼ pint) \$1.10; ½ pint \$1.85; qt. \$6.25.**

Not postpaid, oz. bottle 35c; 3½-oz. pkg. \$1.00; ½ pt. \$1.75; qt. \$6.00.

Lime-Sulphur (For San Jose Scale).—The most generally used **DRY LIME-SULPHUR.**—Exactly like lime-sulphur solution except that the water has been taken out. For fall and spring spraying, use 12 to 15 lbs. to 50 gallons water. Summer spraying, 2½ to 3 lbs. to 50 gallons water. **By mail postpaid, lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.50. Not postpaid, lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 25 lbs. \$3.75; 50 lbs. \$6.80; 100 lbs. \$12.00.**

LIME-SULPHUR SOLUTION.—Our solution retains its strength indefinitely and does not crystallize if kept from air and freezing. For fall and spring spraying, use 1 gallon to 8 gallons of water. For summer spraying, 1½ gallons to 50 gallons water. **Qt. 40c; 2 qts. 65c; gallon 90c; 5 gals. \$3.00; 10 gals. \$5.00; 50-gallon barrel \$13.50. (No charge for containers.) Cannot be mailed.**

EVERGREEN
KILLS ANTS AND GARDEN INSECTS

For Chewing and Sucking Insects and Ants.—For bean beetle, cabbage worms, cucumber and squash beetles, potato bug, cutworms, green fly, white fly, mealy bug, mites, plant lice, leaf hopper, rose bugs and chafers, aster beetle and currant worm. Not poisonous. For general spraying (1 part to 800) an ounce makes 6 gallons; ½ pint makes 50 gallons. For ants dissolve an inch cube of laundry soap in a gallon of water to which add 5 teaspoonfuls Evergreen. With this soak the ant hills to a depth of several inches. **By mail postpaid, oz. bottle 40c; 6-oz. bottle \$1.10; 16-oz. bottle (pint) \$2.15; 32-oz. (qt.) \$3.75. Not postpaid, oz. bottle 35c; 6-oz. bottle \$1.00; 16-oz. bottle \$2.00; 32-oz. can \$3.50; gallon \$11.50; 5 gallons \$45.00.**

Ceresan **—Controls loose and covered smuts in oats and barley, stinking smut in wheat and kernel smut in sorghum.** Three ounces treat a bushel of oats or barley; 2 ounces treat a bushel of wheat or sorghum. **1-lb. pkg. 75c; 5-lb. pkg. \$3.00; 25-lb. pkg. \$12.50. Cannot be mailed.**

Cro-Tox **—Protects seed corn from crows, moles, wireworms and grubworms, saving from loss of seed and labor of replanting.** Not poisonous, does not injure the seed corn and does not clog the planter. **By mail postpaid, small can (treats a bushel of seed corn) 90c; large can (treats 2 bushels) \$1.15. Not postpaid, small can 80c; large can \$1.00.**



Semesan Quickens germination and increases the percentage of germination in seeds; produces stronger and more vigorous plants that will produce better crops; arrests or destroys most of the fungus and bacterial diseases carried on the surface of seeds, wild fire in tobacco and black rot, blights, anthracnose and blackleg in many garden vegetables. 2 to 3 ounces will treat a bushel of grain; 1 ounce treats 15 pounds of tobacco and vegetable seeds. 2 oz. pkg. 50c; 1 lb. pkg. \$2.75; 5 lb. pkg. \$13.00. Cannot be mailed.



SEMESAN JR. INCREASED THE YIELD 21.3 BUSHEL PER ACRE OVER UNTREATED SEEDS PLANTED IN THE SAME FIELD

Semesan Jr. For Corn.—Protects seed corn from rotting, allows earlier planting, hastens and increases germination and produces sturdier plants; controls seedling blight, reduces root and stalk rots, makes the stalk stand up better, improves the ear and increases the yield. 2 ounces treats a bushel of shelled corn. 4-oz. pkg. 50c; 1-lb. pkg. \$1.75; 5-lb. pkg. \$8.00. Cannot be mailed.

Semesan Bel For Potatoes—Protects potatoes against both seed borne and soil borne diseases; produces a better stand of healthier plants; increases the yield of potatoes that mature earlier, are of better quality and cleaner potatoes that will keep longer. Use it for both sweet and white or Irish potatoes. One pound makes 10 quarts of dip that is effective to the last drop, and will treat many bushels. 4-oz. pkg. 50c; 1-lb. pkg. \$1.75; 5-lb. pkg. \$8.00. Cannot be mailed.

Fish Oil Soap (Sometimes called Whale Oil Soap).—Effectually destroys the mealy bug and almost all lice on both indoor and outdoor plants. Very effective against scale and soft-bodied sucking insects. It penetrates the crevices where the eggs and larvae are hidden and destroys them. By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.50. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.25.

Cut Worm Bait—For cut-worms, sow-bugs, grasshoppers, snails and many other garden pests. 1-lb. pkg. 25c; 3-lb. pkg. 50c. Cannot be mailed.

Kayso (The casein spreader and adhesive).—Makes the spray spread, makes it stick and makes it cover a greater surface. Most sprays collect in drops that frequently drop off and only the surface that is actually covered is protected. Kayso greatly increases the spreading and wetting properties of the spray, spreads it evenly over the entire surface of bark, fruit and leaves and makes the spray stick persistently regardless of rains. Use two heaping tablespoonsful for each 10 gallons of spray, or 1 lb. for each 100 gallons. By mail postpaid, 2-lb. pkg. 65c; 10 lbs. \$2.60. Not postpaid, 2-lb. pkg. 50c; 10 lbs. \$2.25.

Copper Sulphate—Blue Stone or Blue Vitriol.—Used for early spraying and in making bordeaux mixture and copper solution. Will keep indefinitely. Special prices quoted on large quantities. By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.60. Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 65c; 10 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lbs. \$3.00; 50 lbs. \$5.00; 100 lbs. \$9.00.

Powdered Sulphur—Use on potatoes when cut for planting to prevent scab and bleeding; for mildew and plant mites; and for making "dry mix." By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 65c; 10 lbs. \$1.15. Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. \$1.65; 50 lbs. \$3.00; 100-lb. bag \$5.50.

Para-di-Chloro-Benzene Sometimes called Para; for peach tree borer.—Tests show approximately 95% control. Apply in the spring when the ground is dry, also in September or October. Fall applications kill 95 to 100% of the borers; spring applications 70 to 75%. One pound treats fifteen trees. Ask the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Bulletin No. 1169. By mail postpaid, 1-lb. pkg. 60c; 5-lb. pkg. \$2.50. Not postpaid, 1-lb. pkg. 50c; 5-lb. pkg. \$2.25.

Thy-Cresol—For Man and Beast; a supply should be constantly handy. For scab, mange, canker, wounds, sores, saddle-galls, burns and scalds; kills vermin on animals and poultry; a disinfectant against foot and mouth disease and swine fever; for tape worm in calves, worm in the throat of lambs, gapes in chickens; protects seed corn from birds. A fine sheep dip and general disinfectant; mixes with cold water. By mail postpaid, 4-oz. bottle 30c; 8-oz. bottle 50c. Not postpaid, 4-oz. bottle 25c; 8-oz. bottle 40c; qt. 85c; 2 qts. \$1.50; gal. \$2.50.

ATLACIDE NON-POISONOUS WEED KILLER

absolute safety. If inserted into the crown of the plant it kills dandelions on lawns. It is odorless and colorless, and will not stain or injure marble or cement, shoes or clothing. After a thorough application we have not found it necessary to apply again for two years, and very few weeds appeared the third year. By mail postpaid, 1 lb. (treats 100 square feet) 60c; 3½-lb. pkge. \$1.75.

Not postpaid, 1 lb. 50c; 3½-lb. pkge. \$1.50.

Cyanogas —Easy to use, quick in action and thorough in effectiveness.

CYANO GAS A DUST.—Kills moles, rats, mice, cray fish, ground hogs, bed bugs, clothes moths, ants, wasps, yellow jackets, grape leaf hopper, grasshoppers, locusts, etc. 1-lb. can 75c; 5-lb. can \$3.00. Cannot be mailed.

CYANO GAS G FUMIGANT. For greenhouse, flour mill and grain fumigation. Kills whitefly, aphids, moths, weevil, rats and mice. 5 lbs. \$3.00; 25-lb. tin \$10.00; 100-lb. drum \$30.00. Cannot be mailed.

DUSTERS for applying Cyanogas. \$1.25.

Stimulant —A highly concentrated, odorless fertilizer for the vegetable and flower garden, shrubs and house plants. The analysis is guaranteed 11 per cent nitrogen, 12 per cent phosphoric acid, 15 per cent potash, an ample amount of each plant food to insure a quick and strong growth, earlier maturity of garden vegetables, and a generous supply of blooms from flowering plants. 10-tablet pkge. 15c; 30-tablet pkge. 25c; 100-tablet pkge. 75c; 1,000-tablet pkge. \$3.50, postpaid.

STIMULANT
Makes a
WONDER GARDEN

PLANTABBS

ODORLESS PLANT FOOD TABLETS

A complete, properly balanced fertilizer; guaranteed analysis nitrogen 11%, phosphoric acid 15%; potash 20%; dissolves quickly, giving immediate fertilization. Ideal for house plants, but equally good for all garden planting, especially roses; clean, odorless, easy to use. 30 tablets 25c; 75 tablets 50c; 200 tablets \$1.00; 1,000 tablets \$3.50.

Grafting Wax By mail postpaid, ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. 60c. Not prepaid, ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 50c.

Tree Tanglefoot —A sticky substance which is applied directly to the bark of shade and fruit trees to protect them against climbing insect pests. An application remains effective, fully exposed to the weather, for three months. One pound will make a band 7 to 8 feet long. By mail postpaid, 1-lb. can 70c; 5-lb. can \$3.00.

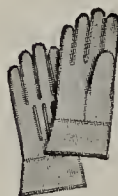
Not postpaid, 1-lb. can 60c; 5-lb. can \$2.75.

Tree Wound Dressing —Sawed off and pruned limbs of trees are danger points at which decay begins. Tree wound dressing protects the limbs during the healing period, covering the wound with a film and allows the healing process to start immediately. Qt. 75c; gallon \$2.50. Cannot be mailed.

AZOA (RAT VIRUS)

infected they invariably seek the open air to die. Azoa is not poisonous and is absolutely harmless to domestic animals and fowls. It is a Parke, Davis & Co. preparation. By mail postpaid, 55c. Not postpaid, 50c.

Rat and Mouse Exterminator. Not a poison but the virus of a disease peculiar to rats and mice. After eating Azoa the rats and mice develop a disease which they transmit to the colony. When they die they are found dead.

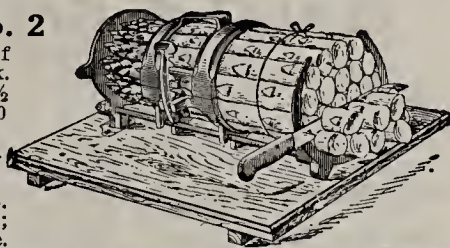


**National
Eezy Wear
Garden Gloves**

Made from special imported hides processed to render them amazingly soft and pliable. Permit almost bare-hand freedom yet provide complete all-leather protection. Ideal for garden and similar uses. Dirt-Proof, Durable, Washable. Four sizes: "Small" and "Medium" for women, "Medium" and "Large" sizes for men. Be sure to specify the size wanted. By mail postpaid, 70c per pair. Not postpaid 65c pair.

Asparagus Buncher No. 2

—Adjustable to size of bunch and length of stalk. Makes bunches 4 to 5½ inches in diameter, 7 to 10 inches long. By mail postpaid, \$4.25. Not prepaid, \$4.00.



Asparagus Knife

15 ins. long; the blade 1½ inches wide. By mail, postpaid, 40c; \$4.00 per dozen. Not prepaid, 35c each; dozen \$3.75.



Mole Trap —Self-setting. The spears are made of spring steel and will pierce the mole easily; thoroughly tinned to prevent rusting. By mail, postpaid, \$1.05. Not prepaid, 90c.



Spading Fork

3 Tine. Convenient, strong and well made; tines polished; hardwood handle; length, 11 inches. By mail postpaid, 45 cts. Not prepaid, 40cts.



GARDEN TROWELS



Steel Garden Trowel —Pressed steel, all in one piece; ground and polished point. No wood handle to break or come off; blade 6 inches long.

By mail postpaid, 30 cts. Not prepaid, 25 cts.

Galvanized Garden Trowel

—Made of a single piece of heavy steel; handle and blade in one piece. By mail postpaid, 25 cts. Not prepaid, 20 cts.



Transplanting Trowel —The blade is 6 inches long, 1¾ inches wide. The entire trowel is made of one piece of pressed steel. By mail postpaid, 30 cts. Not prepaid, 25 cts.



Dandelion Weeder A fine tool for getting up deep rooted weeds in the lawn and garden. By mail postpaid, 30 cts. Not prepaid, 25 cts.

Lawn Weeder

The slotted steel prong holds the weed firmly, and a slight pressure on the handle removes the weed completely with the root. Easy to use; does not mar the lawn; finished in baked enamel. By mail postpaid, 45c. Not prepaid, 40c.



Steel Garden Weeder

—One piece pressed steel, finished in black enamel; has five steel fingers; a useful and serviceable weeder. By mail postpaid, 30 cts. Not prepaid, 25 cts.



Hand Weeder —A real labor saver; fits the hand nicely; made of one piece of hard, stiff steel; ground edges. By mail postpaid, 30 cts. Not prepaid, 25 cts.



4-Piece Garden Set

—A garden trowel, a transplanting trowel, a spading fork and a weeder. All are made of good material, each tool is made of a single piece of heavy pressed steel, handsomely finished. The trowels have 6-inch blades with ground and polished points. No wooden handles to come off or break. By mail postpaid, \$1.15. Not prepaid, \$1.00.



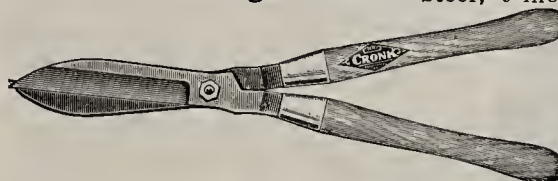
Pruning Shears —No. 1.—A first quality shear with high-grade tool steel blade, polished and tempered; 9 inches long; double brass spring. By mail, postpaid, \$1.60. Not prepaid, \$1.50.



No. 3.—A well-made and satisfactory shear; 9 inches long; polished, tempered blade; strong steel coil spring. By mail postpaid, \$1.10. Not prepaid, \$1.00.

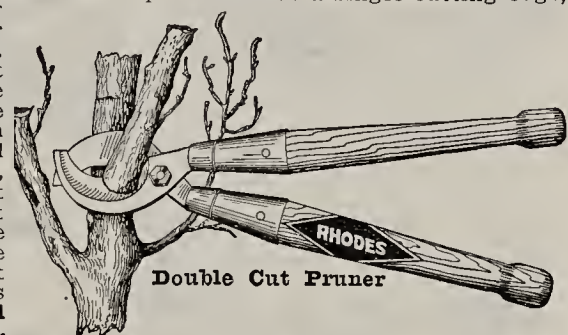


Hedge Shears —Made of the finest grade tool steel; 9-inch blade with notch at crotch of blades for cutting small branches. Blades polished; handles of hardwood. By mail, postpaid, \$2.50. Not prepaid, \$2.30.

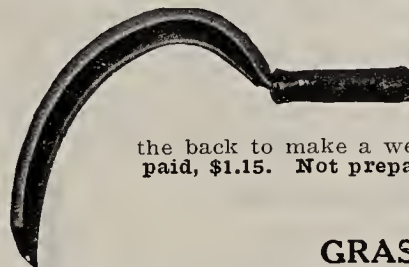


Double Cut Pruner

—Cuts from both sides of the limb. Most pruners have a single cutting edge, the other, being dull, bruises or peels the bark. The Double Cut has a double cutting edge which cuts from both sides and leaves a clean, smooth cut that heals rapidly. It is made of the highest grade tool steel that will hold its edge. By mail postpaid, \$5.20. Not prepaid, \$5.00.



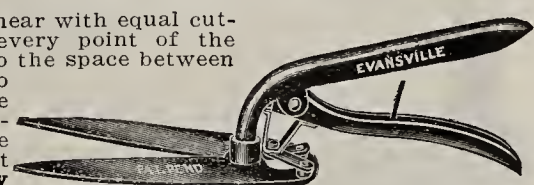
GRASS HOOKS



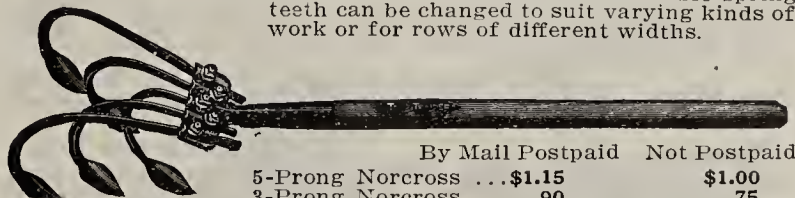
Made of high grade English steel that will hold its fine cutting edge. **ENGLISH No. 3.**—Weighted at the back to make a well-balanced tool. By mail postpaid, \$1.15. Not prepaid, \$1.00.

GRASS SHEARS

EVANSVILLE.—A shear with equal cutting pressure at every point of the blade. Will get into the space between flag stones and into small corners. The offset handle prevents skinning the knuckles; does not tire the operator. By mail postpaid, \$1.35. Not prepaid, \$1.25.



Norcross Cultivators —For cultivating and weeding. Made of the best forged steel, with 4-foot white ash handles. The detachable spring teeth can be changed to suit varying kinds of work or for rows of different widths.



	By Mail Postpaid	Not Postpaid
5-Prong Norcross ...	\$1.15	\$1.00
3-Prong Norcross ...	.90	.75
Midget 3-Prong, 9-inch handle.....	.55	.45

Dibbles —A handy tool for making holes for transplanting. Not prepaid, steel pointed 75c; brass pointed 90c. If to be mailed, add 10c for postage.



RADIAC SCYTHE STONE. Puts on a lasting edge with the right "bite" for tough grass and weeds; practically indestructible. By mail postpaid, 35c. Not prepaid, 25c.

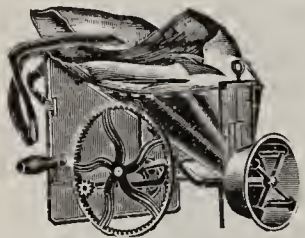
CYCLONE SEED SOWER

The Cyclone is a splendid seed sower that will pay for itself in a few days in the time it will save, besides sowing grass and clover seeds and grain of all kinds faster and more evenly and uniformly than is possible by hand. It will sow as fast as you can walk, and the quantity can be regulated to any amount to the acre.

By mail postpaid, \$2.20. Not prepaid, \$2.00.



CAHOON BROADCAST SEED SOWER

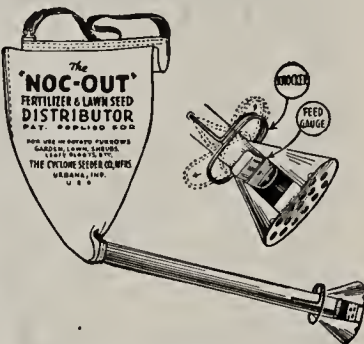


This seeder will sow any of the seeds that are usually sown broadcast, such as clovers, grasses, millet, buckwheat, vetch, turnips and all grains, and will do it more evenly and uniformly than you can possibly seed them by hand. It sows 4 to 6 acres an hour, or about as fast as you walk. The quantity per acre can be regulated for thick or thin seeding as you prefer. Holds 22 qts.

Price, by mail, postpaid, \$5.10. Not prepaid, \$4.75.

Noc-Out Seed and Fertilizer Distributor

—Sows seeds broadcast and distributes fertilizer evenly, economically and quickly. It is equipped with an adjustable feed gauge by which the flow can be regulated; an oscillating knocker sets up a vigorous vibration that prevents clogging and gives a steady uniform flow through the feed regulator. It sows all seeds that are usually broadcast and is especially adapted for applying fertilizer around shrubbery, vegetables and low growing plants. By mail postpaid, \$1.40. Not postpaid, \$1.25.



No. 304 POTATO PLANTER

For the small garden as well as in fields of several acres this is a useful and serviceable tool, light and easily operated. The spring closed jaws enter the ground easily; it is adjustable for depth of planting; the wire mesh conveying tube allows the operator to see that each piece is properly planted; no springs to break; rustproof steel jaws. By mail postpaid, \$2.25. Not prepaid, \$2.00.

ACME CORN PLANTER

Light, Strong and Accurate.

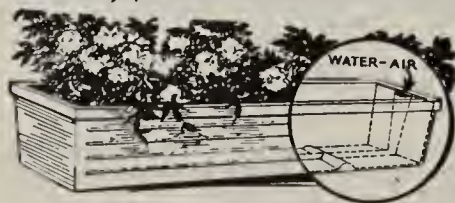
Simple, easy to work, has no discs to get lost, is adjustable for the number of grains to the hill and for depth of planting. The seed pockets are adjusted from the outside. All parts are interchangeable. Will plant beans as well as corn. By mail postpaid, \$2.25. Not prepaid, \$2.00.

—For shipping vegetable plants and for florists. \$1.65 per bale.

Raffia —For tying up bunches of vegetables, tomato plants, grape vines, etc. By mail postpaid, 1b. 45c; 5 lbs. \$1.85. Not prepaid, 1b. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$2.50.

Jute String —For tying up vegetable bunches, tomato plants, grape vines, etc. By mail postpaid, 30c per lb. Not prepaid, 23c per lb.; 5 lbs. for \$1.00.

Peat Moss —Imported. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 85c. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 50c; 50 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$2.50; bale (about 175 lbs.) \$3.25.



Perfecto Flower Box

—Made of coppered steel which neither rusts nor deteriorates. Water is poured in either end and quickly seeks the level of the connecting troughs and soaks into the earth at the root of the plants. Finished in dark green.

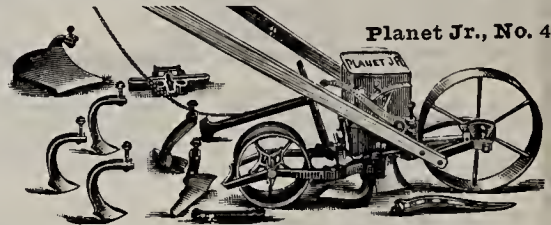
Length	Width	Depth	Not Prepaid	By Mail Postpaid
20 inches	7 inches	6 inches	\$1.00	\$1.25
26 inches	7 inches	6 inches	1.50	1.75
32 inches	7 inches	6 inches	2.00	2.25
38 inches	7 inches	6 inches	2.50	2.80
44 inches	7 inches	6 inches	3.00	3.35

PLANET JR. GARDEN TOOLS

Send for Complete Catalog.

Do you work your garden with an old-fashioned hoe or with modern tools like a Planet Jr.? If you could see one at work no argument would be necessary to convince you that you just had to have one. We have used them for more than thirty years and could not do without them. Send for complete catalog.

No. 4 Drill and Single Wheel Hoe opens the rows, plants the seed either in continuous rows or in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart; covers the seeds and marks the next row at one operation. The drill can be detached from the frame and the working tools attached—2 hoes, 3 cultivator teeth and a plow. Price, \$18.00.



No. 4-D Drill. Exactly like No. 4, but has no cultivating attachments. Price, \$14.25.

No. 12. Double and Single Wheel Hoe. Will straddle the row and work both sides at once, or between the rows as you prefer. Has 2 hoes, 4 cultivator teeth, a pair of plows and 2 leaf lifters. Price, \$10.75.

No. 16. Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow. Equipped with a pair of 6-inch hoes, 3 cultivator teeth, a large plow; 4-inch and 7-inch rakes and leaf guard. A splendid combination. Price, \$9.00.

No. 17. Single Wheel Hoe. Exactly like No. 16, but has no rakes. Price, \$7.75.

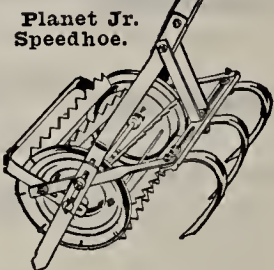
No. 19R. Garden Plow and Cultivator. Has a cultivating tooth for deep work, a 10-inch sweep for shallow work, a 5-prong cultivating attachment and a plow, 15-inch wheel. Price, \$5.75.

No. 119. Has a strong plow, two cultivator teeth, wide and narrow, a reversible attachment with 3-toothed cultivator and scuffle blade for weeding and shallow cultivation. Wheel 24 inches high. Price, \$4.50.

Fire Fly Garden Plow. An exceedingly useful tool in the small garden and chicken yard. Price, \$4.25.

No. 35. Seeder Attachment. Fits any Planet Jr. except No. 33. It is attached by a single bolt and sows in straight even rows at a uniform depth and covers the seeds. Price, \$6.50.

Planet Jr. Speedhoe. The rotating saw-toothed blades break up the lumps, thoroughly pulverize the soil and leave a moisture retaining mulch; the scuffle blade gets all the weeds; when reversed you have a 3-tooth cultivator with staggered teeth to prevent clogging. No. 35 Seeder Attachment can be added to make a complete planter and cultivator. Works like a lawn mower. 10-inch size \$8.75.



Grafting, Budding and Pruning Knives

R1437. Grafting and Budding Knife.



No. R1437. GRAFTING AND BUDDING KNIFE. Has strong keen cutting edge; highly tempered; white bone handle; length, closed, 4 inches. Price, \$1.25.

No. 703. PRUNING KNIFE.—Made of the finest grade of heavy gauge steel; one blade, stag handle, polished steel rat-tail bolster, polished steel rivets and lining. Length, closed, 3 3/4 ins. Price, \$1.00.

No. R728. PRUNING KNIFE.—Made to meet the exacting requirements of orchardists and nurserymen who must have the finest quality knife. The blade is of the highest quality steel, hardened and tempered to hold a keen edge; cocobolo handle; blue glazed and etched. Length, closed, 3 3/4 inches. Price \$1.75.

No. R3853. BUDDING AND PRUNING KNIFE. Finest quality steel; two blades, one for pruning, the other for budding; stag handle; brass lined and rivetted; polished steel bolster; length, closed, 4 ins. Price, \$1.50.

Waterproof Paper Pots —Made of thick, tough, waterproof paper; light, unbreakable, easy to handle and set up ready for use. May be used over and over.

By Mail Postpaid		Not Prepaid	
Width	Per 25	Per 25	Per 25
2 1/2 inch.	\$.35	\$.55	\$.80
3 inch.	.40	.65	.95
4 inch.	.65	1.00	1.50
		25c	50c
		40c	50c
		50c	80c
		100	1000
		\$.60	\$ 5.00
		.80	7.00
		1.30	11.00



Hotkaps —Protect plants from frost, wind and rain, matures the crops earlier, keeps off insects and keeps the soil moist. They are individual miniature greenhouses; 11 inches across at base.

By mail postpaid Not postpaid

Roll of 1,000 Kaps...	\$11.70	\$11.00
Roll of 250 Kaps.....	4.30	4.00
Roll of 100 Kaps.....	2.70	2.50

100 and 250 Kap rolls contain a cardboard setter and steel tamper. Extra setters: Metal, \$2.70 each postpaid. Not postpaid, \$2.50.

Cardboard, 65c each postpaid. Not postpaid, 50c.

5,000 or more Kaps at \$10.75 per 1,000.

Plant Bed Cloth —For tobacco plant beds, and for vegetable plant beds where glass is not necessary. Protects the plants from frost and insects, hastens growth and allows earlier transplanting; saves time and labor and increases production. Bolts 125 yards long, 36 inches wide. By mail postpaid, \$7.85 per bolt. Not prepaid, \$7.50 per bolt.

Mulch Paper —USE IT TO GROW BIGGER, BETTER AND EARLIER CROPS.

Mulch paper practically eliminates weeds and the labor of cultivating; it conserves the soil moisture, keeps the ground from crusting; hastens maturity and produces superior crops in size, quality and cleanliness.

Every crop grown in rows in both the garden and field, except peanuts, can be grown under mulch paper.



	Width	Length	By Mail Postpaid	Not Postpaid
Type B	18 inches	45 feet	\$1.15	\$1.00 per roll
Type A	18 inches	300 yards	4.20	3.50 per roll
Type A	36 inches	300 yards	8.35	7.00 per roll
Type B	18 inches	150 yards	4.20	3.50 per roll
Type B	36 inches	150 yards	8.35	7.00 per roll

Pot, Plant, and Tree Labels

	Per 100	500	1000
10 inch.....	\$1.40	\$5.00	\$9.50
12 inch.....	1.50	6.50	12.00
3 1/2 inch copper wired tree labels .....	.40	1.35	2.50

Garden Hose —The better moulded kind, made with two double weaves of stout cord instead of the usual light construction. Lengths are coupled.

SUNPROOF—Red. 25-foot lengths 12 1/2c per foot; 50-foot lengths 12c per foot.

CRACKPROOF—Black. 25-foot lengths 12c per foot; 50-foot lengths 11 1/2c per foot.

LAWN SPRINKLERS

UNIVERSAL.—Throws the water from the perforated head, as well as from the arms; waters a 25-foot circle. By mail postpaid, \$2.70. Not postpaid, \$2.50.

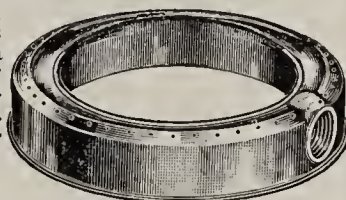
HARTFORD.—Has a sharp point so that it can be stuck in the ground. The head revolves at great speed, watering a 30 to 40-foot circle. By mail postpaid, 2 foot \$1.35; 4 foot \$1.50. Not prepaid, 2 foot \$1.20; 4 foot \$1.35.

NEW DOLLAR.—The smallest of all revolving sprinklers, but a good one; waters a circle about 30 feet in diameter. By mail postpaid, \$1.15. Not postpaid, \$1.00.



Universal

RING SPRINKLER.—Does not get out of order; has no moving parts to wear or get loose; waters a circle 30 feet in diameter. By mail postpaid, 85c. Not postpaid, 75c.



BABY RING.—Made of stamped sheet brass; waters a circle 25 feet in diameter. By mail postpaid, 60c. Not postpaid, 50c.

RAIN KING

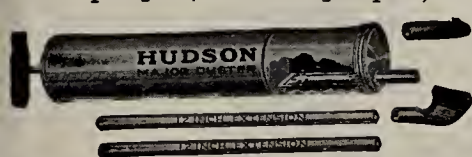
Each nozzle a complete sprinkler with full range of direction, distance and volume. Nothing to get out of order. Built for hard work and built to last. Bearings are hardened and machined to precision standards. Instantly set for either stationary or whirling spray, coarse or fine, fast or slow, to cover large or small circles; sprinkles perfectly under any pressure. By mail postpaid, \$3.65. Not postpaid, \$3.50.



SPRAYERS AND DUSTERS



Cadet Duster —For all powdered insecticides and bug powders. The filler cap is fitted with a strainer. By mail postpaid, 90c. Not postpaid, 75c.



Major Duster

—Fitted with powder strainer to prevent clogging. The extension pipe has two angle nozzles for spreading the dust under the leaves of low-growing plants. Will dust all dry

insecticides very efficiently. By mail postpaid, \$1.40. Not prepaid, \$1.25.



Peerless Dust Gun

Peerless Dust Gun —A perfectly balanced gun that will not tire the operator, the load being divided, front and rear. The fan revolves on ball bearings in grease-packed housing. Has agitator and brush to break up lumps and insure a constant feed. Dusts two rows at once, to either side of the leaf and the flow can be regulated. Handles any dry powdered insecticide. Ideal for dusting tobacco and cotton. By mail postpaid, \$19.50. Not prepaid, \$19.00.

Autocrat Duster

—Of larger capacity than any of the dusters offered except the Peerless and No. 604. The powder is kept agitated to insure a uniform flow. The extension pipe has two angle nozzles of different sizes for dusting under low-growing plants; both nozzles will dust under the leaf, the wider nozzle for use when a larger and wider cloud of dust is needed. By mail postpaid, \$2.75. Not prepaid, \$2.50.



No. 604. Duster —Develops a blast powerful enough to prevent clogging and break up the powder into a fine floating dust. Two agitators keep the powder from caking in the hopper and feed it uniformly to the spout. Can be set to dust exactly the quantity wanted and will dust any powder, light or heavy. Gears are steel, machine cut, and run in oil. The duster has two nozzles, two elbows and four 15-inch tubes; dusts two rows at once and to the under side of the leaves. By mail postpaid, \$14.00. Not postpaid, \$13.50.

Parcel Post Shipments

We ship by parcel post to any post office in the United States, and prepay the postage at postpaid prices as quoted in this catalog. If you live on an R. F. D. route your seeds will be delivered at your door; or if you prefer it, will ship by express charges prepaid.

"By mail postpaid" means we pay the postage.

"Not postpaid" means you pay the cost of transportation.

Parcel Post Rates

POUNDS.	LOCAL.	First Zone, 1 to 50 Miles.	Second Zone, 50 to 150 Miles.	Third Zone, 150 to 300 Miles.	Fourth Zone, 300 to 600 Miles.	Fifth Zone, 600 to 1,000 Miles.	Sixth Zone, 1,000 to 1,400 Miles.	Seventh Zone, 1,400 to 1,800 Miles.	Eighth Zone, all over 1,800 Miles.
1	\$.07	\$.07	\$.07	\$.08	\$.08	\$.09	\$.10	\$.12	\$.13
2	\$.08	\$.08	\$.08	\$.10	\$.12	\$.15	\$.18	\$.22	\$.25
3	\$.09	\$.09	\$.09	\$.12	\$.16	\$.21	\$.26	\$.32	\$.37
4	\$.09	\$.10	\$.10	\$.14	\$.20	\$.27	\$.34	\$.42	\$.49
5	\$.09	\$.11	\$.11	\$.16	\$.24	\$.33	\$.42	\$.52	\$.61
6	\$.10	\$.12	\$.12	\$.18	\$.28	\$.39	\$.50	\$.62	\$.73
7	\$.10	\$.13	\$.13	\$.20	\$.32	\$.45	\$.58	\$.72	\$.85
8	\$.11	\$.14	\$.14	\$.22	\$.36	\$.51	\$.66	\$.82	\$.97
9	\$.11	\$.15	\$.15	\$.24	\$.40	\$.57	\$.74	\$.92	1.09
10	\$.12	\$.16	\$.16	\$.26	\$.44	\$.63	\$.82	1.02	1.21
11	\$.12	\$.17	\$.17	\$.28	\$.48	\$.69	\$.90	1.12	1.33
12	\$.13	\$.18	\$.18	\$.30	\$.52	\$.75	\$.98	1.22	1.45
13	\$.13	\$.19	\$.19	\$.32	\$.56	\$.81	1.06	1.32	1.57
14	\$.14	\$.20	\$.20	\$.34	\$.60	\$.87	1.14	1.42	1.69
15	\$.14	\$.21	\$.21	\$.36	\$.64	\$.93	1.22	1.52	1.81
16	\$.15	\$.22	\$.22	\$.38	\$.68	\$.99	1.30	1.62	1.93
17	\$.15	\$.23	\$.23	\$.40	\$.72	1.05	1.38	1.72	2.05
18	\$.16	\$.24	\$.24	\$.42	\$.76	1.11	1.46	1.82	2.17
19	\$.16	\$.25	\$.25	\$.44	\$.80	1.17	1.54	1.92	2.29
20	\$.17	\$.26	\$.26	\$.46	\$.84	1.23	1.62	2.02	2.41
21	\$.17	\$.27	\$.27	\$.48	\$.88	1.29	1.70	2.12	2.53
22	\$.18	\$.28	\$.28	\$.50	\$.92	1.35	1.78	2.22	2.65
23	\$.18	\$.29	\$.29	\$.52	\$.96	1.41	1.86	2.32	2.77
24	\$.19	\$.30	\$.30	\$.54	1.00	1.47	1.94	2.42	2.89
25	\$.19	\$.31	\$.31	\$.56	1.04	1.53	2.02	2.52	3.01
26	\$.20	\$.32	\$.32	\$.58	1.08	1.59	2.10	2.62	3.13
27	\$.20	\$.33	\$.33	\$.60	1.12	1.65	2.18	2.72	3.25
28	\$.21	\$.34	\$.34	\$.62	1.16	1.71	2.26	2.82	3.37
29	\$.21	\$.35	\$.35	\$.64	1.20	1.77	2.34	2.92	3.49
30	\$.22	\$.36	\$.36	\$.66	1.24	1.83	2.42	3.02	3.61
31	\$.22	\$.37	\$.37	\$.68	1.28	1.89	2.50	3.12	3.73
32	\$.23	\$.38	\$.38	\$.70	1.32	1.95	2.58	3.22	3.85
33	\$.23	\$.39	\$.39	\$.72	1.36	2.01	2.66	3.32	3.97
34	\$.24	\$.40	\$.40	\$.74	1.40	2.07	2.74	3.42	4.09
35	\$.24	\$.41	\$.41	\$.76	1.44	2.13	2.82	3.52	4.21
36	\$.25	\$.42	\$.42	\$.78	1.48	2.19	2.90	3.62	4.33
37	\$.25	\$.43	\$.43	\$.80	1.52	2.25	2.98	3.72	4.45
38	\$.26	\$.44	\$.44	\$.82	1.56	2.31	3.06	3.82	4.57
39	\$.26	\$.45	\$.45	\$.84	1.60	2.37	3.14	3.92	4.69
40	\$.27	\$.46	\$.46	\$.86	1.64	2.43	3.22	4.02	4.81
41	\$.27	\$.47	\$.47	\$.88	1.68	2.49	3.30	4.12	4.93
42	\$.28	\$.48	\$.48	\$.90	1.72	2.55	3.38	4.22	5.05
43	\$.28	\$.49	\$.49	\$.92	1.76	2.61	3.46	4.32	5.17
44	\$.29	\$.50	\$.50	\$.94	1.80	2.67	3.54	4.42	5.29
45	\$.29	\$.51	\$.51	\$.96	1.84	2.73	3.62	4.52	5.41
46	\$.30	\$.52	\$.52	\$.98	1.88	2.79	3.70	4.62	5.53
47	\$.30	\$.53	\$.53	1.00	1.92	2.85	3.78	4.72	5.65
48	\$.31	\$.54	\$.54	1.02	1.96	2.91	3.86	4.82	5.77
49	\$.31	\$.55	\$.55	1.04	2.00	2.97	3.94	4.92	5.89
50	\$.32	\$.56	\$.56	1.06	2.04	3.03	4.02	5.02	6.01
51	\$.32	\$.57	\$.57	1.08	2.08	3.09	4.10	5.12	6.13
52	\$.33	\$.58	\$.58	1.10	2.12	3.15	4.18	5.22	6.25
53	\$.33	\$.59	\$.59	1.12	2.16	3.21	4.26	5.32	6.37
54	\$.34	\$.60	\$.60	1.14	2.20	3.27	4.34	5.42	6.49
55	\$.34	\$.61	\$.61	1.16	2.24	3.33	4.42	5.52	6.61
56	\$.35	\$.62	\$.62	1.18	2.28	3.39	4.50	5.62	6.73
57	\$.35	\$.63	\$.63	1.20	2.32	3.45	4.58	5.72	6.85
58	\$.36	\$.64	\$.64	1.22	2.36	3.51	4.66	5.82	6.97
59	\$.36	\$.65	\$.65	1.24	2.40	3.57	4.74	5.92	7.09
60	\$.37	\$.66	\$.66	1.26	2.44	3.63	4.82	6.02	7.21
61	\$.37	\$.67	\$.67	1.28	2.48	3.69	4.90	6.12	7.33
62	\$.38	\$.68	\$.68	1.30	2.52	3.75	4.98	6.22	7.45
63	\$.38	\$.69	\$.69	1.32	2.56	3.81	5.06	6.32	7.57
64	\$.39	\$.70	\$.70	1.34	2.60	3.87	5.14	6.42	7.69
65	\$.39	\$.71	\$.71	1.36	2.64	3.93	5.22	6.52	7.81
66	\$.40	\$.72	\$.72	1.38	2.68	3.99	5.30	6.62	7.93
67	\$.40	\$.73	\$.73	1.40	2.72	4.05	5.38	6.72	8.05
68	\$.41	\$.74	\$.74	1.42	2.76	4.11	5.46	6.82	8.17
69	\$.41	\$.75	\$.75	1.44	2.80	4.17	5.54	6.92	8.29
70	\$.42	\$.76	\$.76	1.46	2.84	4.23	5.62	7.02	8.41

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RICHMOND, VA.

Our Guarantee Wood's Seeds are thoroughly recleaned, tested and of the highest quality. We guarantee them to be as represented in purity, germination, weed seed content and origin up to the full amount of the purchase price. Owing to many factors over which we have no control, such as weather, soil and seeding conditions, we cannot guarantee a crop.

We offer you the best seeds because it is the fair thing to do and because we want to stay in business and grow. But we cannot control planting and cultural methods and weather and soil conditions, all of which affect the outturn of crops.

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Requires no lime or fertilizer.*

*Drought proof.
Thrives on poor land.*

The United States Department of Agriculture has introduced and thoroughly tested from Mississippi to Virginia a perennial lespedeza, good for soil improvement and grazing, and gives two to four cuttings, several tons each, of nutritious palatable hay. Under severe conditions of heat and drought the stand actually thickens every year.

Some agricultural leaders declare, "It is the most valuable plant introduction in a century," and, "It will be the foremost legume in the South in ten years." Dr. C. A. Mooers, Director, Tennessee Experiment Station, predicts, "Sericea will revolutionize Southern agriculture."

Our Seed is Certified, Dodder-Free, Hulled and Thoroughly Scarified to insure High Germination.

Sericea seed as harvested is hard, does not absorb water and will not germinate properly unless thoroughly scarified. Only scarified Dodder-Free Seed can be certified. All authorities agree:

"Do not plant Sericea unless it has been scarified."

Dr. A. J. Pieters, of the United States Department of Agriculture, the highest authority of Sericea says, "We recognize no difference at all between Strains No. 12087 and No. 17291 . . . Strain No. 04730 is ten to fourteen days earlier, grows more upright and a little taller."

In the South the first two strains are recommended; in the North the last-named is recommended, because of its earliness.



Sericea will grow well on poor acid soils where Red Clover and Alfalfa are not profitable. It does not require any lime or fertilizer, but responds to it. Its root system is tremendous, reaching one to three feet deep in the soil for nourishment, breaking up hardpans. It grew well during severe droughts which killed trees. It maintains its stand in spite of zero weather. It completely smothers out crab grass and other weeds when established and is immune to diseases and insects.

Habit of Growth

Sericea grows erect, a few to many stems rising from a crown like Alfalfa, each stem branched. The first year it grows three to five feet tall. The second year each plant puts up twenty or thirty stalks from five to six feet tall. More stems are put up each year until a five- or six-year-old plant may have 100 stems. One field planted eight years ago is still growing strong and improves with age.

It is extremely leafy, leaves holding on well from the top to the bottom of the stems. Leaflets are small, one-half the size of Alfalfa.

Hay Production

It will make two cuttings of hay the first year and two to four cuttings a year thereafter. At Arlington, Va., it made as high as four tons per cutting and at McNeill, Miss., it yielded nine tons of hay per acre. It starts budding during March or April and is ready to cut by June. The hay is tender and of excellent quality if cut twelve to eighteen inches tall, before the stems get too large and woody, and cattle relish it either for

grazing or hay. It produces hay at much less expense than soy beans. It has a half more protein than grasses and about the same as Alfalfa, Red Clover and annual lespedezas.

Seed Production

Two hundred to 650 pounds of seed per acre the first year and 800 to 1,600 pounds a year thereafter may be expected if it is not cut for hay. At Jackson, Tenn., two and one-half tons of hay were cut in June and 540 pounds of seed harvested in late October. It blooms in August and September and matures seed last of October to November 1st. Early frosts have not affected the seed crop.

To harvest, cut with a mower and thrash with a grain thrasher, or preferably with a clover huller. It is naturally dry and cures readily. The unhulled seed weighs 35 pounds to the bushel and the hulled seed 60 pounds, and is a little larger than Red Clover.

Inoculate Sericea Before Planting with No. 10 Stimugerm

(See page 75)

Prices by Mail Postpaid Certified Sericea Lespedeza, Scarified

Trial Package, 50c; Two ounces, \$1.00; Half-pound, \$3.00;
Pound, \$5.00; 25-pound lots and over, \$4.50 per pound;
100 pounds or more, \$4.00 per pound.

No difference in price of strains 12087, 17291 and 04730. Specify strain desired when ordering.

Last year SERICEA Seed sold for \$10.00 to \$40.00 per pound. Numerous farmers planted one pound and sold \$1,000 to \$1,400 worth of seed that fall.

There is an outstanding opportunity in every community in the South to produce and sell SERICEA Seed.

The seed bed should be well pulverized and firm. One to two pounds of scarified seed should be planted to the acre in three-foot rows and cultivated. Five pounds drilled broadcast with a clover seeder gives a thin stand the first year, and a good stand the second year. Twenty pounds broadcast gives a full stand.

Three-foot rows may be laid off with a riding cultivator or corn planter, and the seed drilled on top the ridge with a Planet Jr. Drill No. 4, No. 4-D, or No. 500 (see page 90). Scarified seed should be planted in March, April and May, after danger of frost.

Introducing the New Wonder Perennial Legume

SERICEA LESPEDEZA

(See other side)

Orders booked now for spring delivery at prices quoted on reverse side. There will be an unprecedented demand for Lespedeza Sericea, and with supplies of Certified Seed limited, early booked orders are advisable.

T. W. WOOD & SONS,
Seedsman, Richmond, Va.

WOOD'S FAMOUS BABY CHICKS

NOW IS THE TIME to order WOOD'S BABY CHICKS for January and later delivery. The wide spread between the prevailing high price of eggs and the low price of poultry feeds warrants the liberal purchase of WOOD'S BABY CHICKS for profit at this time. The prospect for profit in both broilers and eggs is very encouraging.

WOOD'S BABY CHICKS are all blood tested and from layers out of selected breeding flocks true to type.

**GOOD HEALTH, STURDINESS, AND QUICKNESS IN
REACHING MARKET SIZE OR BREEDING STAGE
ARE FAR MORE IMPORTANT THAN FIRST COST.**

You cannot count on such points except in chicks of highest breeding. Note these attractive prices, which are **POSTPAID TO YOU**.

100% live delivery guaranteed. Terms: Cash with order. Hatch days every Monday and Thursday during January and February.

Order WOOD'S BABY CHICKS now to insure delivery at time wanted. Prices:

	25 Chicks	50 Chicks	100 Chicks
BARRED ROCKS	\$3.25	\$6.00	\$11.00
RHODE ISLAND REDS	3.25	6.00	11.00
WHITE LEGHORNS	3.00	5.50	10.00
WHITE WYANDOTTES	3.50	6.50	12.00
HEAVY MIXED	3.00	5.50	10.00



WOOD'S POULTRY FOODS---Made Fresh Daily

	50-lb. bag.	100-lb. bag.
PAMUNKEY LAYING MASH 19% protein, with buttermilk	\$.90	\$1.60
HOLLYBROOK LAYING MASH 20% protein, with buttermilk	1.00	1.70
HOLLYBROOK GROWING MASH 16% protein, with buttermilk and cod liver oil. 8 1/3-lb. bag, 25c.	1.05	1.85
HOLLYBROOK STARTING MASH With cod liver oil and buttermilk.....	1.15	2.00
10-lb. bag, 35c.; 25-lb. bag, 80c.		
HOLLYBROOK BROILER OR BATTERY RATION, with cod liver oil and butter- milk	1.15	2.00

	50-lb. bag.	100-lb. bag.
WOOD'S "HOME" SCRATCH (Wheat or Corn)	\$.75	\$1.35
PAMUNKEY SCRATCH FOOD .....	.80	1.45
WOOD'S SCRATCH FOOD (With yellow corn) .....	.85	1.50
HOLLYBROOK SCRATCHING FOOD (With yellow corn) .....	.90	1.55
PAMUNKEY CHICK FOOD .....	.95	1.75
HOLLYBROOK CHICK GRAINS	1.00	1.90
HOLLYBROOK DEVELOPING FOOD....	.95	1.70

WRITE FOR "WOOD'S CROP SPECIAL" GIVING PRICES ON OTHER FEEDS

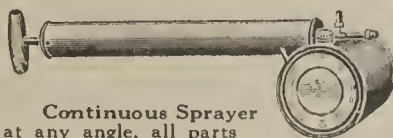
T. W. WOOD & SONS, POULTRY FEEDS AND SUPPLIES RICHMOND, VA.

December, 1932

SPRAYERS

Continuous Sprayer

—Gives a uniform, continuous spray on both up and down stroke of plunger. Will spray fly oils, insecticides and disinfectants as well as regular spraying materials. Operates at any angle, all parts accessible for cleaning.



Continuous Sprayer

By Mail Postpaid Not Postpaid

Pint Size.....	\$.65	\$.50
Quart Size.....	1.00	.85

Hand Sprayer

—Very useful in small gardens, greenhouses, for spraying house plants, poultry houses, etc., applying liquids in a fine mist. Quart size.



Hand Sprayer

By mail postpaid, 65c. Not postpaid, 50c.

COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYERS

Self-operating, durable, high pressure sprayers; easy to carry and easy to operate. Will spray all spraying solutions, whitewash and water paint.



Perfection Sprayers —A splendidly built high pressure sprayer, easy to operate and economical to use. Capacity 4 gallons; the tank is made of first quality copper bearing brass or galvanized sheets; all seams are riveted and soldered; the pump cylinder is seamless brass, non-corrosive; has a brass automatic shut-off valve in the nozzle that operates perfectly under all pressures; an efficient and durable automatic brass air valve; equipped with 2 feet of hose and brass extension pipe. The Perfection is the best of all compressed air sprayers; every tank is tested under pressure of 90 to 100 pounds.

	By Mail Postpaid	Not Prepaid
Galvanized Steel Tank.....	\$6.90	\$6.50
Brass Tank.....	9.90	9.50

Leader Sprayer —A strong practical sprayer that will spray all liquid insecticides, whitewash, water paint, etc., and does splendid work. Galvanized steel tank, 3 3/4 gallons capacity; pump cylinder is seamless brass locked into tank or released by a half turn of pump handle; ball valve; the tank seam is riveted and sweat soldered. Equipped with automatic shut-off nozzle and 2 feet of hose and brass extension pipe.

By mail postpaid, \$4.35. Not prepaid, \$4.00.



Junior Sprayer —In all respects except the size of the tank, which holds 2 1/2 gallons, the Junior is exactly like the Perfection described above, is equally as well made, has the same equipment and will do the same work. The workmanship is of a high order throughout and the materials of first quality. The pump is sealed into the tank by a malleable cap which screws onto the brass tank collar with heavy threads, easily removed for filling and cleaning; a rubber gasket seals the union of pump and tank; the shoulder strap is adjustable.

By Mail Postpaid Not Postpaid

Galvanized Steel Tank.....	\$5.30	\$5.00
Brass Tank.....	7.80	7.50

Nozzles, Hose, Etc.

COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYER NOZZLE—\$1.75 postpaid.
BORDEAUX NOZZLE—\$1.00. By mail, \$1.05.
VERMOREL NOZZLE—85c. By mail, 90c.
RUBBER HOSE—3/8-inch (diameter of hole): 12c per foot postpaid. Not postpaid, 10c per foot.
1/2-inch: 15c per foot postpaid. Not postpaid, 12c per foot.



Bucket Spray Pump

Bucket Spray Pump —A double-acting pump made entirely of brass, except foot rest and handle—brass resists the corrosive action of spray chemicals. Has brass ball valves, leather packed plunger, the air chamber is large to give a continuous spray and it is easy to operate. A splendid sprayer for general spraying, whitewashing, putting out fires, washing vehicles, etc. By mail postpaid, \$4.00. Not prepaid, \$3.75. 4-Foot Extension Pipe, for reaching into trees and inaccessible places, 50 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts.



Wheelbarrow Spray Pump

Pump —An ideal outfit for large gardens, poultry plants, for applying spray solutions, disinfectants and whitewash. Its high pressure and easy portability adapt it for all kinds of spraying. The lever operated pump attaches to the tank with two bolts, is easily removed for cleaning; fitted with dasher type agitator and bronze ball valves that are accessible without dismantling the pump. All working parts are brass; nozzle discs are reversible, producing any desired spray from a fine mist to a coarse stream. The 12 1/2-gallon tank is of heavy copper bearing steel; the wheels 16 inches in diameter, 2-inch tire. Equipped with 5 feet of hose, 2-foot extension pipe and angle spray nozzle. Price, \$13.75.

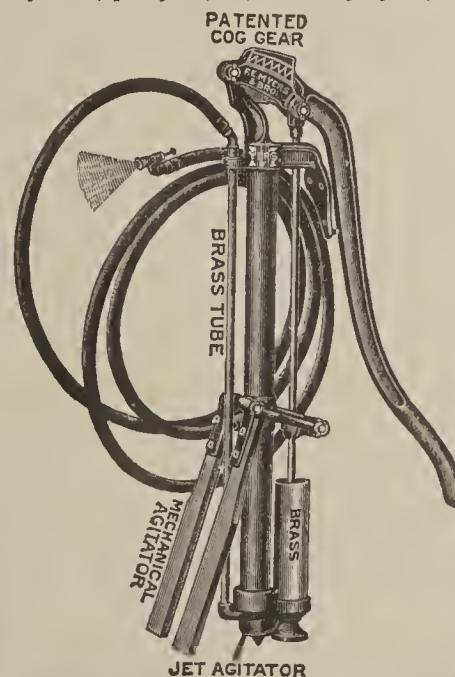
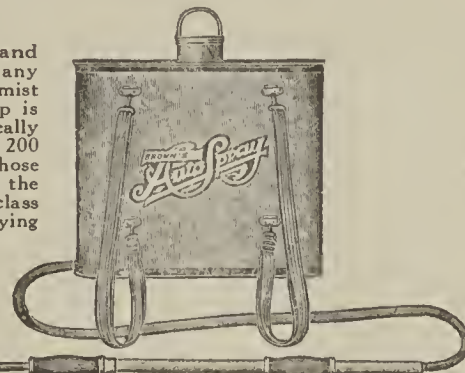
Auto Spray No. 5

A combination knapsack and bucket pump that will throw any kind of spray from very fine mist to a solid stream. The pump is brass, is double acting, practically indestructible and will generate 200 lbs. pressure. By detaching hose from tank and attaching the strainer you have a first-class bucket pump. Fine for applying whitewash, water paint, insecticides and disinfectants.

Knapsack Outfit—Pump, tank, 2 1/2 feet of hose and strainer. Price, \$7.50.

Bucket Outfit—Same as the above, but without tank.

By mail, postpaid, \$4.70. Not prepaid, \$4.50.



Barrel Spray Pump

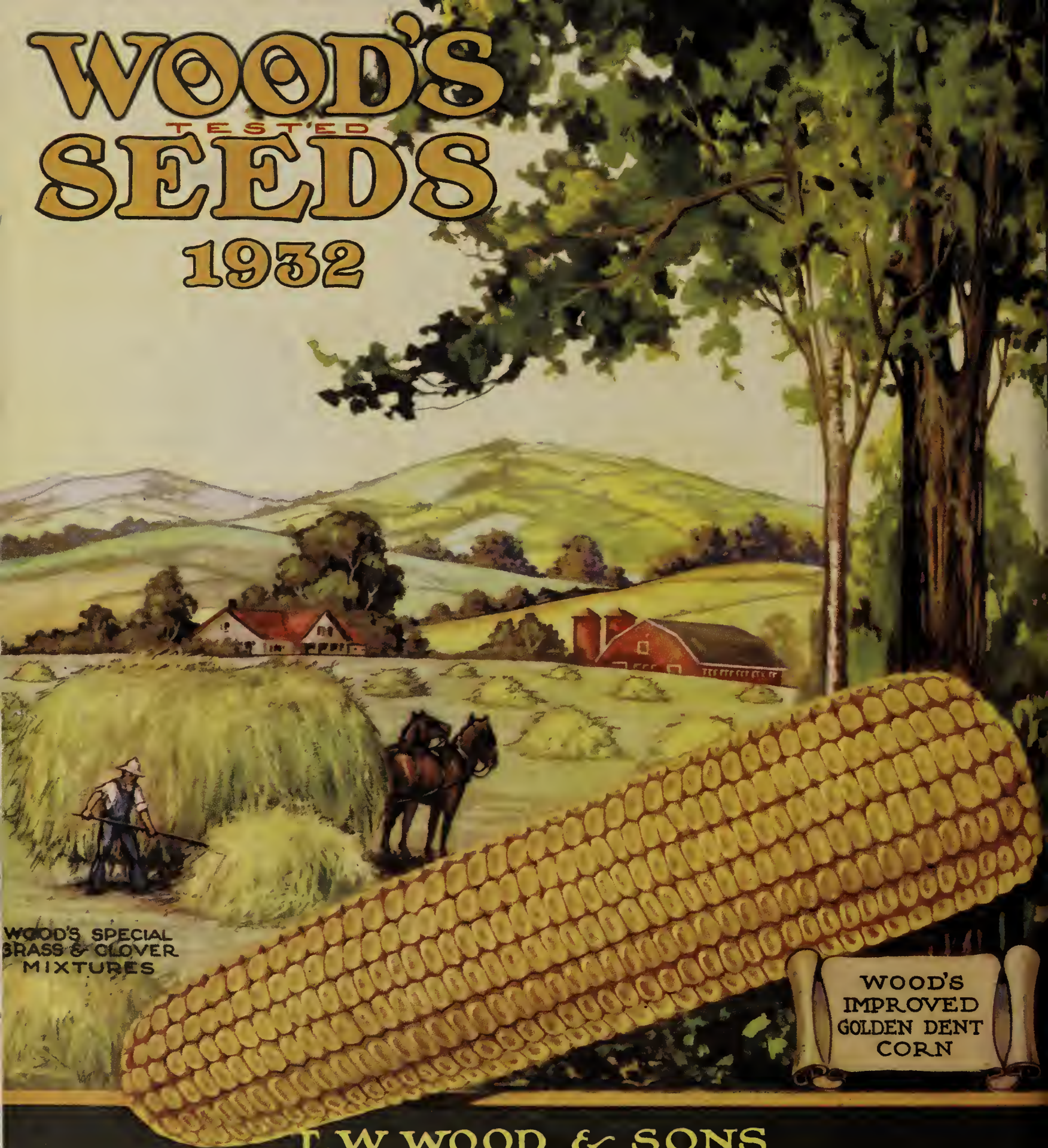
—Has bronze ball valves and brass seats; the plunger is self-expanding, the cylinder, valves, valve seats and discharge pipes are brass—these metals are not affected by spray chemicals. The air chamber is 32 inches long, 1 1/2 inches in diameter, insuring a uniform, constant spray. Has good leverage, is powerful and easily operated. The cog gear head saves one-third the pumping labor, reduces the wear and strain on the pump and increases the pumping capacity. Make an 8x8 opening in the head of the barrel, bolt in the pump and it is ready to work. Pump with mechanical agitator, 15 feet of 1/2-inch hose, 8-foot extension pipe and nozzle, \$15.75.

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SEEDS

1932



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